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The Union Signal

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ARE BOYS WORTH SAVING?

WONDERFUL CAREER OF HON. LLOYD GEORGE

Great Britain's Distinguished Statesman

CHARLES BAILEY, Doncaster, England

"This is our ideal—a land where you meet no drunkard staggering on the road towards his doom, a land where you have no slums for humanity to rot in, a land with two-thirds of its prison ce is empty, a land with its work-houses van shed, a land with its children well fed, well clothed, well sheltered, well trained, with their merry laughter ringing through the streets, a land where the curse of drink shall be driven from its hearths."

In a remote district of Wales, forty-seven years ago, a poor woman entered a medical man's surgery, entreating him to see her baby. For this purpose, she had come five long miles through the drenching rain. Only a short time before her husband had died, and now her little boy, a year old, was perilously ill. Most inclement was the night. Should the doctor go? Hastily obeying duty's imperative call, he went and found the wee babe very ill with croup. He attended to the case, the child recovered, and with true benevolence, the doctor refused to make any charge for his assistance. "Has it been worth while to save the tiny infant?" he pondered on his return. "The child will probably only grow up an agricultural laborer." Was it worth while? The sequel supplies the emphatic reply, "Yes, it was in truth worth while."

Hon. Lloyd George

From this scene our minds revert to episodes of recent occurrence. Not long ago there was presented to the Right Honorable David Lloyd George, Britain's distinguished Chancellor of the Exchequer, a petition from the Welsh populations of the United States (signed also by President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt), urging him to visit this country and assuring him of the heartiest possible welcome. The petition bearer said of Mr. Lloyd George, "Throughout the States he is regarded by all classes as the ideal statesman, and everyone wants to get a glimpse of him."

Four years ago this same statesman was acclaimed by a magnificent national convention of Britain's temperance workers as the greatest individual temperance force in the British Parliament. Who is this Christian statesman and conspicuous temperance advocate? The wee babe of the remote Welsh district forty-seven years ago.

Wonderful has been the career of Cambria's illustrious son, very similar in many ways to that of the great Garfield. It forcibly recalls the latter's words, "I feel a profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy in the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his coat."

Early Life of the Great Statesman

The father of Lloyd George was a Welsh schoolmaster, who died a few months after the birth of his son. His mother returned to her native home in Wales, where dire poverty would have been her lot, had it not been for a bachelor brother, who with true Christian charity, offered her a home and devoted his hard-earned moderate sum of savings to the education of her fatherless children. The lad attended the village school and early displayed the moral courage which was so prominent a trait in his character in later years. In the Bible discussions of the Welsh Sunday school, he discovered and developed the quickness of mental action and the power of repartee he now possesses in such exceptional degree. Entering a lawyer's office, by pluck, pertinacity and sheer hard work, he succeeded so well that at the age of twenty-two years, he commenced the public duties of his profession, though still too poor to purchase the robes befitting the position. Ere long his opportunity came. A local instance of religious intolerance occurring, he championed the people's cause, and winning the case, which had attracted wide notice, his name became known throughout Wales and in many circles of England. Business increased, and he was often requisitioned for temperance and political addresses. Soon he was suggested as progressive candidate for a parliamentary vacancy in an adjoining district, and was elected.

Phenomenal Rise in Parliament

In Parliament, the rapidity of the young Welsh lawyer's rise to pre-eminence has been phenomenal. Attending zealously to his political duties, fearless in debate in defense of what he

Special Articles in This Issue

Are Boys Worth Saving?—Our Washington Letter—W. C. T. U. Work Begun in Madeira Islands—Alcohol a Source of Mental Collapse—The Horror of the Rum Traffic.

ARE BOYS WORTH SAVING?

conceived to be right and in denunciation of wrong, and developing almost unsurpassed ability as a platform speaker, he speedily won his way to foremost rank as a British parliamentarian. Without wealth, family influence, or other such usual assistance, in the brief period of fourteen years, he obtained official position as president of the Board of Trade, and his full success in this office was admitted by friend and by foe. In 1908 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, the highest position but one in the British cabinet, with the probability, if health continue, of succeeding, in due course, to the premiership of Great Britain. Already his management of national finances has caused him to be regarded as second in this respect only to Gladstone.

The old doctor who attended him as an infant was living a short time ago. Recently he said, "I never dreamed that in saving the life of that little child on the farm hearth, I was saving the life of the national leader of Wales." He might have also said, "the life of one of the finest Christian statesmen Britain has produced."

Mr. Lloyd George a Life-long Abstainer

A life-long abstainer, Mr. Lloyd George is an ardent supporter of temperance reform, and a determined foe of the liquor trade. Immediately after the commencement of his parliamentary career, in opposition to proposals to compensate saloon-keepers deprived of their licenses, he delivered a speech of impassioned eloquence rarely equaled. Repeatedly his burning words of protest and appeal brought the immense audience to their feet in rapturous applause, one enthusiastic veteran calling out, "Go on, we'll stop all night to hear thee, lad." Seven years ago he was unsparing and untiring in opposing retrogressive measures promoted by the drink interest and its political allies. With deep feeling he declared for the great temperance measure before the British House of Commons in 1908, referring to a temporary election success the liquor party had secured in these words, "The Government has started, and it is not going to turn back. If we knew that a fortnight hence, when the division on the Licensing Bill comes, we should be driven out of power, we would rather fall, and from that fall, stand up to begin the fight again. We have been beaten, beaten badly, but it is only the first skirmish. The war has but begun, and we must see it through." A remarkable reduction of drunkenness, according to police returns, followed the increased liquor taxation, which as controller of Britain's finance, Mr. Lloyd George recently introduced.

Possesses Moral Courage and Christian Idealism

The great Welsh leader is a man of superb moral courage and lofty Christian idealism. Into the very citadel of the war fever, some years ago, he penetrated, denouncing the South African war, narrowly escaping destruction at the hands of an infuriated mob. Not long ago, in expressing deep gratitude that he had been the instrument of providing practically a million poor old people with a pension each week, he added, "Undoubtedly the most impressionable time of my course, I lived the life of the working class. I know their worries, their anxieties, their straits, and being where I am, it is not merely my right, it is my duty not to forget the men and women of my class who are still struggling with unbroken heroism to overcome the difficulties which once haunted my home. That duty I mean to discharge to the end, God helping me." It was a glowing ideal of the glorious results to follow the abolition of the liquor curse, which, in concluding a magnificent temperance address to an Edinburgh audience, he pictured: "This is our ideal—a land where you meet no drunkard staggering on the road towards his doom, a land where you have no slums for humanity to rot in, a land with two-thirds of its prison cells empty, a land with its workhouses vanished, a land with its children well fed, well clothed, well sheltered, well trained, with their merry laughter ringing through the streets, a land where the curse of drink shall be driven from its hearths."

Justly may the Welsh people of the United States be proud of their distinguished compatriot, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Comparatively a young man, the temperance voters of Britain look forward with hope to further great temperance achievements by the aid of his marvelous abilities as statesman and orator; and the many American admirers of his stalwart Christian temperance principles will follow his continued career with keen interest. *Boys are indeed worth saving!*

THE WATCH-WORDS OF THE CAUSE

AGITATION—EDUCATION

Agitation has been and ever will be the price of victory. Indignant protest should be aroused and uttered everywhere at the ravage and ruin wrought by drink. This campaign of education is to create and crystallize temperance convictions, and to arouse that federated action without which the drinking saloon will never be abolished. Agitation can never fail. Every illumination of the public mind, every pricking of the public conscience, by so much, saves the individual, the Church, and the nation from dropping down into utter moral stupefaction. No man can over-estimate the value of this kind of work. Le Ben, in his book entitled "The Training of the Public Mind" says that "It requires fifty years to get an idea into the heads of the crowd, and that every agitation against the drink helps us in this direction."

In Education Is Strength

The highest form of agitation is education. To enlighten the public mind, to quicken the conscience of the people, and to federate their energies, is to prepare an invincible and triumphant force against any iniquity. For this work there is no substitute. Facts are the fingers of God; intelligence is the basis of conviction; conviction is the mother of action, and action is the sole secret of victory. We need a uniform plan of effort. The local Christian church is the best possible agency through which to tone up public sentiment and maintain determined opposition to the drink curse. The department of work never ends. Every day creates an increasing demand for a campaign of education, conscience, and moral judgment against this gigantic crime.

Churches Should Be Temperance Centers

In this illumination of the popular mind the ministry and the churches should lead. Every house of God should become a center of patriotism and a school of Christian politics in which men and women are trained to nullify and break the influence and power of the public-house. When this is done, we may reasonably expect that Christian citizens will make better use of the party caucus and of the ballot box. It will create an enlarged opportunity for the churches to check vice and crime, to choke the fountains of poverty and shame, and to crush the most monstrous iniquity that the world has ever known.—*Dr. J. Q. A. Henry in The Alliance News*

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"

During a campaign for local prohibition a mammoth parade occupied one day. The city had never had such a demonstration.

Three "wet" men stood on the sidewalk and watched the procession go by. "That cuts no figure—few votes in that crowd, mostly women and kids," said one. Then as they laughed and jested about the marching "kids," one man stopped suddenly, his eyes intently fixed on a little group of three children marching together, one a sturdy little fellow of seven years, leading a little girl of four, while the other boy carried a banner high above his head on which were the words, "Vote Dry for Me."

"Well, said the man, "if there isn't my George, and he's leading little Mary, and there's Johnnie carrying a banner. That beats me!" He stood watching the trudging, tired children until they came opposite to where he stood, then turning to his companions said:

"Good-bye, boys, count me out—from now on I'll march with my kids"—and he stepped into the dry procession, took tired little Mary into his big, strong arms and marched on with the drys.—*Exchange.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

APPEALS FOR PETITIONS IN INTERESTS OF KENYON-SHEPPARD INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL—NATIONAL W. C. T. U. TO HOLD MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON IN JANUARY, TO PUSH TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The new interstate commerce bill will be known as the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, Senator Kenyon of Iowa having introduced it in the Senate, and Representative Morris Sheppard of Texas having presented it in the House, each promising to urge its passage by the respective body considering it.

This bill was approved, through a committee, by a National Conference of twenty-six societies from thirty-nine states, and its passage will be pushed by temperance organizations of every state in the Union. The temperance sentiment of the country is a unit in demanding immediate legislation on the part of Congress, to protect prohibition territory from the continued encroachments of the liquor traffic protected by Federal law. We look to our friends to immediately start petitions, resolutions, letters, etc., to their Senators and Representatives from their respective Congressional Districts. Please remember that it is necessary to have two resolutions, or petitions, signed by the same parties, as one goes to the Senate, the other to the House, and if only one is signed, only one set of men are requested to grant the petition and only one House petitioned, whereas, inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for each House to act on a measure before it can become a law, each should be informed as to the desire of the people concerning it. In petitioning Congress, be sure that the name of state, county and city (or town) are filled in.

When Petitions Represent a Church

If resolutions, or petitions, are from a church, the name of the pastor should be affixed, and the denomination or name of the church stated, or, if from a society or organization, the president and secretary should sign in behalf of the members, stating the name of the society and the size of membership. After the two resolutions, or petitions, have been properly signed, they should be placed in a large envelope, and one should be addressed to a Senator from your state, Washington, D. C.; the other to the Representative from your Congressional District, same address.

The bill for a prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was introduced by that splendid champion of the temperance cause, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, is of the next importance. It is a bugle blast to the friends of temperance all over Uncle Sam's domain.

National W. C. T. U. Will Hold Meetings in Washington

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union purposes to hold a few meetings in Washington late in January, at which our National President, Mrs. Stevens, and Miss Anna Gordon, our Vice-President-at-Large, will be in attendance, and also as many state presidents and National superintendents as can be brought together. It is expected that Congressman Hobson will address the House of Representatives at that time, and will speak in favor of his bill for a Constitutional amendment. Hearings on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, and we hope on the Hobson bill also, will be held at or near that time, on both of which occasions some of our women, with others, will be heard.

Anti-Canteen Bill

The many articles and editorials appearing in the press of the country at the present time, favoring a repeal of the Anti-canteen law, are simply evidence of the periodic outbreak, inspired by the Brewers' Press Bureau, which, as usual, is making frantic efforts to arouse all agitation possible in favor of a return of the army beer saloon. With unlimited means and with an effrontery worthy their cause, they are trying to deceive the public as to army conditions, claiming that disease is rampant, discipline greatly impeded, the morals of the men lowered, and that by the removal of the canteen, the men have lost their one place of amusement, and in consequence are driven to outside dives, where they are ruined. As a matter of fact, the only thing which has been removed by this worthy piece of legislation is beer, and since the Anti-canteen law became effective, Congress has appropriated over $3,000,000 to fit up and maintain buildings and rooms for amusement and instruction halls, where enlisted men can find pleasant surroundings, without the baneful influences and associations connected with a bar-room. As to disease, the annual reports of the Surgeon General of the army for the past two years, tell a different story, while the recent up-to-date testimony given by Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the U. S. Army, just issued in leaflet form by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois, shows the absolute falsity of the statements sent broadcast through the press, and presents the truth concerning the health, morals and standing of our army under present conditions. It would be well for our friends to supply themselves with this "Anti-Canteen Testimony" and circulate and pass it on to those whose ideas have become warped regarding the sale of liquor in the Army. Thirty cents will furnish you with one hundred copies.

> **START PETITIONS NOW**
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> We look to our friends to immediately start petitions, resolutions, letters, etc., to their Senators and Representatives from their respective Congressional Districts. Please remember that it is necessary to have two resolutions, or petitions, signed by the same parties, as one goes to the Senate, the other to the House, and if only one is signed, only one set of men is requested to grant the petition and only one House petitioned, whereas, inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for each House to act on a measure before it can become a law, each should be informed as to the desire of the people concerning it. In petitioning Congress, be sure that the name of state, county and city (or town) are filled in.

Honorable Burial for Victims of Maine Disaster

In conformity with the suggestion of President Taft, the battleships "Utah" and "Florida," the newest and finest vessels in the Navy, probably will be utilized in bringing home the remains, bodies, or bones of the sixty victims of the Maine disaster, recently recovered from the wreck in Havana harbor. In the act directing the removal of the wreck of the "Maine," it was provided that all bodies recovered therefrom should be given honorable burial in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Welfare Work of the Civic Federation

One of the first efforts in 1912 of the Welfare department of the Civic Federation of the District of Columbia (which organization includes in its membership Mrs. Taft, the wife of the President, and many prominent society women, and has as its president Mrs. John Hays Hammond) will be to secure Congressional action against the many "loan sharks" infesting Washington. These unscrupulous persons take advantage of the circumstances of the poor, and charge fifty, 100 or 200 per cent interest on borrowed money Another movement to be pushed is the clearing of the alleys in the District. It was reported that there are 242 alleys with 2,200 buildings, in which live 16,000 colored people and 1,000 whites, many of the buildings being merely shacks wholly unfit for human occupancy. The District of Columbia has the highest death rate in consumption in the United States. Many of these alleys are used for stables, as well as abiding places for men and women and little children. It is greatly to be hoped that Congress will take steps to abolish these flagrant evils.

Meaning of the Large Dead Letter Sale

Ten thousand pieces of mail matter were dealt with in the recent dead letter sale. That means that there were 10,000 extremely careless people who, during the past year, have tried to use the postal service, and whom all the expertness of the postal officials has not been able to assist in getting their letters and packages to the desired destination. The Post Office Department profited to the extent of $12,000 by the mistake of these people in either misdirecting their mail matter, or in failing to write upon the envelopes or wrappers their own names and addresses in addition to those of the persons for whom the mail was intended. This profit came as the result, a week ago, of the dead letter sale, which embraced unclaimed pieces of mail matter for the last year.

New Year's Greeting

When this letter reaches its readers, the year 1911 will have passed into eternity, and 1912, with its blessed possibilities, will have come. As many of your loved faces pass before me, and I recall the months and years of service we have enjoyed together, my heart goes out in gratitude and praise to God for what has been accomplished through your efforts, and to each and every one of you do I wish that the year 1912 may prove to be a blessedly "Happy New Year."

W. C. T. U. WORK BEGUN IN MADEIRA ISLANDS

WHITE RIBBONER ON ROUND-THE-WORLD TOUR, VISITS FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, AND ORGANIZES W. C. T. U. AND L. T. L.

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

I arrived at Funchal on a glorious November day. I found the missionaries, Rev. Smart and his wife and their beautiful church house, and arranged to speak for them. Carrying Old Glory with me, I addressed the little company, Rev. Smart interpreting my message. I said to him that were I in my own country, I would ask, "How many want to sign the pledge?" and inquired if I might do it here. He said, "Yes." So I put the question and nearly all of the audience raised their hands. "Oh," I exclaimed, "I can organize a Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a Loyal Temperance Legion, too, if I may." And again my host said, "Yes." So the pledge was written and women and men signed it, and then and there a union was organized, with Mrs. Smart as president. Among those who signed were a man and his wife and six children. The daughter is the secretary and helper in the Loyal Temperance Legion. They are a bright, happy family, and a great comfort to the splendid missionaries. We soon had a full-fledged union, with two dollars and fifty cents in the treasury (which friends kindly gave), and an L. T. L. with one dollar in its treasury.

Madeira's Fire-Water

The native drink is aguasdante (fire-water) made of the sugar-cane which grows profusely all over the island. The brandy is almost pure alcohol and burns the throat and stomach. The men, women and children use it and mothers give it to their babies. The mortality among the children is very large. Pneumonia and consumption carry away many of the men. The population of the island is 150,000, 50,000 of whom live in Funchal, the capital city.

The Sabbath Observed

Sunday is very quiet and peaceful; since Portugal became a republic, all shops and saloons are closed on that day. However, when ships are in port and the Americans and other people are in town, all these places are open and the tradesmen do a good business on Sunday. They close as soon as the ships sail. As I did not shop on Saturday, and, of course, not on Sunday, I left the island without the beautiful blouses and gowns that many Americans brought away with them.

Native Modes of Transportation

The native vehicle is the carro, drawn by fat, sleek oxen, with a boy running in front and a man at the side. It is a sleigh, and its runners are oiled occasionally with what looks like a roll of well greased flannel. The usual way of traveling down the steep and winding cobblestone roads is by the carro pushed and pulled by two men. However, few of the natives can afford to ride, and they walk up and down these hills, which after heavy rains, become slippery and difficult to travel, as I discovered to my own satisfaction. The funicular railroad up the mountains takes you through vineyards and sugar-cane plantations, where are raised the products from which is made the "fire-water" which keeps the people poor and distressed.

RIDING IN A CARRO

As in most tropical climates, the women age fast, but the men, women and children have the beautiful almond-shaped eyes and the olive complexion.

Heroic Missionaries on the Island

A wave of homesickness swept over me as I bade the dear friends goodby. I felt that "Christian" and "White Ribbon," with all those words signify, had drawn us very closely together, and that I had really been with my own kith and kin, and not with foreigners nor strangers. Mr. and Mrs. Smart are a beautiful couple, and are doing a blessed work amid great difficulties, but no word of discouragement is ever heard, only thanksgiving and praise, and joy and happiness are written in their fine faces.

In our own beloved country, let us remember these good friends of our cause. They need our help; they need all kinds of leaflets, "Temperance Songsters," Scientific Temperance Instruction placards, L. T. L. helps. Many of the children are learning English. Write Miss Anna A. Gordon, the World's L. T. L. Secretary, that you will give them assistance.

THE WHITE RIBBON IN THE HOSPITAL

AUGUSTA TEALL STOCK

This is the morning of the very day that has threatened me for two weeks. Tomorrow I submit to an operation. In consulting my daily text book I find as the text for the day, "The peace of God which passeth all understanding" and His peace is here. As the nurse assisted me to disrobe yesterday afternoon, she said, "I see you are a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

"Yes," I replied, "and by-the-way, I guess I'll have my white ribbon on." It is so natural to wear it that I did not feel at home without it. Moreover, on the way to the hospital on a street-car, a dear young mother, with a baby in her arms, had set me to thinking. On her breast gleamed the white ribbon and I could not resist speaking to her about it. "I have made up my mind that it does good to wear it," was her reply to my remark, "and I am never without mine."

Therefore, as I have said, my white ribbon shines on my bosom, and, as the nurses come and go, is a reminder of the principles for which I stand.

Shortly afterward a second nurse spoke of the gleaming bow, saying, "My mother has always been a member of the W. C. T. U. and she always wears her white ribbon." That was a voice from Massachusetts. Then came a darling little lady in white cap and gown, with dimples nestling in the corners of her mouth and hiding in her round cheeks, who said, "I'm a member and my mother and my grandmother, too. We live in the eastern part of Pennsylvania." A bright smile crossed the face of another nurse who came to take my temperature and feel my pulse, as she said, "I see you are a white ribboner."

"Yes," I replied, "and I mustn't be without my bow."

"My mother belongs," she said, "and my three brothers are honorary members. We live in northern Pennsylvania."

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

ALCOHOL A SOURCE OF MENTAL COLLAPSE

Excerpts from an address by Dr. V. H. Podstata, Former Superintendent of the Northern Illinois Insane Asylum at Elgin, Illinois

Alcohol has been found a direct, unquestionable cause of mental disease in from 10 to 40 per cent of all cases of insanity, this percentage varying with the race and the spread of the habit. If less than the average—that is, about 20 per cent, the correct figure in Illinois—is considered, it is evident that out of about 9,000 insane now under public supervision and care, 1,800 have suffered their mental collapse through alcohol alone.

Unquestionable Data

Far worse in the opinion of a physician is the influence of alcohol upon the offspring. I am able to quote Dr. Demme in presenting absolutely positive comparative data gathered by him. Demme, in order to obtain light upon this question, formed two groups of parents of ten families each, which he carefully followed for twelve years. In the first group were parents who drank alcoholic beverages; in the other there was no consumption of liquors. The group of drunkards had a total of 57 children. Of these only 10—that is, 17½ per cent—were fully normal. The remainder suffered from various diseases and maldevelopments, all of them pointing to degeneracy. Twenty-five of the children died within the first few months of their life.

In the other group there came 61 children. Of these only five died within the 12 years. Four of the children suffered later from diseases of the nervous system, and two had evidences of mal-development. The remainder—that is, 50 children, constituting 81.9 per cent—remained entirely healthy.

Robbed of Their Rightful Heritage

Indirectly, or through heredity, alcohol produces epilepsy, imbecility, and many diseases of the nerves.

One of my most vivid recollections is that of a little boy, ten or twelve years old, with a patient, sweet, though somewhat stupid facial expression. He was sent to my department for treatment soon after he arrived at the institution. The innocent big eyes of the boy turned to me as I examined him. The silent appeal was even more pathetic than his words: "Doctor, will these spells ever leave me? Can I ever go back to Mother? She needs me, doctor, because, Papa, you know, he often comes home sick, and sometimes he beats Mother, and then she cries."

Inquiry positively ascertained the nature of that father's sickness. It was alcoholic intoxication. It was alcohol that was responsible for the cruelty to the mother, and it was alcohol in the parent that was responsible for the condition of the child. As I wrote down opposite the name of my little sufferer the name of his disease, "epilepsy," somehow my pen was not very steady nor my eyesight good.

8,000 Child Epileptics

But while the case is very pathetic, it is not rare. There are today in this fair state of Illinois about 8,000 epileptics. More than half of them are children. Nearly two thousand could, if they knew enough, justly point their fingers at their father or mother, or both, and say, "You are responsible for my misery,—you, through the alcohol which made you its slave."

And when most of these children die early, prematurely, usually in horrible convulsions, with their poor little limbs drawn together in spasms, and their child faces purple and twitching, from the physician's standpoint the case is a case of murder, and the name of the murderer is Alcohol.

THE HORROR OF THE RUM TRAFFIC

THE LATE BISHOP FOSTER

The following article, written by the late Bishop Foster, father of Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, National W. C. T. U. Press Correspondent, is one that ought to be read and re-read by Christian citizens of our Christian nation, until they are individually and collectively aroused to the necessity of applying the remedy and saving our part of Christendom from the legalized heathenish traffic.—[EDITOR.]

Whence comes this spectacle in Christian lands? How has this alien grown up about our Christian altars to such dreadful proportions? It is here, and confronts us everywhere. It is the cancer on the face of Christendom, the blistering shame on the fair countenance of Christian civilization, engendered of the rumshop, and the lust of the god of mammon and pleasure.

* * *

The vicious classes are Christian-born. Think for a moment, that this Christendom has authorized by law and sanction of the state, the creation of this frightful pest gang; that she has provided for its creation; that it is here not in opposition to, but of her will; that by formal and deliberate legislation, brought about by Christian votes, she has opened, in her towns and cities, slaughter-houses of men, women and children, and of all virtue, and employs a million minions to do this dreadful work; that she has done this and continues to do it with her eyes open, and with full knowledge and purpose; that she has prepared and planned and deliberated in government chambers for the production of these desperate classes; that her employed and licensed minions do this for pay.

* * *

Rum engenders poverty; poverty and rum engender crime. Is Christendom struck with judicial blindness, that she sleeps? Are her eyes holden that she cannot see? There are armies marching and countermarching, with banners on which are emblazoned dynamite, anarchism, communism, nihilism, no-Sabbath, "down with the Church and State," recruited from the dram-shop. Are we so deaf that we do not hear the tramp of the gathering legions? Nations that license murder for pay will be murdered for plunder; nations that fatten the wild beast of passion will be devoured by the wild beasts of rapine and ruin. The rum-hole must be closed or the rum evil will engulf Christendom. What shall be done with Christian rum, is the problem. What shall become of the Christian world?

* * *

There is but one remedy. We have had experience enough to have learned what this is. The nation must put an end to transforming men into beasts by law, and must put the beasts who do it into a limbo where their sorceries will cease. The conflict is now upon us. It is a life-and-death struggle. The Government is on the side of the beasts; the people make the Government. Shall the rum fiend still carry on his carnival of death? Shall the rum minions, at the still, behind the bar, at the bar, in the gutter, or in the mansion, rule? Or is there enough of manhood among us to save Christendom from the burning shame? The answer we make to that question determines fate. If Christianity has not power to save Christendom where is our hope? With what face, then, can we go to the heathen? There is no devil worshiper in Africa more degraded, more lost to all sense of shame than the devil worshiper of rum; no high priest of the sorceries of heathenism more diabolized than the minions of Christian states authorized to manufacture and vend the poison. Paganism can muster no miscreants from all her realms more debased than the rum army; no festering pesthouse—not even an opium den—more deadly to virtue than the Christian rum-hole. Must it be endured longer? Must the race be doomed to go into the future with this millstone fastened about its neck by legislators of Christian states?

* * *

Who doubts that there is a remedy for this state of things? It is not unknown. This evil is rampant not of necessity, but we have not the courage or desire to apply the remedy. It is simply needed that right-minded people combine to do the work.

The reform cannot be effected alone by moral suasion, by sermons, by prayers, or by abstinence of the well-disposed. It is a case where the arm of the law, and force repressive, is the final resort. It belongs to the department of crimes; and must, of necessity, be met by criminal law faithfully executed.

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter V.

During the week following Christmas, Celia received a great deal of light on the subject of temperance. There was a large Union in the town, whose members were fully alive to the importance of their work, a flourishing Young People's Branch and also an L. T. L., and the Farrell home was, of course, a center of temperance activity.

Bert and Kitty were so enthusiastic about their entertainment that Celia, too, became enthused with real interest in it. "We want you to do something for us, Miss Celia," said Kitty one morning. "We know that you can sing beautifully, and Mama says if you would only drill us on our songs, it would take a big care off her mind."

"Then I shall certainly do it," laughed Celia, and she threw herself into the work with an energy and zest which could mean only success. Sometimes she smiled to herself to think that she, Celia Rudolph, was teaching these children to sing songs of abhorrence for her father's business and all that it stood for, and little by little, a very real dislike of it and a deep-seated fear of the results it was bringing about came into her heart

The entertainment was a great success, as it deserved to be, for the small people and their leader had worked hard in its interests. Few could refuse to buy a seat from the bright-faced children who approached them on the subject, and on New Year's Eve the large audience room in which the affair was to take place was filled to overflowing. Celia sang a duet with Constance, and her heart was really in the words she uttered.

James Otis' ideas on the subject had a good deal to do with her change of view-point in the matter. "There is absolutely nothing that the liquor traffic will hesitate at, in its fight for life," he had said. "It will positively dance on the Bible and insist, with the Pharisees, that Christ was himself a wine bibber and in favor of whisky drinking. Oh, the spirit of the whole thing is horrible. As its slogan, it uses the personal liberty idea, and yet is so inconsistent that it will not admit that it is not willing that other people shall have the liberty of being decent. It is on the watch all the time for the little Berts and Kitties of society, that the maw of its insatiate machine for making money may be fed If there were not money, big money in the liquor business, the traffic would drop dead of its owa weight." This young man whom Celia so admired seemed terribly in earnest, she thought with a sinking heart. "If he knew if he only knew—"

"It is the burning question of the hour," Mr. Otis continued, "and if the Government would only forbid the building of the great breweries, as it forbids moonshining, the tap root of the evil might be reached, but with the unlimited manufacture, no laws are safe. When today a state repudiates the evil and puts herself squarely on the side of prohibition, tomorrow the liquor vampires hang over it and try, in every way, to undermine and interfere with its laws; men are even shot down for doing their sworn duty."

A wail of anguish went up from Kitty's warm heart when the time came for the girls to return to college. "I wish you were my sister, or my cousin, or something, so you would come back again," she said with a tremor in her voice, as her small arms clasped Celia's neck tightly. That is the most dreadful part of having nice folks come—to have them go away again."

Bert was not so explosive as his sister, but, as he watched the train steam away, his eyes grew big and sorrowful. "Come on, Kit. It won't bring them back if we stare here all day," he urged.

"I'm not in any hurry to get home, Bertie," sighed Kitty. "It will be lonesomer than lonesome, I just know it will."

At home Mrs. Farrell was wiping away the tears which always came when her beloved daughter and companion went away. Presently an envelope which was pinned to the cushion on her sewing machine caught her eye. She opened it curiously and inside, much to her amazement, found a one hundred dollar bill! It was marked: "For the cause, From Celia."

The two girls on the train were having their trials. "I do think, Connie Farrell, that you have the dearest home," remarked Celia, with a half sob. "I feel as if I had always known the family."

"And I do believe Mother tucked you in snugger than she did me last night when she came with an extra comfort," Constance observed, with a forlorn smile, "but I'm not the least bit jealous. When I 'divy up' I always like to throw in a little for good measure."

The remainder of the year passed swiftly, its everyday duties compelling such earnest attention that every faculty was constantly on the alert.

Constance had one more year at school, and Celia was greatly in hopes that Mrs. Ainslee might consent to their again rooming together, but the lady in question shook her head. "We have found the plan worked so well this year that I should hardly feel justified in depriving the new girls who will come, of the companionship of two of our best girls," she said seriously. "But rest assured I shall do the very best I can for both of you."

Mr. Rudolph met his daughter at the train, and as she stepped upon the platform of the home station, lifted her off her feet in a mighty embrace. "My, but it does seem good to see you again, Cely," he said. "You look prettier than ever, seems to me. College hain't spoiled you a mite, as I can see." These personalities uttered in a loud tone caused a rich flush of annoyance to spread over the girl's face. Her college year, too, had brought changes of which her father did not yet know. She noted with her first, quick glance that he had grown coarse and more ruddy of face, but he was her own dear father just the same.

The preparations for Celia's homecoming had been elaborate. Mrs. Watson, the housekeeper, had been busy for days concocting the dainties which Celia loved best, and Eliza had polished her room until it shone with neatness.

"I didn't disturb one thing, Miss Cely, for I thought you would like to see your room just as it was when you went away."

"That was kind of you, Eliza." Celia's hungry eyes looked eagerly around the dear home chamber. It lacked but one thing—Connie. If she were lurking in some corner, waiting to spring out and surprise her, as she sometimes did at college, Celia felt that her joy would be complete.

"Your Pa has missed you something ter'ble, Miss Cely," remarked Eliza, as she shook out her young mistress' dresses before hanging them away. "Seems like I never seen a man grow old so fast."

"But he seems to be looking well now, Eliza."

"Yas'm. It was the wust just at first, Miss, but since this temprunce fuss is on, he's been so busy fightin' he ain't had so much time to think."

"Temperance fuss, Eliza. What do you mean?"

"Why, hain't he told you, Miss Cely? The temprunce folks are going it, full lick, trying to make everybody go dry, and shuttin' up the saloons. They's a big W. C. T. U. sossiety here, and they go at things somethin' fierce, Miss. Of co'se your Pa has to fight."

Celia listened with consternation, for she had looked forward to a heart-to-heart talk with her father on this very topic, and with his mind inflamed by anger and his judgment obscured by attacks upon his business, she could hope for very little success. Her opportunity came sooner than she expected.

They were alone together one evening a week or two later, and she had finished playing for him the melodies he best loved. As a chilly rain was falling, there was a crackling fire in the fireplace and Mr. Rudolph sat looking into it, an absorbed look on his face.

Celia came and knelt beside him, her fair head on his shoulder. "Papa, tell

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

LESTER'S TEMPERANCE SIGNS

MABEL DUFFORD

Lester Brown was a happy-faced little boy from Oklahoma. He had come with his mother to visit in her old home in a Northern state, and he found many things about which to ask questions.

One day Lester was riding with Aunt Helen along the beautiful "River Road,' when they passed a large bill-board, set up so that it hid some of the view of the green fields and the shining river.

"What is that, Aunt Helen?" asked Lester.

"A bill-board," was the answer.

"Yes, I know, Auntie Helen; but what kind of a bill-board? It has such queer pictures. What does it say?"

"They are not nice pictures, and it is not a nice sign, dear. It says, 'Drink Smith's Beer.' "

Now Lester, as I have told you, was an Oklahoma boy, and he had never seen a beer sign, at least not since he could remember. He kept quite still for a few minutes, with a puzzled look on his face. Then he asked,

"Why do they have a sign to tell people to drink beer? Don't they know that beer is bad?"

"Well, dear, there are some people who do not know how bad beer is," replied Aunt Helen.

Now Lester was a Loyal Temperance Legion boy. The story he liked best to hear was about how he himself, then a baby, in his go-cart, had led the temperance procession in his home town on the great day when Oklahoma men voted prohibition for their beautiful new state. He thought a little while longer. At last he asked,

"Couldn't there be temperance signs, Auntie Helen? Signs to tell the people that beer is not good?"

"Why, yes, child, I suppose there could. I don't know just how one would go about it, though."

Aunt Helen was saying this partly to herself and thinking very fast, for the township where she lived was soon to have a temperance election, and the new W. C. T. U. to which she belonged was anxious to do all it could to help win for no-license.

"You ask my mother," said Lester. "She knows all about temperance, my mother does; and if she doesn't know, she'll read it in THE UNION SIGNAL."

Aunt Helen smiled, but when she reached home she had a talk with Lester's mother. Very soon there was a meeting of the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Brown was asked to talk about temperance posters. She had a UNION SIGNAL that told where such posters could be bought, and the union voted to send to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Evanston, Illinois, and get some.

So before very long there were temperance posters or signs in the store windows, and in some of the home windows, too. The union asked the school board for permission to place suitable placards in the school-house, so the children had temperance truths in large, clear print, where they might read them every day.

THE BOY FROM OKLAHOMA

The women even had some posters put up along the country roads. They did not have big ugly bill-boards, hiding the scenery; but the small signboards, where, in the spring, the farmers posted their sale bills, at the corners where the country mail boxes stood, were now bright with temperance facts in large red letters.

Aunt Helen explained all this to Lester, and he was greatly pleased, you may be sure.

But presently he looked up and asked earnestly,

"Did you put a temperance sign right by the big beer sign, to tell the people that beer is bad?"

Uncle Jack laughed his kind, funny laugh, and said something that Lester could not understand, about "good psychology."

Then he took the little boy with him to his workshop, and by and by, they came ba k laughing together.

In the afternoon, Uncle Jack asked Lester's mother and Aunt Helen to ride along the "River Road." "You must come," cried Lester, " 'cause—but that's a secret."

When they reached the bill-board, Uncle Jack stopped the horses, and took from under the carriage seat a small sign, made in the shape of a pointing hand. He fastened it up right below the tall beer sign, so that it pointed to a clear little spring at a turn of the road near by. On the sign in plain letters were the words,

"Drink from the Spring
It's Cheaper
And Safer"

The ladies heartily approved, of course, and Lester clapped his hands for joy.

In a few days Mrs. Brown and Lester returned to their far-away home. But by and by there followed them a letter addressed to "Master Lester Brown," and in the letter Aunt Helen and Uncle Jack said that their township had voted no-license, and that they were sure the temperance signs had helped to win the victory.

THE NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

'Twas a set of resolutions,
As fine as fine could be,
And signed in painstaking fashion
By Nettie and Joe and Bee.
And last in the list was written,
In letters broad and dark
To make it look grand as the others,
"Miss Baby Grace—her mark."

"We'll try all ways to help mother;
We won't be bad to each other;
We'll speak kind words to every one;
And won't tie pussy's tail for fun;
We won't be cross and naughty, too,
And all the good we can, we'll do."

"It's just as easy to keep them!"
The children gayly cried.
But mother with smile made answer,
"Wait, darlings, until you have tried."
And truly the glad bright New Year
Was not his birthday old,
When three little sorrowful faces
The sorrowful story told.

"And how are the resolutions?"
We asked of Baby Grace,
Who sat with a look of wonder
On her dear little dimpled face.
Quick came the ready answer
She never an instant lacked,
"I don't fink much of em's bwoken,
But I dess dey's about all cracked!"

—*Selected*

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, January 4, 1912

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance investigation, Hartford Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Some one has said, "A new year is a challenge to a newer, larger life." The new year upon which we have entered challenges every member of our great reform organization to be intelligently faithful and active in pushing all measures which shall help to do away with the legalized liquor traffic. Our National superintendent of Legislation, in her letter this week, gives us a clear, definite statement of the method to be pursued to further the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill. Let us be instant in season and out of season in carrying out her suggestions, and make the year 1912 memorable in reform history by a forward movement in legislation.

Who are the People Who Want It?

The mayor of Chicago has been, within the last ten days, provided with a generous quantity of information which would have afforded him an excellent basis for worthy New Year's resolutions, personal and civic. His declaration that not only would he refuse to enforce the state Sunday closing law, which would prevent open saloons on New Year's eve, but that he would set aside the ordinance forbidding the sale of liquor after one o'clock on New Year's morning, and extend the time for such sale until three p. m. aroused a storm of protests from churches, law and order organizations, Christian Endeavor Societies and right thinking people generally. However, they failed to move the city's chief executive and the New Year was ushered in with the debauchery and orgies which always follow unrestricted indulgence in liquor.

"The people want it" is the lame excuse offered by the mayor for his attitude, an excuse so often given in similar cases that it is worth while to stop and inquire who are the people who want the law put aside to further their pleasure and license. They are certainly not the sad mothers whose husbands came home New Year's morn stupefied or brutalized by indulgence in liquor, and utterly unfit for the duties that lie before them in 1912. They are surely not the little children of these victims of appetite who stole away timidly into dark corners to get away from those who should be their natural protectors Truly they are not the Christian men and women of the great city who, by their beneficence, are trying to lessen its distress, which will be increased manyfold by the lawlessness of the holiday. Neither can they be the employers and business men of the city, for full well do they all know that they must pay a big price for these New Year's revelries in weakened, debilitated employes who find themselves unequal to their duties. Nor, indeed, are "the people" the patriotic citizens of the city by the lake, who realize that the mayor's attitude will breed contempt of the law on the part of the lawless element, and encourage other crimes. Who *are* the people who want it? The liquor dealers and the moneyed interests back of them, who cruelly count upon coining dollars out of the profligacy and dissipation of men and women and who care not how great a harvest of misery their victims reap in the New Year. How long shall the Christian people, who in reality are the life and strength of our land, tolerate this usurpation of their rights?

Miners and Mining Laws

Hostility toward the saloon is surely being promoted by the mining laws of Ohio, one section of which, written by a committee consisting of three mine operators and three members of the miners' union, reads as follows:

"No person shall go into, at or around a mine or the buildings, tracks or machinery connected therewith, while under the influence of intoxicants. No person shall use, carry or have in his possession at, in or around a mine or the buildings, tracks or machinery connected therewith, any intoxicants."

In commenting upon this section, the Ohio *American Issue* remarks: "If intoxicating liquor is so dangerous to the mining business that such a strict law is necessary to protect the life and property of those engaged in mining, we cannot understand how any person connected with the business can be anything but an active opponent of the saloon business."

Yea, verily, if hatred of that nefarious institution, the American saloon, be not already so deeply entrenched in the minds and hearts of the men engaged in the mining business, either as operators, or as workers in the mines, may the conviction of its real infamy at last penetrate their inner consciousness with a force which shall enlist them forever in the ranks of fighters against this arch enemy of their own particular class and every other.

The Wide-Open Church and the Wide-Open Saloon

There is the right ring to the theory of the pastor of a great "down town" church of New York City, who says, "People have often remarked that it is impossible for a great church to be a success below Fourteenth Street. My answer is that the saloon is a success below Fourteenth Street, and where there are people to be ruined, there are people to be saved The general policy that I hope to see developed is the placing of a great wide-open church against a great wide-open saloon."

The wide-open, wide-awake church has it in its power not only to successfully compete with the wide-open saloon but to banish it forever from the land. The liquor men know and realize this fact even though the church members may fail to do so. The *Beverage Trade News*, a liquor paper, gave this significant explanation of the large vote for prohibition cast in Texas: "It is undoubtedly the powerful church influences that arried the prohibition cause so near to victory in the 'Lone Star State.' Texas has a very active church force which was perfectly united in behalf of the prohibition amendment."

Note the key-words of the admission from the enemy, "active," "perfectly united." When the Christian men and women of our churches shall all with one accord unite in the effort to abolish the traffic, on that very day and hour, the doors of every saloon and every brewery and distillery will close.

With this first number of THE UNION SIGNAL for 1912, the publishing department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union begins its weekly "Talks." Column 3 on page 16 will hereafter be especially devoted to all important matters pertaining to our and *your* publishing house.

The Year Book of the National Young People's Branch is a credit to the National general secretary, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, under whose supervision it was issued. With a cover prettily printed in blue, it is pleasing to the eye, and an investigation of its contents reveals the value of the information given.

TO LOCAL UNIONS

THE UNION SIGNAL of January 17 will contain a list of helps for the annual Memorial Meetings held February 17 in commemoration of the beautiful life and far-reaching work of Frances E. Willard.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

OLD AND NEW

It was a pleasant story, the story of the year,
God gave it us in numbers to make its meaning clear;
And every page was lit by love, and aye the lines between
Held for us some sweet secret, by other eyes unseeen.

It was a tale of mystery, unfolded day by day,
It led us through dark scenes of doubt and by a sunny way;
It never failed in interest, for it was yours and mine,
And, grave or gay, we read it all, nor cared to miss a line.

It brought the scent of violets, this story of the year,
It took us through the harvest time, till leaves were brown and sere;
And days were sad and days were glad, and still we read the page
Till now we turn the last, last leaf, for youth is lost in age.

So lay aside the story, ended with real regret,
Another is beginning, we have to read it yet;
The old one told of mercy, and love that failed us never,
Good-bye, old year, welcome the new,
For God's love lasts forever.

—*Selected*

"THE TRULY RIGHT HONORABLE DAVID LLOYD GEORGE"

There is today no English statesman more interesting to the general public than the Hon. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the possible future Premier of England. Mr. Lloyd George is a fine type of the Christian statesman and his attitude toward the temperance question is well known. The firm of "Lloyd George and George, Barristers," of which he is a member, says the *Record of Christian Work*, has never accepted a brief in connection with the liquor traffic. On one occasion a firm of brewers offered a fee of 100 guineas for a single day's appearance in court, but the request was refused. The brother of the Chancellor, who is chairman of the Carnarvonshire County Council, put on the cards of invitation to a luncheon to the members of the Council recently, the special notice, "No Intoxicants."

The passage of the national insurance bill, through the efforts of Mr. Lloyd George, has brought him into special prominence at the present time. This measure makes provision for small deductions to be made weekly from the wages of certain classes of employes, and a contribution of a similar amount by the employers, to which the Government adds a further contribution. Medical relief, a life pension if permanently infirm and an allowance in case of unemployment are some of the benefits to be derived from the law.

PROHIBITION SNAP SHOTS

A recent test among linotype operators developed the fact that operators who take four glasses of beer a day do fourteen per cent less work than when they do not drink the beer.

If prohibition drives out capital and depreciates property values, as some claim, why is it that the great trust and insurance companies of the East continue to put such vast sums of money into prohibition Oklahoma, Georgia and Tennessee?

A Kentucky liquor firm is sending out an advertisement in which it offers to give "free" a pistol or a hunting knife with every order for liquor. A splendid combination, "Knife, Whisky, Pistol."

The famous French sculptor, Rude, took especial pains to warn his pupils away from the saloons. He always noticed a certain vulgarity of expression and taste in the work of young artists who visited saloons. He called the saloon "the grave of talent."

Every time a liquor license is issued it legalizes the sale of liquor and also legalizes the crimes that always result from the sale of liquor.

You can not find a saloonless town in the United States where the moral atmosphere is not purer than in the town which permits the open saloon. The saloon breeds all kinds of crime and vice.—*Rev. A. C. Ward in Atlanta Georgian*

JANUARY TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

The January number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is one that should be in the hands of every teacher whose pupils are engaged in the prize essay work. It contains the four essays which were awarded the National prizes of the past year and no better entertainment can be given to teachers than one or more of these essays read by one who understands how to read. The prize essay number also contains a very interesting article by Dr. Crothers on "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Government Schools," as well as the regular lessons, poems, etc. All temperance workers desiring to use the diagrammatic chart showing the effect of alcohol upon the nervous system will find a cut of this chart in the January *Quarterly* with an explanation of the same. The use of this cut was granted *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* through the courtesy of the publishers of Dr. Chapple's book, "*The Evils of Alcohol.*"

Virginia is showing real forethought in offering to send *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* to all schools in her state whose teachers will hold a prize essay contest. The response to this offer is most encouraging. The continued call for all the back numbers of the *Quarterly* on the part of librarians shows the appreciation of educators for the best helps in a convenient form. The librarian of one of the state universities writes: "We lack only one number of a complete file of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*. Could it be sent to us at once, for our students constantly consult it in their debates, orations, and class-room work?"

The January number of the *Quarterly* contains more information as to the nature and effects of alcohol than could be procured anywhere else for the same amount of money.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE MASTER'S TOUCH

"He touched her hand and the fever left her."
Oh, we need His touch on our fevered hands!
The cool, still touch of the Man of Sorrows,
Who knows us and loves us, and understands.

So many a life is one long fever!
A fever of anxious suspense and care,
A fever of getting, a fever of fretting,
A fever of hurrying here and there.

O Lord, Thou knowest us altogether,
Each heart's sore sickness, whatever it be;
Touch Thou our hands; let the fever leave us,
And so shall we minister unto Thee.

—*Exchange*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Catherine Weaver Collins, of Collins, O. Mrs. Collins was one of the original crusade "band of seventy" who kept the faith and fought the good fight until life's end. A devoted worker in the missionary cause; for many years a valued teacher in the Sabbath School; a member of several literary clubs; a gentlewoman of the old school; a charming and loyal friend; a kind and thoughtful neighbor, with a passion for charity, wide sympathy and gentle judgment.

Mrs. Sarah Springstead and Mrs. William Taylor, members of the W. C. T. U. of Tottenville, N. Y.

BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH YOURSELF

Some people do not withdraw from the crowd long enough to become well acquainted with themselves. There are thoughts, convictions and purposes here in the soul that demand a hearing. Possibilities are here, knocking at the door of their imprisonment and claiming their opportunities. Sit down and talk with yourself awhile; lie down in the green pastures of meditation, and listen to the inner voices of your better self. Yes, and that quiet of the solitude may be disturbed as you learn there are battles for you to fight: silent battles, battles with smokeless powder and noiseless guns, but battles of duty and destiny. One is honest with himself when walking alone beside the still waters of sober judgment.—*Frank M. Bristol*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEARUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PORTLAND, OREGON

The dates for the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Oregon, are October 18-25, 1912. The Transcontinental Association has given us a rate of $65 from Chicago to Portland and return. This is an unusually good rate and is a saving to each person attending the convention, of $40 over the winter rate, which goes into effect the first of November of each year. It has therefore been thought desirable to hold the Convention earlier that we may secure the lower price. We hope by this early announcement to have one of the largest delegate Conventions we have ever held. The tickets will be on sale in Chicago and the West, October 12, 14, 15. Dates of sale for the East will be given later. Tickets will be good for return until November 15, with stop-over privileges, so that those having friends in the West and those wishing to see this great new section of our country, can do so. Any questions regarding the trip will be gladly answered.

I urge you who have felt the inspiration of a National Convention and know the impetus given our great work by the "gathering of the clans" to plan to go to Portland and take some friend with you.

We seldom gather in convention upon the Pacific coast and know but little of its wonderful possibilities. Let us earnestly strive to make this 1912 Convention a great one in numbers and in enthusiasm. It should tell in the building of a greater West and its influence should be carried back to every state and touch the work of every local union.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON,
Chairman Transportation Committee
Evanston, Ill.

WORK FOR AN ANTI-POLYGAMY AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Dear State Presidents:

At the last Convention of the National W. C. T. U., I was appointed a committee to work for an anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal Constitution. Twenty-three states have passed a resolution declaring for such an amendment. They are as follows: New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Maine, Iowa, North Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Washington, Arkansas, Georgia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Texas and Tennessee.

I have had copies printed of the resolutions passed by the above states and have prepared a paper containing all necessary information and directions as to methods for conducting this work; also a copy of a resolution suitable for signatures by individuals and organizations generally, to be sent to their representatives in their state Legislatures, urging the passage of the resolution.

I have sent you this literature, which please read carefully. If your state is not included in the above list, will you take immediate steps to have the resolution introduced in your Senate and follow it up with work and prayers until your state is in line? Even in states where the Legislature has adopted this resolution, it is necessary to keep up the agitation until we succeed in freeing our land from the curse of polygamy.

Let me hear from you as the work proceeds, or whenever I can render you any assistance.

Faithfully yours,
MRS. HARRIET S. PRITCHARD,
Committee
1105 Tribune Building,
New York City, N. Y.

ORGANIZERS

MRS. MARY E. HOPPER

Soon after the notable convention in Milwaukee I began work in Cook county, Illinois. I was very glad to engage in the work here as I had not contemplated going far afield during the winter. Perhaps, also, I remembered a conversation with a man in North Dakota who asked me why I came to work in a prohibition state when there was so much that should be done in Chicago. I admitted the truth of his statement and then said, "There are multitudes of women at work in that city and I am here to secure help for Chicago. I want the power and influence of women and men who are not so directly under the paralyzing influence of the great liquor combine, to help us."

Chicago Workers Full of Courage

Chicago, with its 7,200 licensed saloons and 2,500 unlicensed joints, is a formidable proposition, but the dauntless "Gideon's Band" is full of courage, for it has God's promise. "Fear not I will be with thee." I find that, in most cases, the women are aroused by the activity of the liquor forces and have a mind to work.

I am now taking a vacation until after the holidays and the week of prayer, when I expect again to open the campaign with a meeting on Sunday, January 7, at Park Ridge. My work thus far has been largely preparatory; looking up the lost and becoming acquainted with the situation in general.

Cook county has had in the past a membership of more than 2,000, and the goal for which we aim this year is to exceed that number. The county president is tireless in her efforts, the women are loyal and willing and an increased force must be the result—all of which means *victory.*

5850 S. Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL MENTION

As is well known, Rev. Mary E. Kuhl was elected superintendent of the Evangelistic department of the National W. C. T. U. at the Milwaukee Convention. It should be said in this connection that Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood had at two previous National Conventions offered her resignation as superintendent, a position she has ably filled for many years.

Miss Greenwood continues as a National W. C. T. U. evangelist, and she is also the superintendent of the Evangelistic department of the World's W. C. T. U. While she will be greatly missed as National superintendent, Mrs. Kuhl has had wide experience as a preacher and as a National W. C. T. U. evangelist.

HELEN KELLER PRAISES W. C. T. U. FLOWER MISSION WORK

The ministrations of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Flower Mission for many in Boston to whom Dame Fortune has not shown a smiling face, including the blind, has been commended by Helen Keller in a letter to Mrs. Samuel Wright Simpson, who is in charge of the work.

The *Boston Transcript* gives the following graphic description of the holiday work:

Helen Keller, blind herself and with peculiar sympathy for other sightless persons, has heard of Mrs. Samuel Wright Simpson and her efforts in behalf of these unfortunates living in Boston through the Flower Mission of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. She has written a letter of commendation of this work in which she expresses her interest in it and the hope that it will continue to receive support.

Miss Keller says:

"Flowers are among the chief delights of my life. My study window is filled with plants. The odor of heliotrope mingles with my thoughts and gives them sweetness. There are some narcissi on my window-seat, and we expect a greeting from them on Christmas Day.

"I am glad that the blind workers are so kindly remembered by the mission. Their pleasures are few, and the fragrance and the lovely forms of flowers mean real happiness to them. Many a lonely blind girl finds her greatest comfort in the plants which bloom under watchful fingers. The beams of your kindness will surely bring good cheer to many hearts, brighten dull hours, and encourage those who tread a hard path."

Five hundred and twenty Christmas baskets will be sent out by the Flower Mission. Two hundred and fifty will be distributed by the district nurses to their sick patients, and 100 will go into homes where there is a blind member of the family. Each of the baskets contains three apples, three oranges, a can of soup, another of condensed milk, a jar of jelly, packages of tea and sugar, a box of candy and a bottle of grape juice. On the top of each is a choice bunch of grapes. With white tissue paper, holly, red ribbons and a branch of balsam fir these are very attractive. The blind people will find a handkerchief, in addition, and all have a written message conveying the old, old wish of the holiday season, and a verse of love and joy and peace.

In the vestry of the Church of the New Jerusalem, lent through the kindly interest of the ministers and the society, busy scenes are going on before these baskets are finally carried to the sick and the shuts-ins. At the first glance the rooms seem to be a confusion of boxes, barrels, sacks of evergreen, rows of jellies and preserves, barrels of fruit, with expressmen coming and going and many helpers attending to all the details. But those who are familiar with this work know that it is carefully systematized.

It is the poor blind people who have inspired the superintendent to take a plot of land in North Pepperell. This is to be set out with hardy and fragrant plants so that in time these may be transplanted to city tenements to delight the occupants.

For the Christmas distribution, contributions have come from as far away as South Ryegate, Vt., Madison, N. H., and West Lebanon, Me. Many cities and towns between these intervening points are represented by donations. Sunday schools, women's clubs, unions, guilds and individuals show their appreciation of this undertaking, year after year. The Massachusetts Commission for the Blind also gives its hearty indorsement of the mission.

HERE AND THERE

The Loyal Temperance Legion recently organized and mothered by the Eckington union of Washington, D. C., under the leadership of Mrs. Ida Gibb, will hold a model meeting at the January meeting of that union, after which refreshments will be sold to replenish the Legion's treasury. A membership contest conducted by the union resulted in fifteen new members.

On December 19, the department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Louise H. Earll, superintendent, held a parlor meeting in the home of Mrs. L. K. Hanson. An interesting feature of the program was a parliamentary drill by Mrs. Theresa Williams.

A new union has recently been organized in Washington, D. C., to be known as the Petworth W. C. T. U. Petworth is a residential subdivision in prohibition territory, as it lies adjacent to the grounds of the Soldiers' Home. This union is the result of much individual canvassing, three medal contests held by one missionary society (which has appointed a committee to arrange two more in the near future) and the cooperation of the state executive in supplying funds with which to purchase "seed-sowing" leaflets. Members of other unions, also were helpful in interesting their friends in Petworth to join. A membership of sixteen is practically assured.

Fifty children of the Beaverdale (Cambria county, Pa.) L. T. L. gave a Christmas entertainment in the United Brethren church Christmas evening. A number of nationalities were represented in the Legion and the recitations and songs of the children were highly appreciated. Miss Almeda Westover, superintendent, and Mrs. James Cowher, organist, had charge of the exercises.

PROHIBITION LAW BEST ENFORCED LAW IN KANSAS

So Asserts Reliable Authority

Professor R. L. Searson, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, paid a splendid tribute to prohibition in his lecture before the State Educational Association of New Mexico, meeting at Santa Fe the middle of November. Professor Searson declared that the prohibition law was the best enforced law in Kansas. Going further in his remarks, he declared that it was far better enforced than the local option law of Nebraska, in which state he has also lived. Thus is furnished another refutation of the claims of the liquor fraternity that prohibition does not prohibit; and that local option laws are better than prohibition laws.

At the close of the meeting the Association, in a strong resolution, declared for state-wide prohibition for New Mexico.

MASSACHUSETTS UNION IN NEW HOME

Massachusetts W. C. T. U. now has headquarters of its own. On December 20 the papers for the building located at 541 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, were transferred to the treasurer. The location fronts a beautiful park. It is hoped that the new home will be ready for occupancy by March 1.

S. T. I. INTEREST IN TENNESSEE

The general officers of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. are much delighted with the recent scientific temperance instruction imparted by Miss Christine I. Tinling in Jackson, Dickson, Winchester, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville. In Chattanooga, where she spoke before a meeting of the State Teachers' Association, both superintendent and teachers were enthusiastic in their expressions of approval of the strong, pleasing way in which she presented her subject. "Miss Tinling's work is indeed invaluable," writes the state W. C. T. U. department superintendent and state vice-president, Mrs. Margaret B. Clements. The principal of one school declared her talk was worth a month's schooling to the pupils.

TIED DOWN

20 Years' Slavery—How She Got Freedom

A dyspepsia veteran who writes from one of England's charming rural homes to tell how she won victory in her 20 years' fight, naturally exults in her triumph over the tea and coffee habit:

"I feel it a duty to tell you," she says, "how much good Postum has done me. I am grateful, but also desire to let others who may be suffering as I did, know of the delightful method by which I was relieved.

"I had suffered for 20 years from dyspepsia, and the giddiness that usually accompanies that painful ailment, and which frequently prostrated me. I never drank much coffee, and cocoa and even milk did not agree with my impaired digestion, so I used tea, exclusively, till about a year ago, when I found in a package of Grape-Nuts the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'

"After a careful reading of the booklet I was curious to try Postum and sent for a package. I enjoyed it from the first, and at once gave up tea in its favor.

"I began to feel better very soon. My giddiness left me after the first few days' use of Postum, and my stomach became stronger so rapidly that it was not long till I was able (as I still am) to take milk and many other articles of food of which I was formerly compelled to deny myself. I have proved the truth of your statement that Postum 'makes good, red blood.'

"I have become very enthusiastic over the merits of my new table beverage, and during the past few months, have conducted a Postum propaganda among my neighbors which has brought benefit to many, and I shall continue to tell my friends of the 'better way' in which I rejoice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Suggestive Scientific Temperance Instruction Program

FOR EVENING MEETING

(IF A SHORTER PROGRAM THAN THE FOLLOWING BE DESIRED, PARTS ONLY NEED BE USED)

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS, National S. T. I. Superintendent

1. The Intent of Scientific Temperance Instruction

Through the pearl chain of character it runs,
A silken string, in colors like the sun's
Which, from the red to violet do shade.
It keeps the muscles firm, the limbs are strong,
The blood in its rich current borne along
Is pure as is the streamlet in the glade.

It makes the life within the face to glow,
It is the golden bridle which doth show
The path the young should take in life's great way;
The steady nerves give courage for all work,
The brain is clear, there is no need to shirk
For ev'ry task brings with it splendid pay.

High spirits crown the goddess gay of health,
For Nature has full play and shares her wealth
With him who takes her wisdom for his guide;
She gives him force and vigor, reason clear,
He looks out in the future, as the seer
Who knows the strength of God is on his side.

For Truth the daughter is of God, and so
She makes the sons of man who toil below
Strong, in the blessings which she daily gives:
For like pure gold, or crown of crystal fair,
Truth makes the sharer of her joys to wear
A crown of judgment clear, while here he lives.

2. The Study of Scientific Temperance, A National Safe-Guard

Phillips Brooks said, "He who helps a child, helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help given to human creatures, in any other stage of their human life, can possibly give again."

Then surely the place where much can be done for humanity is in the public school. The one to whom the opportunity for helping the child is entrusted, is the teacher. The study in which the truth which will most directly affect the after life of the child can be taught, is that of physiology and hygiene. . . .

Teachers, more clearly than anybody else, will see the necessity of this study continuing even as uninterruptedly as the study of language and of arithmetic, from the first primary throughout the grades and into the high school, until the pupil has mastered the study of his own good and has been led out from the study of personal hygiene into that of municipal and national hygiene. Then and not until then may we hope for a nation made free in the only true way, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

—From Teachers' Leaflet, No. 1

3. The Study of Scientific Temperance, A Great Factor in the Problem of Making a Living

We are living today under laws that require the study of the nature and effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, in all the public schools of the United States.

Nearly four hundred years ago Erasmus wrote: "The world is waking out of a long, deep sleep. The old ignorance is still defended with tooth and claw, but we have kings and nobles now on our side."

With reference to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools, it may be said that the great commercial world is waking out of a long, deep sleep, and that while the liquor interests are still defended with tooth and claw, we now have capitalists, employers, and captains of industry on our side. The day has already come when the boy, who has not been taught in the school-room the truth concerning the dangerous effects of stimulants and narcotics, and who has not made that instruction an unalterable part of character, has but small chance of any place in the activities of the business world. What is the probability of his obtaining employment with any railroad? The New York Central system has this rule: "The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal." The Boston and Maine railroad has the same rule, as has also the New York, New Hampshire and Hudson. Indeed, 90 per cent of the railroads of the country demand total abstinence on the part of employes; because men, keen in business affairs, have learned that alcohol, even in moderate quantities, lessens the function of all the senses. . . . . .

The knowledge of this truth and corresponding action regarding it are no longer confined to the United States, for the Prussian railway management has issued orders forbidding any engine driver, switchman, or dispatcher, all use of beer or spirits while on duty; and Canada says: "If a locomotive engineer, or a train conductor, is found drunk while on duty, he shall be liable to ten years' imprisonment."

Supposing, however, the boy wishes to become a telephone or telegraph operator, or even a factory worker, what are his chances of obtaining employment?

Since steam and electricity have become the motive power of the industrial world, managers of great factories have studied the effects of stimulants and narcotics and have reached the conclusion that they can employ no workmen whose brains are not clear and whose nerves are not steady where costly equipment and the protection of hundreds of lives are involved. Therefore these industrial managers are demanding of their employes what the Wyoming Light Company of Wilkesbarre, Pa., demand of their linemen, that they "sign a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors while off, or on duty, or leave our employ." In the business world, banking interests are of preeminent importance. Here the moral character of the employe must be above reproach. Hence the rigid rule of many of the larger banking-houses, that young men in their employ shall not simply abstain from the use of all intoxicants, but that to be seen in any place where intoxicants are sold, is a sufficient warrant for their dismissal. When engaged they sign a contract to this effect.

Even in the pursuit of agriculture the same result is being achieved. Luther Burbank says that he can prove that even the mild use of stimulants and narcotics is incompatible with work requiring accurate attention and definite concentration as does the work of budding. Men fail here because of their inability to concentrate their nerve force.

A sacred trust is given the teachers of today. All lines of business are in a sense dependent upon their fidelity to this trust. Froebel says, "the educational calling should be a priestly office." Whether the boy succeeds or not as he undertakes his life-work will, in a large way, be determined by the faithfulness of the teacher in his priestly office.

—From Teachers' Leaflet, No. 2

4. The Study of Scientific Temperance An Important Factor in the Making of a Life

"Life's more than breath and the quick round of blood. * * * He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Although life is "more than breath and the quick round of blood," the thinking, and the feeling and the acting are largely dependent upon the physical development. Man needs a strong body. Here, as Wordsworth says, "The child is father to the man." The child must begin to build the strong body, he must be taught how to build it and the teaching must begin early in life.

When does the danger of using stimulants and narcotics begin? "On April 4, 1889, Dr. George W. Jacoby presented to e New York Neurological society, a four and a half year old boy suffering from alcoholic paralysis. The child from the age of six months had received from one-half to a full tumbler of beer daily." . . . . . .

The child must be protected in his physical development by the knowledge of the truth concerning alcohol. He must know that its use inflames the stomach, hardens the brain tissues, weakens the blood vessels, impoverishes the blood, retards the elimination of waste matter, dims the eye, dulls the hearing, and creates throat, lung, kidney, and liver diseases. These truths must be given simply, continuously and pedagogically.

—From Teachers' Leaflet, No. 3

5. A Message of Frances E. Willard to the Teachers of the Public Schools

Here in the midst of our civilization is a little child—of all the "original packages" on earth, the most original—one never to be declared contraband in any commonwealth, no matter what else may be prohibited. And my contention is that the true teacher's office is to explain that little child to himself, and afterward so far as may be to explain the universe to him. I know we have reversed the process—beginning at the circumference rather than at the center, putting the macrocosm before the microcosm. But I believe the first office of the teacher is to orient the pupil concerning "Heart within and God o'erhead," to teach him the divine truths on which is based his physical well-being. For as words are the carriages in which thoughts ride, so the human body is the soul's chariot, and that splendid Phoebus, the human soul, becomes a dethroned charioteer unless he understands his vehicle. Let us make of him a Sir Galahad, whose daily life shall eloquently say,

"My strength is as the strength of ten.
Because my heart is pure."

For though man's forehead be lifted toward the stars, his feet are planted upon the earth, and a sound, pure mind must have a pure, sound body in which to dwell. . . . . .

The teacher makes the school, and a more white-lived class of Christians I have never known than our public school teachers. Let us then, comrades and friends, since we can not realize our ideal of the Word of God in the public schools, idealize our reality of the God of the Word in these schools, and as His own high priests, let us stand up daily before the little people at ten thousand school-room altars, saying, "Let us listen to the reading of the Law of the Lord," that sacred law written in their members, God's ritual of this body which is the temple of the Holy Ghost, concerning which he says, "He that defileth this temple him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

—From Teachers' Leaflet, No. 4

6. Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Jr. University, Speaks to Young Men

A prominent lawyer of Boston once told me that the great impulse to total abstinence came to him when a young man, from hearing his fellow lawyers talking over their cups. The most vital secrets of their clients' business were made public property when their tongues were loosened by wine; and this led my friend to the firm resolution that nothing should go into his mouth which would prevent him from keeping it closed unless he wanted to open it. The time will come when the only opening for the ambitious man of intemperate habits will be in politics. It is rapidly coming now. Private employers dare not trust their business to the man who drinks. The great corporations dare not. He is not wanted on the railroads. The steamship lines have long since cast him off. The banks dare not use him. He cannot keep accounts. Only the people, long-suffering and generous, remain as his resource. For this reason, municipal government is his specialty; and while this patience of the people lasts our cities will breed scandals as naturally as our swamps breed malaria.

You are young men and strong, and it is for you to resist corrosion, and to help stamp it out of civilized society.

A man ought to be stronger than anything that can happen to him. He is the strong man who can say no. He is the wise man, who, for all his life, can keep mind and soul and body clean.

—From "A Message from a College President to College Students"

7. The Child Was Not Made for Lessons, but Lessons Must be Made for the Child. How This is Done.

Special Study

Benjamin Franklin, the Total Abstainer

Why he was called the "Water American"

Reading—Selection from his Autobiography

"At my first admission into this printing house, I took to working at press, imagining I felt a want of the bodily exercise I had been used to in America, where press work is mixed with composing. I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On occasion, I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands. They wondered to see, from this and several instances, that the *Water-American*, as they called me, was *stronger* than themselves, who drank *strong beer*.

How He Reasoned About the Value of Beer

"We had an ale-house boy who attended always in the house to supply the workmen. My companion at the press drank every day a pint before breakfast, with his bread and cheese, and a pint at dinner, a pint in the afternoon about six o'clock, and another when he had done his day's work. I thought it a detestable custom; but it was necessary, he supposed, to drink *strong* beer that he might be *strong* to labor. I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain or flour of the barley dissolved in the water of which it was made; that there was more flour in a pennyworth of bread; and therefore if he would eat that with a pint of water, it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that muddling liquor; an expense I was free from. And thus these poor devils keep themselves always under."

—From Program for Temperance Day in the Schools, "Temperance Educational Quarterly."

8. Aids in Teaching Scientific Temperance

"A true food will yield heat and energy without any harm to the organs and tissues of the body. Alcohol, while it yields heat and energy, acts at the same time as a poison. This may be illustrated as follows: It is well known that when sulphuric acid and water are mixed together in about equal parts, the mixture will become very hot. This acid will also corrode and eat up iron. Suppose now that an engineer should adopt the plan of mixing sulphuric acid with the water in the boiler, when he wanted to get up steam. The water would be rapidly heated, and, to an ignorant person, this would seem to be a good plan. It would soon be found, however, that the material of the engine was being rapidly destroyed by the acid, and either this method of getting up energy would have to be discontinued, or the boiler would need to go to the shop for repairs or be abandoned altogether."

—Dr. Culler

"To the man engaged in responsible work, who must have at his command the best that is in him at its best—to him I would, with all the emphasis I possess, advise and urge, leave drink alone absolutely."

—President William H. Taft

"O madness! to think the use of strongest wines,
And strongest drink, our chief support in health,
When God with these forbidden, made choice to rear,
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose drink was only from the limpid brook."

—Milton

"A sound body is good; a sound mind is better; but a strong and clean character is better than either. *Theodore Roosevelt.*

—From "A Course of Study in Physiology and Hygiene."

9. What We Do When We Teach the Child.

"I see in every child the possibility of a perfect man."

—Friedrich Froebel

When We Teach the Child

What do we do when we teach the child?
We put a thought that is sweet and mild
Into a mind that is waiting for seed,
Into a heart that has never felt greed.
The man with such thoughts is never beguiled,
For we teach the man when we teach the child.

What do we do when we teach the child?
We take the treasures which may be pil'd
In lesson or poem or Nature's store,
And transform them all into golden ore
Of character, which cannot be revil'd;
The strong man comes from the well-taught child.

What do we do when we teach the child?
We take the nature, untam'd and wild,
And mold it into a life serene,
With heart and will and judgment clean.
We make the man who is undefil'd
When we teach, as we ought, the little child.

What do we do when we teach the child?
We plant the truth, where The Undefil'd,
Our Lord and Master, said freedom makes.
Through knowledge, true freedom comes and takes
Its place, and dominates passion wild:
We have saved the man, when we've saved the child.

—From The "Temperance Educational Quarterly"

If more time can be given to the program, let there be a tenth number entitled: *The Proof of the Efficiency of Scientific Temperance Instruction*, and have one of the prize essays read from the prize essay number of the "Temperance Educational Quarterly; let the program be interspersed" with good music. Such hymns as "Walk in the Light," and "O! for a Closer Walk with God," are appropriate, while our temperance hymnals offer a wide selection.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

"The vital, epoch-making power of New Orleans resides in its women," declares the *Daily Item* of that city. "Within a few years they have given New Orleans a splendid sewerage system, compelled the enactment of a child labor law in Louisiana, and also compelled the enactment of a compulsory education law."

Seventy-four women at present hold office in Kansas, to which they were elected by the votes of men. Forty-five women are county superintendents of public schools, five are county clerks, five are county treasurers, six are district court clerks, ten are registrars of deeds, two are probate judges and one is a mayor.

What is termed a "Votes for Women Conference" is now in session at Turin, Italy, the president being Signora Emilia Mariana. The promoters maintain that the question of women's enfranchisement is of present-day interest in Italy, now that the Chamber is about to discuss political reform. The Italian press refers to the leaders of the movement as "intellectually distinguished and socially important."

"Pure food needs the women's votes to keep it pure," was the slogan of the Woman Suffrage Party at the Domestic Science Exposition in Madison Square Garden, New York City. Mrs. Wiley, wife of the chief of the National Bureau of Chemistry, addressed one of the largest audiences on "The Relation of Woman Suffrage to Pure Food."

Eighty per cent of the women voting in Seattle, Wash., this year, were married women, "women of the home."

A BIT OF SUFFRAGE HISTORY

In the territorial days of Washington, women had the ballot until ruled out on a technicality of the "title of the law." Women served all over the territory as grand and petit jurors. When district court was held in Cheney, October, 1884, five women were subpoenaed. The term was adjourned until February, after a session of ten days and a half and in February, 1885, the same five women served some twenty-one days. Mrs. Lucy A. R. Switzer was foreman in two cases and clerk in others. The women also served as justices of the peace. Of those who served in district court, Cheney, three were W. C. T. U. women.

MRS. YOUNG RE-ELECTED

The re-election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as general superintendent of the public schools of Chicago has met with almost unanimous approval on the part of the public. Mrs. Young's rare combination of a progressive policy, wide sympathies, and practical judgment in her a unique place in the confidence of administering school affairs has given educators everywhere. She is regarded by Chicago as one of its best assets, an honor to womanhood throughout the world.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OF CAPE PROVINCE

The twenty-second annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Cape Province, held recently at Kimberley, was attended by over sixty delegates from the various centers of the province, as well as by several visiting delegates from the Orange Free State. Mrs. Mackenzie, the president, presided and the convention was unique in that it was the first time that a convention had been held in the town in which the president resides.

Preliminary Meetings

The Executive Committee met on Saturday morning to consider important matters to be brought before the convention, and to arrange details of the business meetings. In the afternoon the delegates were entertained at a garden party at Alexanderfontein, where a most enjoyable time was spent under the shade of the trees. In the evening a prayer meeting was held in the Baptist hall, a fitting prelude to the work of the coming days.

On Sunday afternoon the annual sermon was preached by Miss Solomon, in the town hall, to a large audience. It was most impressive, the speaker's text being, "Beloved, I stand at the door and knock." Mrs. Duncan Brown sang very feelingly the beautiful solo, "Knocking, knocking, who is there?"

Convention Opens

The business meetings commenced on Monday morning in the Presbyterian hall, the convention being opened by Mrs. Mackenzie, who then read the Declaration of Principles, the delegates standing meanwhile.

Following this came the report of the corresponding secretary, which was read and adopted. It showed that much good work had been done during the year and that there had been a steady increase of membership throughout the province: one branch, Cradock, had nearly trebled its membership. Other branches reported good increases and many unions had assisted in the Tennyson Smith campaign. Some unions reported difficulties, b ι these had been bravely met and overcome. One new union had been formed at Knysna, from which good work is expected.

The treasurer, Mrs. Geard, Port Elizabeth, reported that the finances were in a flourishing condition, but advised the delegates to return to their unions and say, "You have done splendidly, but do more yet. Use old ways and new ways, and give the public every opportunity to help our cause."

Powerful Address of President

The annual address of the president, Mrs. Mackenzie, was most powerful. After sketching the history of the movement from its inception in America some thirty-seven years ago to the present time, when there are branches in fifty different countries, with a membership of 433,249, Mrs. Mackenzie touchingly referred to the passing away from temperance ranks of such leaders as the Earl of Carlisle and Mrs. Pearsall Smith. She also spoke of the progress of the temperance reform, especially mentioning the manifesto signed by over 100 medical men in Wales, appealing to their brethren to discontinue the use of alcohol in cases of disease. South Africa, too, said the speaker, was waking up and there is a movement on foot to try to secure by Act of Parliament, direct local veto, as has already been obtained in New Zealand.

POST CARDS

W. C. T. U. POST CARDS—assorted. Advertised and sold at National Convention. Frances Willard, white ribbon and W. C. T. U. invitation. Send 2 cents for samples. Address, Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, O.

Reports of Intense Interest

The reports of the various branches of work undertaken by local unions throughout the province were intensely interesting, as were also the discussions following these reports. The greatest interest of all centered perhaps around the report of Mrs. John Brown of Roudebooch, who addressed a crowded audience, among whom were the ministers and leading residents of Kimberley. At the close of her report Mrs. Brown poured out her soul in an impassioned speech eloquent with yearning love and pity for wronged and helpless womanhood, and her words went straight to the hearts of all present. In closing, Mrs. Brown spoke of the Home for Feebleminded Women and Girls, shortly to be opened under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. A collection was taken on behalf of this Home.

Federation of Unions

Several important matters were discussed during the four days' session, among these being the question of federating with the other unions of South Africa. By a unanimous vote the draft constitution for such federation (which had been under consideration for some time) was adopted, with slight alteration, as the constitution of the provinces of the Cape, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, it being hoped that Natal will ere long also enter into the bonds of union. The federal officers and executive were then elected, Mrs. Mackenzie, of Kimberley, being chosen as the first president.

It was unanimously resolved by this convention to "extend the right hand of fellowship to the colored women banding themselves together under the banner, and to all the mission churches, with their thousands of members who are upholding Christian life and its details of purity and integrity in South Africa."

The following ladies were elected as general officers for the ensuing year: President, Miss Solomon; vice-presidents, Mrs. Hartnoll, and Mrs. Sprigg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. MacKenzie; recording secretary, Miss Frances Stapleton; treasurer, Mrs. Geard; Y secretaries, Mrs. D. Brown, and Miss Geard.

THE WHITE RIBBON IN THE HOSPITAL

(Continued from Page Four)

"You are the third nurse who has told me her mother belonged," I answered.

"I should think the unions would find a fine chance for work in the hospital," I told her, "with nurses who are so familiar with W. C. T. U. work. Do the white ribboners visit here much?"

"Not at all, I believe."

When the girl had gone, I lay thinking. Here were little sisters from various homes where the white ribbon is known and loved, where it is the sacred heart of home-life; here were patients suffering, or anticipating coming pain. Dear sisters, find the hospitals; you are needed there. Bring flowers, gifts of any kind, words of cheer, and above all, be sure to bring the white ribbon. Hear ye His call.

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THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

me about Mamma," she said softly. "I have thought of her so much since I have seen Connie Farrell's mother, and wondered if she were like her. Was she beautiful?"

"Yes, Cely. I wish I had a really good picture of her. She always looked beautiful to me, as pretty as you are yourself, Cely, and that's saying a good deal," and the proud father's hand pressed the soft cheek caressingly.

"Was she mild and gentle in her ways, Father?"

"Yes, unless someone did something they hadn't ought to, and then there was lightning enough in her eyes. You remember that cat the boys were stoning when you was a little girl? Well, your ma was just like that. Those boys never stoned another cat, I reckon, not in your neighborhood, anyhow."

"Father, did you have the brewery while Mother was living?"

"N-o-o, only some shares in it, and she didn't know I had those. Your ma didn't like it, you know."

"Father," Celia's voice was low but very firm, "I don't like it either. I have learned much besides what I learned in books at college, and it has made me sorry and ashamed that our money comes from the Arrow Brand—that we are rich at the expense of those who ought not to drink liquor."

Mr. Rudolph looked at his daughter with as much apprehension as if he suspected her of suddenly going mad.

"Why, Cely!" he ejaculated in consternation.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA) W. C. T. U.

FANNIE E. DONALDSON, Stanmore, N. S. W.

The corresponding secretary's report of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the New South Wales (Australia) W. C. T. U., which was held in Sydney the latter part of October, showed that good work had been accomplished in many of the local unions and that 110 new members had been gained.

Excellent "Tea Meeting"

The annual public meeting and reception was preceded by a tea meeting, which was the most successful yet held. There were two sittings at the tea, and the church was filled for the annual public meeting. Representatives of kindred societies gave greetings. Miss Lucy Broad was the guest of the convention and gave a lecture on "Korea," and a Bible reading on "The Parable of the Big Tree."

Interesting Papers

Two very interesting papers were read entitled, "The Note to Strike for the Children," and "Child Development." The first was presented by Mrs. Strong, president of the Willard union; the other by Mrs. E. B. Harris, Australasian superintendent of the Purity department.

Three new departments were added, namely, Mothers' Bands, White Ribbon Circles, and Work Among Immigrants.

Strong Resolutions Passed

The following important resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that this convention protests against the toleration of prize fighting in this state and urges the State Government to take action similar to that adopted by the Home Government in refusing permission for the recently proposed fight to take place in England.

"That this convention urges that an Act reducing the hours of sale in liquor bars be passed so that hotels shall be compelled to close at the same time as ordinary shops; it being recognized that the greatest amount of evil arises from the drinking done after working hours.

"That this convention records its thanks to the Federal Parliament for the enactment providing for the abolition of intoxicating drinks from the army corps and canteens."

Election of Officers

Mrs. Nolan, Australasian president, presided during the election of officers which resulted as follows: President, Mrs. M. Blow; vice-president, Mrs. Courtenay Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Masterman; recording secretary, Miss Donaldson; treasurer, Mrs. Ardill; Y secretary, Miss Ford.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

The following were elected to represent New South Wales at the triennial convention of Australasia, to be held in Brisbane, Queensland, in April, 1912. The state officers and Mesdames Watkin, Lusby, Discow, Wallace, Miss Bowes (for city and suburban unions), Mesdames Forsyth, Morris and Davidson (for country unions).

It was decided to hold the next annual convention in Sydney or suburbs. The convention was brought to a close by a harbor excursion on Saturday afternoon.

The state officers, with Mrs. Nolan, Australasian president, were the guests of the state president, Mrs. Blow, at her home, Rose Bay, when plans for the year's work were arranged.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the two beautiful birthday cards we offer. They cannot fail to please you, as well as the friends to whom they are sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

Send ten cents for one of each or twenty-five cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

The states which have enacted laws aimed at this criminal business now number twenty-nine; Oregon, Indiana, Michigan, Montana and Utah, having passed enactments during this year. Perhaps nothing has transpired, in relation to this heinous business, which has attracted so much attention and brought out so much reliable information as the report of the Chicago Vice Commission. This report opposes the regulation and segregation fallacy. It is a valuable document, not alone to those who are interested in the Purity department of work; for from simply a temperance standpoint the report furnishes an interesting study of the relation of the saloon to the traffic in women. For instance, it recommends that the city authorities shall enforce the laws and regulations prohibiting wine rooms and stalls in the saloons; prohibiting the harboring of prostitutes and disorderly persons in saloons; prohibiting assignation rooms, houses of prostitution and "hotels" in connection with saloons; prohibiting dances in a building where there is a saloon. It also recommends the enforcement of the following regulations: No women without male escorts should be permitted in saloons, no professional or paid escorts for women should be permitted in any saloon, no solicitation for drinks, or for prostitution purposes, by men, or women, should be permitted in any saloon, no immoral or vulgar dances, or entertainments should be given in any room connected with saloons.

All this shows the close connection between the White Slave Traffic and the saloon. We recommend to the city authorities that the saloon be abolished. At the same time we commend all the praiseworthy work done by the societies which are so heroically endeavoring to cripple and destroy the satanic white slave trade. We fully realize the close connection between impurity and intemperance. A blow which strikes one of these terrible evils falls with almost equal force upon the other.

—*Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens in Annual Address*

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

DO YOUR PART

The suggestions as to methods of work and arguments to use in securing subscriptions to our papers, which are now being published in this column, are timely indeed. This is our subscription season. Each union and every white ribboner wishes to be a potent influence in the campaign being waged for national prohibition. The educational possibilities of our papers have never been utilized as they will be in the coming months. No one is denied an opportunity to do effective work. If you cannot do anything else in the prohibition campaign at least give a wide reading to your papers, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, during these important months.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Continued from last week)

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

Superintendents' Symposium

The best arguments to present and methods to follow in securing subscriptions in a convention or institute, a local union, or from an individual white-ribboner have been the subject of many an inquiry. That we might have something of tried and practical value twenty-five of the most successful superintendents and subscription solicitors were asked to outline their methods of work. From the twenty-one replies received is gathered the following symposium. Each one will select from it for her own use according to her needs.

Arguments

Membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union imposes certain obligations and duties: the support of our papers is a duty and should be a privilege. If you are a stockholder in a grocery store do you spend all your money with rival grocers and expect your enterprise to flourish and pay a dividend on your investment? Every white-ribboner is a stockholder in THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, and their financial success reflects credit on the individual stockholder. Increased subscriptions give increased facilities for securing literary contributions of value, thus each one is in part responsible for the excellence of the papers. A large circulation gives increased revenue from advertising, making us responsible for this part of the financial success of our plant.

The lawyer, minister, doctor and teacher each has his professional journal; and the white-ribboner equally needs the journal of her profession.

THE UNION SIGNAL gives a wider knowledge of the reform issues before us than any other paper published. It deals not alone with our own country but gives a worldwide outlook. When one has read it for a year she usually becomes a lifelong subscriber.

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample. Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N. Y

A SMILE OR TWO

The Has and the Are

I'd rather be a Could Be
If I could not be an Are;
For a Could Be is a May Be,
With a chance of touching par.
I'd rather be a Has Been
Than a Might Have Been, by far;
For a Might Have Been has never been,
But a Has was once an Are.

—*Ladies' Home Journal*

There should be no trouble about raising a fund for the erection of a monument to John Paul Jones. Let each member of the Jones family contribute a penny.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*

An aged colored man was engaged in burning the grass off the lawn of a young broker when the latter returned to his home and, thinking to have some fun with the old man, said:

"Sambo, if you burn that grass, the entire lawn will be as black as you are."

"Dat's all right, suh," responded the negro. "Some o' dese days dat grass grow up an' be as green as youh are."—*Exchange*

Assistant Editor—"Here's a poem from a fellow who is serving a five-years' term in the Eastern Penitentiary."

Managing Editor—"Well, print it with a footnote explaining the circumstance. It may serve as a warning to other poets."—*Philadelphia Record*

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We Ship on Approval *without a cent deposit*, allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
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Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices*.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill

Harold had rescued the family cat from the well. Covered with green moss and water, he rushed to his mother with the declaration: "Ma, I got the cat out by the stem!"—*Christian Advocate*

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All ways the best. Catalog on request.
BLICKENSDERFER MFG. CO.
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Publishers' Talk

We, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Publishers, salute our white ribbon constituency and offer New Year's greetings. We are pleased to announce that in this column hereafter we are to have our special say *as* publishers. Although the last, it is safe to say that it will not be the least read of THE UNION SIGNAL's interesting columns, for there will be found here from week to week much that W. C. T. U. workers want to know. We shall inform, exploit, exhort, as occasion requires, keeping before you our growing list of new publications—books, leaflets and campaign specialties.

A Great Enterprise To begin with, let us emphasize the fact that the white ribbon organization owns and operates a publishing house. Do you realize it, dear women? Do you grasp its significance? Do you perceive its unfolding possibilities—its value to our expanding work? It is as yet such a new thing that you probably do not—now. To gain a true conception of the enterprise, one must visit National Headquarters and the new Literature Building. Only at the center can one see the power of our publishing house at once to gather and to distribute the printed word, which, as seed sown through all the land, will enable us to reap national constitutional prohibition in 1920.

The New Catalog Many inquiries are being received concerning the new catalog. It will be out just as soon as we, your representatives and employes at Headquarters, can compile it and the printers can print it. Your asking for it is a sure indication of activity in the unions, and we are glad. With prohibition campaigns before you, to say nothing of organizing and department work, no wonder you want new literature. But we feel sure that in view of the many details to be considered by the General Officers, editors and printers, you will understand that the delay in issuing the catalog is unavoidable.

New Literature We call special attention at this time to the new campaign leaflet, **"Anti-Canteen Testimony,"** by Col. L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army—the statement of an official who has seen many years of active service, an authoritative and comprehensive comparison of conditions in the army *with* beer in the post exchange and *without* it. A four-page 6x9 leaflet. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Three most valuable helps in prohibition campaigns, and in all W. C. T. U. work, are:

The Address of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens before the Milwaukee Convention. Price 5 cents per copy.

Recommendations printed from that address in a one-page 6x9 leaflet. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition, delivered by Mrs. Stevens on that memorable September 10, in Portland, Maine. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 11, 1912. No. 2

WORK IN THE LUMBER CAMPS

"THERE ARE IN THIS COUNTRY 400,000 WOODSMEN, WHO ARE EXPOSED TO THE EVIL INFLUENCE OF THE SALOON"

REV. W. A. LOYNE, Warren, New Hampshire

The writer of this article, who is the husband of the National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work among Lumbermen and Miners, is actively associated with her in W. C. T. U. work for the men in the woods, mills, mines and waterways of our country.

It is Christmas morning and the thermometer registers thirty-five degrees below zero. My friend, the driver of our team, and a man much used to being exposed to the weather of the White Mountains, said, "It is too cold; let us go back; we can never stand it." I told him that I was expected at the South Branch camps, ten miles away, and that it would not do to disappoint the more than 300 men who were anticipating my coming. We had a big load of things to carry for the four camps, the one the greatest distance away being up to the tree line or the limit of vegetable growth on the side of Mount Washington. At noon we landed at the camp of Wilbur Marshal; the men had just had their Christmas dinner; it was a meal good enough for a king, and there was enough left for the hungry missionary and his friend.

> Through my relations with the lumbermen I have gained a critical and expert knowledge of the requirements and needs of the work and have proved to my own satisfaction that there is no organization which can so well carry on this mission as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Day or night, and at all seasons, its representatives are always welcome among the woodsmen.

Yarding in New Hampshire

Service Held in Barroom

The only place in which to hold the service was the barroom, which serves also for a living room, bedroom, smoke room and almost everything else except for eating—they have a lean-to for that. The men, about sixty in number, were nearly all smoking when I began to speak. I commenced the meeting with a hymn, and in a very few minutes their pipes were laid aside. The singing was followed by the reading of the Christmas story from Matthew, and a prayer closing with the Lord's prayer. More singing, and then came the sermon or address—my very best, and none too good for this crowd of young men. However, I was hardly under way when I was interrupted by what seemed like discord and confusion. The foreman of the camp explained, "Keep on, Mr. Loyne. Don't you know what the men are doing. They are interpreting what you say to others." It seems there were at least five different nationalities present, and a German was interpreting to a company of Germans, an Italian to a few of his countrymen, a Frenchman to a group of his compatriots, and a Swede to a number of his fellow Swedes. The other nationalities represented were Canadian, Irish, Scotch, and American. Through the kindness of the Bible Society, I was able to give to each man a copy of the New Testament in his own mother tongue, and the whole occasion reminded me a bit of Pentecost. After this service we turned homeward, holding brief services in three other camps. That Christmas day was one long to be remembered.

Value of W. C. T. U. Work Among Men of the Woods

There are in this state of New Hampshire, 13,000 men engaged in this work in winter and several thousand men all the year round. The camps are scattered over a wide territory and they are often very hard to reach. At the time of the appointment of Mrs. Loyne as New Hampshire's state superintendent of the department of Work among Lumbermen, I was serving a very important church in the extreme northern part of the state, in the center of the lumber industry, and was engaged in doing what I could to help in the work by sending reading matter and holding services with the men in camps and boarding houses along the lake region and mountains in the north. The partnership in this service then formed has been continued to the present time. At that time I determined to devote to it at least one hour each day, and since 1890, with a growing interest and passion for the men and their needs, I have been able to do this. I am free to say that while our ministry in city and town has been greatly honored by God and men, nothing has paid a larger per cent of gain in fruitage than the work among the lumbermen of our own state.

Special Articles in This Issue

Work in the Lumber Camps—Fourteen Years of Social Service—Our Washington Letter—Young People's Branch Work—Fighting University Drink Customs—Comfort Bags for the Battleship "Florida"

FOURTEEN YEARS OF SOCIAL SERVICE

FRANCES E. WILLARD SETTLEMENT CELEBRATES FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

The many activities through which the influence of Frances E. Willard is still manifesting itself, the many lines of progress in which her "soul is marching on," must often impress not alone her friends but those who are outside the distinct circle of her organized work. The Frances E. Willard Hospital in Chicago has its duplicate in one or two other great centers. There are Willard Halls and Willard Unions and Willard Homes everywhere but we of Boston may be pardoned if we think that one of the memorials most expressive of her character and her life is to be found in our very midst in that unique institution—the Frances E. Willard Settlement.

Wife of Governor Present

Most of the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are familiar with its history. Its starting was the day of small things but its growth and work have been almost phenomenal. On December 30, its fourteenth anniversary was held in that gem of architecture, the beautiful Phillips Brooks Hall, alight that day with beaming faces and all the goodly stir of a joyous event. The special attraction was the presence of the wife of the Governor of the state, Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, herself a white ribboner and the daughter of one of our staunchest friends of the earlier years, Mrs. B. N. Sturtevant of Jamaica Plains.

But the reception was the crown and not the beginning of the day's celebration. Dinner was served from twelve to two in the great basement of the club building, and was cooked by the busy women of the Roxbury W. C. T. U., while the sixty chickens which formed the *piece de resistance* were all raised at Llewsac Lodge, the new expression of helpfulness which the Settlement has taken on within the last few years. Here is afforded a vacation home for girls and women and a home the year round for a dozen or more women who contribute of their labor to the welfare of all. It was a lovely thought, as well as a very practical one, to make the new venture thus contribute to the help of the mother work.

At two-thirty we gathered in Pearsons Hall, sacred to the memory of one of our most loyal and devoted Massachusetts members, Mrs. Adelaide Pearson, for years president of the W. C. T. U. of Jamai ı Plains, and were royally entertained by the little people of the Settlement clubs and classes. Over 1,000 children are thus reached by the benign influences of this Settlement and if you could have heard them shout their rally cry you would surely have known that they realized, at least something of what the Frances E. Willard Settlement stands for and which differentiates it from every other:

"Temperance, Temperance, Rah, Rah, Rah!
Settlement, Settlement, Rah, Rah, Rah!
Temperance Settlement! Temperance Settlement!
Temperance Settlement, Rah, Rah, Rah!"

The majority of the children reached are of Jewish extraction but they make very valiant little patriots and to see a dozen or more little girls conducting a Christmas school, with a visit from Santa Claus, made one realize a little of the rapid process of amalgamation which is taking place through schools and all great social agencies. The Amercan citizen of the future will surely be a composite being if we are to judge by what our eyes now behold. If only he keeps the virtues of all the nations entering into the vast alembic and eliminates their vices, to what heights of power and privilege will he rise?

The reception came at three-forty-five and was delightful in every sense of the word. Not only did we receive the wife of the Governor of the state but the wife of the state treasurer, Mrs. Elma Stevens, herself treasurer of the Settlement, presided at the organ. Three National and two World's W. C. T. U. superintendents were present and the National Press correspondent presided with her usual grace at the refreshment table, whence were dispensed delightful frappé and cake.

A Monument to Great Leaders

Best of all, we felt anew the might of a great purpose as expressed through the Frances E. Willard Settlement. It is not only a combined monument to Frances Willard and Phillips Brooks—two of the great names of history—but it is a monument to the faith and courage and indomitable pluck of Caroline M. Caswell, the founder and superintendent. To few people is given such executive ability as is hers, such power to actualize her vision. Back of her, with loving thought and co-operation, has stood, through the years, the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union and many not allied with us who see the splendid work which has been done and the possibilities for future doing.

And so, in the Frances E. Willard Settlement, in the lives of the multitudes it has helped all over our state and nation, our great leader still lives. God grant to us all some measure of that same immortality which is the glorious meed of "The Choir Invisible."

WORK IN THE LUMBER CAMPS

(Continued from Page One)

I have made personal visits to the camps in all parts of the North and lumber belt day and night, and have talked with the foremen and men in all sorts of situations and circumstances. To the credit of the men for whom we labor I want to say that out of an experience of more than twenty years with many thousands of men, often when they are intoxicated with the worst kind of liquors, in the most lonely and out of the way places I have never been insulted. Often have we taken with us into these camps bishops, clergymen, deaconesses, laymen and all classes who have told the story of redemption and the blessings that follow the white life for two and for the whole community.

These lads of many nationalities and varied learning have listened to the story of the cross through the winter, and in the spring have gone forth with a clean record, and with their wages saved, to win battles and build a name and place for themselves in society. Into these camps I have carried many tons of reading matter, comfort bags and the word of God as well as other gifts of friends. Our comfort bag service is a whole story in itself, and nothing can compare with it as an agent of mercy to both man and beast, as the men are far away from home and without hospital care.

WOOD CHOPPERS

Nothing can compete with the gospel as an attractive force among the lumbermen, and next to this come the grand old hymns of the church, "Abide with Me," "Rock of Ages," "Lead, Kindly Light," "Jesus Lover of my Soul," and others. Through the services conducted in the camps and camp communities, revivals have followed, and many so-called "hard cases" have found their way into the kingdom. I have baptized whole families and helped to build churches in their communities. Great numbers of men and women will praise God forever for the work inaugurated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

I am now making arrangements for a trip to a number of camps, where I will meet at least five hundred men, to whom I will tell the story of redemption. Among others who will go forth in the name of the Master and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to hold up the banner of the cross and plead for a white life for the men of the woods and their families are Rev. A. H. Drury, Rev. Adolphus Linfield, Rev. Willis Holmes, and we are all praying that our mission among these people of the woods may be richly blessed.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON—CONGRESS SETTLES DOWN TO BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BOOTLEGGERS—LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN HANDS OF EXPERTS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

New Year's Day in Washington is truly a gala day and this year was no exception to the rule. The festivities commenced at the historic White House, where the President and his wife, with the members of his Cabinet and their wives, received a host of visitors. Promptly at eleven in the morning, by a thrilling bugle call, army buglers stationed at the foot of the stairs, announced the coming of the President. This was taken up by the celebrated Marine Band in the strains of "Hail to the Chief."

The first to be greeted were the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who, with the ladies of the different embassies and their numerous suites, were all in glittering uniform, or court dress. As these gorgeously arrayed personages filed by the receiving party the scene was one of unusual brilliancy. Then came the dignified members of the Supreme Court in judicial robes, who were followed by officers and dignitaries of Army and Navy, then by the general public who had stood in line for hours awaiting an opportunity to take the hand of the President of the United States and to wish him a "Happy New Year." This privilege was accorded to 8,092 people.

1912 W. C. T. U. Reception Most Successful

After the White House reception, private or public receptions were held all over the city. Headquarters of the District W. C. T. U., from four to ten o'clock, was the scene of a brilliant gathering. The rooms were beautifully decorated and the receiving party, composed of the officers of the District of Columbia Union and presidents of unions and Y. P. B.'s, greeted several hundred persons; indeed it has been generally admitted that our reception of 1912 was the most successful of any heretofore held.

Congress Settles Down to Business

Congress reconvened Wednesday, January 3, and will now settle down to real business. The Kenyon-Sheppard interstate bill has been referred to the Judiciary committees of both Senate and House. The first hearing will be held before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary, Thursday morning, January 11. It consists of seven members: Representatives Carlin, Virginia; Graham, Illinois; McCoy, New York; Davis, West Virginia; McGillicuddy, Maine; Howland, Ohio; and Dodds, Michigan. I trust our women will carefully note directions in THE UNION SIGNAL letter of last week relative to petition work. To make your work successful, details must be carefully looked after. Forms for petition blanks may be had on application to me at 522 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The first bill introduced in the Senate at the opening of this session, and known as Senate Bill No. 1, was by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, "to establish a department of health." The resolution pertaining to a department of health, introduced and endorsed at the Milwaukee National W. C. T. U. Convention, is in accord with the text of the bill, and with an amendment to be added, namely:

"That the Department of Health established by this act shall have no power to regulate the practice of medicine, or the practice of healing, or to interfere with the right of a citizen to employ the practitioner of his choice within any state of the Union, and all appointments within the department, including the head of the department, shall be made without discrimination against any school of medicine or of healing."

The Kenyon-Sheppard bill has been referred to the Judiciary committees of both Senate and House. The first hearing will be held on Thursday morning, January 11, before the subcommittee of the House Judiciary. I trust our women will carefully note the directions, relative to petition work, given in the UNION SIGNAL of January 4 and reprinted this week. If the work is to be successful, details must be carefully looked after. Forms for petition blanks may be had on application to me, at 522 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

I had hoped to be able to give the probable date of Representative Hobson's speech before the House on the constitutional prohibition amendment, but owing to that gentleman's absence from the city, the date has not yet been fixed.

Government's Attitude Toward Bootleggers

Queries have recently reached me as to the attitude of the Government toward "bootleggers." Treasury Department Document 1605, among other instructions to revenue officers and District Attorneys, says, "As the peddling of liquors, or so-called 'bootlegging,' is not countenanced by internal-revenue law, and no provision is made for the issuance of any stamp which would legalize such practice, peddlers of liquors, or bootleggers, are not to be regarded as coming within the class of unintentional violators within the meaning of the preceding paragraph, and should be arrested and reported for prosecution whenever found selling in such manner, even though the tax is paid by them within the calendar month in which the liability is reported or incurred."

In a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to U. S. Attorney, Topeka, Kansas, under date of January 25, 1910, he says:

"My attention has been called to the attitude of the Department with respect to prosecutions of offenses against the Internal Revenue laws, and much complaint has been made by reason of the fact that in states the policy of whose laws forbids the traffic in liquors, the United States Government is clearly aiding and abetting in the violations of these laws by compromising proceedings for the enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws, by the mere payment of money penalties. This seems a just subject of reproach. Governor Stubbs has brought the matter to the attention of the President, who feels as above indicated with respect to the matter. You are, therefore, instructed in the future, in prosecutions for violations of the Internal Revenue laws, as a general policy to refuse to compromise all liability by the payment of money penalties and to endeavor to secure conviction and imprisonment for some reasonable time in punishment of this class of offenses."

There has come to my desk the yearly report of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Dr. Charles P. Grandfield, whose charming wife fills the position of treasurer of the District W. C. T. U. We have become so accustomed to dropping mail in a box, without thinking of the massive machinery necessary to carry out Uncle Sam's pledge to see that that letter is delivered in a specified time, that we may glance with profit at some of the items of this report:

There are now 59,237 postoffices of all classes in the United States, with nearly 300,000 employes to do the work. For the first time in twenty-eight years the Postal Department was operated last year with a profit; we paid more than $200,000,000 for stamps and post-cards last year, the total receipts of the department being $237,000,000.

An annual leave of thirty days, with pay, for letter carriers and clerks in postoffices is strongly urged. The Sunday work of these classes of postal employes, the report states, has been reduced fully 50 per cent, and about 20,000 clerks and 15,000 carriers who were formerly required to report for duty every Sunday are now relieved from that duty.

Dr. Grandfield urges the enactment of a law making provision for all postal employes, including letter carriers, who are injured without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duty, and that $10,000 be appropriated to be used "in rewarding postal employes who offer to the department devices or processes that prove of value."

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

CHRISTIAN MEN MUST FIGHT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan

It is inconceivable to me that any man who loves his country, and especially any Christian man, can do other at this time than support, with all the force of his being, any measure which will help to deliver us from the almost immeasurable evil of the drink traffic.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Ill.

NEW YEAR'S WISHES

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Over and over again, during the last few days, we have heard the words, "Happy New Year." It may have been, in some cases, only the quick interchange of the season's greeting, but in others a real wish, a prayer.

I have been thinking of what I really wish and hope for each member of the Young People's Branch this year and if, through the blessing of the Author of all good thoughts these wishes do come true, it will mean that the year, 1912, will bring the best possible to each one, and it will be the best year our Branch has known. What I wish for the individual members I also desire for the leaders. Love, wisdom, courage, faithfulness in little things and the ability to aim for and accomplish big things, these are qualities we long for and we know we can have them if we go to the Source of all Wisdom and Love.

The objective point of all temperance work is to correct the evil habits of mankind and to stop the traffic in the poisons which make these habits possible. Young people may help mankind to reach this objective point. They can gather in the boys and girls, organizing them into Loyal Temperance Legions. Young people are the natural teachers of the generation just pressing upon their heels. Let us aim this year to reach more of our dear little men and women.

Then there are the great numbers of young men and women around us for whom we should feel a personal responsibility: The young woman who cheapens herself in so many ways just because she has never been taught a sweeter, better, more womanly way; the young man wasting his vitality through bad habits, because no one has ever called his attention to the fact that his strength may be as the strength of ten if his heart be pure—this great army just stepping forward to shoulder the burden of the world's work and care; this great host of young voters who are casting their ballots and by whose ballots some of the most momentous questions ever faced by a nation must be settled.

Then there is the great army of working girls, underpaid and subject to fearful temptations. When I read in *McClure's* magazine, the articles by Jane Addams, telling of the girl who, for months, tried in vain to save the money with which to buy a pair of shoes, I said, "I'll try never again to complain of my lot, whatever it may be."

Do you not see where our personal responsibility lies and how over and over again, in this age of social unrest, we must reiterate the relation of the liquor evil to the conditions that exist, pointing out that it is not a result, but a primary cause? Do you not see the need of intelligent temperance young people showing their colors and standing for total abstinence and prohibition, as they mingle with the world's workers, or pleasure-seekers?

There are many fields of temperance endeavor for a Y. P. B. to enter. Choose a goal this year, aim for it and reach it. If sometimes the burden seems heavy, remember we need to live but a day at a time. Robert Louis Stevenson said:

"Anyone can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. Anyone can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means."

THE NEW YEAR

A Flower unblown; a Book unread,
A Tree with fruit unharvested;
A Path untrod; a House whose rooms
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes;
A Landscape whose wide border lies
In silent shade 'neath silent skies;
A wondrous Fountain yet unsealed;
A Casket with its gifts concealed;—
This is the year that for you waits
Beyond Tomorrow's mystic gates.

O may this Flower unfold to you
Visions of beauty, sweet and new;
This Book on golden pages trace
Your sacred joys and deeds of grace;
May all the fruit of this strange Tree
Luscious and rosy-tinted be;
This Path through fields of knowledge go;
This House with love's content o'erflow;
This Landscape glitter with the dew
Of blessed hopes and friendships true;
This Fountain's living crystal cheer
As fail the springs that once were dear;
This Casket with such gems be stored
As shine in lives that love the Lord.

—*Horatio Nelson Powers*

Y. P. B. WORK IN TWO STATES

Oregon sends good news of her plans for young people. Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler is afield much of the time, speaking in public schools, colleges and churches. She will have charge of the Y. P. B. work at the largest Chautauqua in the state at its next session.

Mrs. Scovell will visit Oregon soon, and besides regular field work will conduct at least three conferences in various sections of the state.

Oregon emphasizes the purity work for young people, having one superintendent of this particular work for young men and boys, and another for girls. The former plans for meetings for boys from sixteen to twenty-two years of age. First a lawyer speaks to them on the making and breaking of law; then a doctor on bad habits from a physician's standpoint. These talks are followed by words from a business man on the cost of bad habits and the value of good ones. The addresses to girls are given by nurses, physicians, and those in touch with girl problems. Heredity, the evil of lingering on the streets, and such subjects are emphasized and, if possible, these young people are organized into Branches.

The Young People's Branch of New York state furnished the program for one evening at the state convention. Mrs. Boole introduced Mrs. Cora D. Graham, who presided. Miss Helen Estelle spoke on "The Young People's Branch and the Teacher," and pointed out very clearly that a teacher who is interested in temperance will put forth every effort to make it easy for boys and girls to do right.

Mr. Frank Drake of Elmira emphasized the Y. P. B. as a training school for good citizenship.

Miss Lois Secor, a graduate of the Leland Powers School of Expression, read a paper on "The Cultural Value of Medal Contest Work."

Miss Jamison of Rochester gave a deeply spiritual touch to the program in her talk on "The Secret of Success."

Beautiful music added to the delightful evening. New York has the largest Y. P. B. membership of any state, having paid for over 1,300 members, and under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Cora D. Graham gives promise of a still larger membership this year.

ITEMS FOR WORKERS

Be sure to note our Branch motto at the top of the page: "It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse." Who will help build the Lighthouse? Let many answer this year, "I will."

The flower chosen for the Branch is the carnation. The language of this flower is "Talents used in the service of others." Carnations are easy to get in any part of the country, last a long time and are more inexpensive than some flowers. Therefore, our choice seems a wise one.

At the National Convention in Milwaukee, it was decided by the large number of workers present that it would be wise to use a darker blue in our decorations, so royal blue and white will be the permanent Branch colors. Use them in decorations. Cheesecloth, or crepe paper, is inexpensive and makes a very pretty decoration.

Have you finished "Alcohol and Health," and if so, have you taken your examination on it? Secure examination papers from your state secretary.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

MESSAGE FROM THE COLLEGE SECRETARY

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

From the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, I send my New Year's greeting to the members of the Young People's Branch, and wish them a year of great prosperity and growth. I have spent two weeks in Southern California, and have spoken at Colton, Redlands, Pomona, Los Angeles, Sawtelle, Pasadena and Long Beach. I have had the privilege of addressing the largest union in the United States—the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. with a membership of 600, having for its president, Mrs. Lucy Blanchard. Everywhere I go I meet Minnesota people and old time friends. For several days I was the guest of Mrs. Cora Larimore Trippet, former Y secretary in North Dakota. A few days ago I was entertained at a luncheon by Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings. Mrs. Kara Smart Root and her mother, Mrs. Ruby Jordan Smart of South Dakota, Mrs. Hattie Young, California's state recording secretary, and Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic Work, were also guests on that occasion. The gracious hostess was assisted in entertaining by her three charming daughters. Mrs. Trippet took me in her auto to the charming Oriental home of Mrs. Kara Smart Root, at Glendale.

Soon after my arrival, the colleges closed for the holiday vacation, and I have therefore been able to speak at only four. I spoke for a few minutes before the Y. W. C. A. at Redlands University, and gave a half hour talk at chapel time at the Lordsburg College in Pomona. I also addressed the students at the Free Methodist College of Los Angeles and the University of Los Angeles. I gave talks before the high schools at Colton and Pomona, and had the privilege of speaking before the Minnesota Alumni Association at the University Club of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mary M. Coman, state S. T. I. superintendent, arranged for a temperance section at the Los Angeles Teachers' Association, in session in Los Angeles, December 18-22. Mrs. Bertha Phelps Allen, county superintendent of the department, placed upon the blackboard a fine outline of Scientific Temperance Instruction, showing the object sought, the correct approach, and the end to be attained, and explained the outline to the teachers who thronged the room. The part assigned to me was a talk on "Alcohol from the Scientific Standpoint." It was an inspiration to see the business-like way in which these two superintendents went about their work, and the enthusiasm with which it was received.

Since my arrival in Los Angeles, the Southern California W. C. T. U. has held its mid-year executive committee meeting, followed by a congress of social reforms. This in turn was succeeded by a state convention of the Young People's Branch, presided over by Miss Ada B. Cummings, state Y. P. B. secretary. Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, state president, was present and was the adviser of the young people in all of their deliberations.

It is delightful to see the interest the women of California are taking in political affairs, and to observe that they are assuming the responsibility of real citizenship. It is inspiring, too, to feel that whether I am addressing a women's meeting or a mixed audience, I am speaking to voters, and every stroke will tell at the ballot box. I hope all Y. P. B.'s will take a deep interest in the Franchise department. "The First Woman Justice of the Peace," in the *Saturday Evening Post* for December 30, is a good article for those who are skeptical on the equal suffrage question, to read.

ECHOES FROM THE Y. P. B. INSTITUTE

INSTITUTE A WORK PROMOTER

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD
President Colorado W. C. T. U.

It is certain that the Institute will promote the work of the Branch more than anything that ever has been done. To me the valuable part of it was that the Y. P. B. workers and the W. C. T. U. leaders saw and will hereafter see things from each other's viewpoint.

I was very thankful to be able to attend the Institute and feel that the benefit received will help me greatly in my work among young people the coming year.—*Lela G. Dyar, Nebraska Y. P. B. Secretary*

What has the Institute meant to me? Enlightenment, education, encouragement, inspiration, enthusiasm already—and the future will tell more.—*Flora Kays Hanson, District of Columbia Y. B. B. Secretary*

The work of the Institute has been wonderful in the breadth of thought shown in the addresses, and wonderful in the inspiration which every one attending its sessions has received.—*Clara A. Gebhardt (New Jersey), Promoter Y. P B. Missionary Fund*

The Institute has meant a broader view and greater inspiration, not only because of added information, but because of the personal touch, the meeting face to face those who have been accomplishing so much in our great cause.—*Winona Reed Jewell, Colorado Y. P. B. Secretary*

The Y. P. B. Institute furnished a week of great profit and pleasure to me. The various phases of temperance work have been so splendidly presented by able speakers that every session has been full of instruction and inspiration. The social features of the Institute have been delightful.—*Kathryn Sawyer, Illinois Y. P. B. Secretary*

I learned at the Institute just what I most needed to know about our Branch work and, oh, the inspiration that has come to me. The grand opportunity, too, of meeting our wonderful leaders of the National W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L. has meant a great deal.—*Maude Santelmann, North Dakota Y. P. B. Secretary*

No words in the English language can express the full meaning of the Y. P. B. Institute to me. It gave me a larger and clearer vision of the work to be accomplished by our young people, a greater desire to reach them and draw them into our organization, and a deeper and truer consecration to the service of God and our fellowmen. I wish every one of my Y. P. B. girls could have attended the Institute and shall try to urge many to go next year, as well as to be in attendance myself.—*Effie G. McLaird, Minnesota Y. P. B. Secretary*

I came to this Institute a carpenter in name only, with but half a kit of tools. The Institute has made me a carpenter indeed, furnishing me the proper tools, with the instruction as to the how, when and where. The privilege of looking into the Christian faces and lives of the National General Officers and meeting the chosen young people of other states has given me a stronger faith in my Savior, a deeper love for humanity, and the courage to build more surely for God and Home and Every Land.—*Georgie Mae Chambers, North Dakota L. T. L. Secretary*

The week spent at the Y. P. B. Institute has meant to me increased knowledge and invaluable enthusiasm. Also, the social hours, the learning to know personally our great National leaders, as well as our state secretaries, and the visits made to hallowed Rest Cottage, made possible through the thought and always unselfish hospitality of Miss Anna A. Gordon, are among the most precious beads in my life's rosary. Long may the National Y. P. B. Institutes continue, and I pledge myself to aid our beloved Miss Mosher in seeing that next year Ohio's Y. P. B.'s are largely represented thereat. —*Mary Stewart Powers, Ohio Y. P. B. Secretary*

SNAP SHOTS

Two interesting state Y. P. B. conferences will be held in New Jersey soon, one in Hoboken and the other in Atlantic City.

A beautiful reception was recently given for Miss Mosher at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ross in Ravenswood, Illinois. About sixty were present, and a fine Branch was organized with Mr. Arthur Walton as president. Mr. Walton is a student in Northwestern University.

Just before leaving for the home of our National President, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Anna Gordon entertained the Gordon Y. P. B. of Evanston. Short addresses were made by Rev. Barnum, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon and the general secretary. A large Christmas stocking was then brought forward and each one, blindfolded, drew out a Christmas gift. Games and refreshments were a part of the evening's program. The young people always look forward with pleasure to a visit to Miss Gordon's home and come out in full force. Rev. Barnum and the hostess were made honorary members of the Branch.

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THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter VI.

"I cannot tell you, dear Father," Celia continued, "how it has mortified me to see the signs of the 'Arrow Brand' along the road all the way home, and to know that they advertise your—our business. I have kept it a close secret, so close that even Constance, the dearest, closest friend I ever had, doesn't suspect that my money comes from the sale of the beer she so detests and fears."

"Well, Cely," Mr. Rudolph said calmly, "you might have saved yourself there. I did think I wouldn't tell you till your birthday next week, but the money you've used was what your mother left you. I never put a dollar of it into the brewery stock, knowing how she felt about it, and it has been growing faster than you could use it, and will be made over to you on your twenty-first birthday, all ship-shape."

"Oh, Father, I'm so glad." Celia turned a beaming face toward him, and then a silence fell between them.

"I'm sorry, Cely, you're so ashamed of your old father," Mr. Rudolph said presently in a choked voice, more in sorrow than in anger. "I have tried to be good to you."

"You have been the dearest kind of Father," Celia exclaimed, "and never, never shall I be so inhuman as to forget it, but oh, darling Papa, can't you see that the dreadful business isn't you? It is only a diseased branch in our lives which can be cut off. We are rich enough without it—let it go—and we will live on the clean money Mamma left me, and I shall be the happiest girl in the world."

"Let it go," echoed Mr. Rudolph, his fighting instincts aroused, "after I have put fifteen years of hard work into it and got up a bumping trade. I guess not. Those temperance people would say I was scared out, and besides I want to leave you a fortune big enough to last down to your great-grandchildren."

"No, no, Father,"—Celia put out her hands as if to push away the very suggestion—"it could never bring a blessing. Oh, if you only knew, if you could realize what the traffic is doing in the world, you would not dare to leave me with such a curse, for there will be retribution. Such awful things cannot go on, day after day, and judgment fall to follow. Oh, I have learned so much, Papa."

"Yes, I see you have, Cely," Mr. Rudolph remarked dryly. "I guess we'd better not talk about it any more. I might get mad."

The little town of Brauscomb awoke from its lethargy with the oncoming flow of temperance sentiment, and realizing its perilous condition, with the "Arrow Brand" business pouring out its thousands of barrels a year, upon what was supposed to be a commercial center with law and order its pivotal foundation, it determined to do what it could toward purification.

The Business Men's League had been formed, but Jacob Rudolph, or the saloon-keepers to whom the strings of his influence were tied, were not asked to join, and even the leading daily paper, which had always followed the lead of the liquor traffic like an obedient and scared spaniel, had of late omitted special reference to "our distinguished fellow-townsman, Jacob Rudolph."

A large and enthusiastic W. C. T. U. had been formed, with war written large upon its banners, for too many of its members had suffered from the encroaching, unrelenting influence of the saloon upon their families to have any idea of giving quarter to the common enemy, for sons were being slain, and daughters being enticed and trapped every day.

Celia went to her room with a miserable sense of failure in her heart. She had only succeeded in hurting the father whom she loved devotedly, but had not in the least touched his conscience or his reasoning powers, and in her trouble she did what she had seen Constance do, night after night during their months together, kneel beside her bed and in a few broken words, ask the help of a higher power than hers to guide her in her difficult way.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rudolph was not so unmoved as Celia supposed. He sat by the firelight long after she was in her healthy first sleep, and pondered her words painfully. "Cely" was her mother over again, he said to himself, and every word she had uttered would have been emphasized by the wife he had loved with all the tenderness of his strong nature. If it wasn't for showing the white feather to those hateful temperance people—he was getting to be an old man—and "Cely" would be happier. "Well, well, it can't be done in a day anyhow," he said aloud, as he rose from his long vigil and went to his room.

The subject was not mentioned again between them, but Celia hovered over her father with even more than her usual tenderness, to atone for the first hurt she had ever knowingly given him.

Letters from Constance came frequently. She little knew what a comfort they were to Celia.

James Otis, also, had asked the favor of correspondence, and his epistles, written in a firm, manly hand, and breathing of high aims and earnest endeavor, came to her like healing balm.

"Who is this fellow that is writing to you, Cely?" asker her father one day, as she opened a thick envelope from which a card photograph fell out.

"The finest young man I have ever met, Father," answered Celia promptly, a pink flush mounting to her cheeks. "He is Connie's cousin, so he needs no further patent of respectability." Mr. Rudolph studied the strong, pictured

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

"IS THE YOUNG MAN SAFE?"

All day long at the city gates,
The royal watcher sits and waits,
While the battle rages fierce and wild
'Gainst his traitor son, his rebel child.
The lagging sun to the westward creeps,
But the King his lonely vigil keeps,
Caring naught for his haughty foes
But tense with the pain a father knows.

Look! O'er the plain with failing breath,
A courier comes from the field of death,
"News from the strife, my lord, the King,
Tidings glad from the field I bring:
For the fighting's o'er, and the foemen flee,
Thy throne is safe, and thy kingdom free!"
"Is the young man safe?" the heart wrung cry
Has an age-long ring that brings it nigh.

'Tis the nameless dread at the father's heart,
As he sees his son from the home depart:
'Tis the burden of many a mother's prayer
For the boy who wanders, she knows not where;
'Tis the harrowing fear that will not sleep
Till it plows in the forehead its furrows deep.

"Is the young man safe?" can he safely tread
In a path with crime and pitfalls spread?
Can he pass unscathed through the devil's snares
That are clustered thick in the city's squares?
Can he rest secure, when he little knows
That his seeming friends are his subtlest foes?

"Is the young man safe?" when in very truth
His path is strewn with the wrecks of youth!
Safe? When the state protects the den,
That gluts its till with the lives of men?
Safe? When a man for a paltry toll
May set a snare for a fellow's soul?

"Is the young man safe?" when our laws condone
The "Thou shalt nots" on the slab of stone?
"Is the young man safe?" let the church and state
Heed David's cry at the city gate;
Let the church forget its warring creeds
And wake to the call of living needs;
Let the city guard as its choicest wealth,
The young man's vigor and moral health.

God make us wise—for the hour is near,
When the youth is gone, and the man is here.

—*Selected*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY GIFT

MRS. GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT, Portland, Me.

"Now, little man, come into the library, and let us talk over some plans for Mother's birthday," said Henry Weston to his little son, one afternoon.

John delightedly assented. "First of all, Father," he said, "I know exactly what Mother wants."

"You do? Well, that's great luck, for it is not always easy to think of something half good enough for her. We want the best ever for the little mother, so let me hear if you really know of something," and Mr. Weston smiled in a way to invite confidences.

"She wants you to give her a pledge," said John, briefly.

"A pledge? What kind of a pledge, I wonder. Do you know, John?"

"No, but I thought you would. You see, Father, how I happened to know, Grandmother was here one day last week, and I heard Mother talking to her. Mother was crying when Grandmother came, and I heard her say something about clubs and wine and too much. Grandmother asked her why you did not give her a pledge, and Mother said she'd never dare to ask you, for such things were old-fashioned. Grandmother said it was a good fashion, if it was old, and then they stopped talking for a while, and I went out. They didn't know I was near, and I did not mean to listen; I only heard a little anyway, but I just know Mother would like a pledge, and you'll love to give it to her, won't you?"

Mr. Weston did not reply at once, and a doubt clouded John's thoughts.

"Perhaps," he said shyly, "perhaps it might cost too much."

"I'm half afraid it would cost a good deal, John," said Mr. Weston, "but I'll think it over, and see what I can do. I think we will not talk any more about gifts today. It is later than I thought and I promised to drive a man out to the country club this afternoon. Goodby, John, we'll speak again of this matter," and Henry Weston hurried out to his waiting motor car.

"I'll drive myself, today, James," Mr. Weston said to his chauffeur, and the man stepped from the car. Always adventurous, Henry Weston drove that afternoon as if possessed by demons. As the day was closing, he started back to town. He had been drinking heavily, so heavily, in fact, that for the first time in their lives his friends noticed his condition and commented upon it.

"Henry was always a good fellow, and not afraid of a little wine or even something stronger, but today he has gone too far, I think, and I doubt if he is in proper condition to take his car back."

In condition? No! One who drives a motor car needs a steady hand and a clear brain, and that afternoon Henry Weston possessed neither.

Into town flew the big motor car, and as it turned the corner of the street where the Westons lived, something happened! A crash, a cry, and in a second Mr. Weston was out of the car. At his feet lay his son, not badly hurt but somewhat bruised and terribly frightened.

Strange to say, the first thought which flashed into the man's mind, was the repetition of one which earlier in the afternoon had often danced in his head, "A little wine will never hurt me—or anyone else." He saw things differently now, and as he picked up his son and tenderly carried him to the house, he whispered, "Forgive me, John; Father never hurt his boy before, and he never will again if he can help it; you know that, don't you?"

John smiled, a sweet, slow smile, which touched his suffering father's heart.

"If anything had happened, anything worse than this, my boy, life would have been but one big regret. God helping me, I'll steer more carefully in the future," and John knew that his father did not refer to driving the car.

On his mother's birthday John was practically as well as ever, and early in the morning his father took him to a quiet corner of the house in order to have a minute's talk with him.

"I have been thinking of the gift for Mother, John, and I have decided to do as you asked. Here is the pledge. Let us give it to her now."

"How came you to give me this, Henry?" Mrs. Weston asked. The man smiled and shook his head. "That's telling, isn't it, John?" he said. But somehow Mother understood, and drawing her two dear ones to her, she said, softly, "With my boy safe, and my husband giving me the one thing I wanted most just now, I'm a happy woman, and I thank God." And John and his father said, "We thank Him, too."

This young girl of sixteen, lives in Bangalore, India, and in her work as a guide, secures, among the boys and girls, many recruits for the Loyal Temperance Legion.

WHAT THE COAL SAYS

I am as black as black can be,
But yet I shine.
My home is deep within the earth,
In a dark mine.
Ages ago I was buried there,
And yet I hold
The sunshine and heat that warmed
That world of old.
Though black and cold I seem to be,
Yet I can glow.
Just put me in a blazing fire,
Then you will know.

—*Kindergarten Review*

ON DRESS PARADE

It is easy enough to obey, boys,
In the glittering ranks on parade,
But the steady recruit gives a steady salute
When his rifle is changed to a spade.

And whatever your place every day, boys,
There's play, and there's drudgery, too;
To be ready for work, not a duty to shirk,
Is the soldierly bearing for you.

It is easy to sing and to smile, boys,
When the sky's unclouded and blue,
But to scatter good cheer when the weather is drear
Is a thing that is harder to do.

—*Selected*

MOTHER'S LITTLE GIRL

Mother knows a little girl—
Mother won't tell who—
Helps with all the many things
Mother has to do.
Sings to baby when he cries,
Builds his shaky blocks;
Irons grandma's neckerchiefs,
Folds up father's socks;
Picks the berries, dusts the hall
Neat as neat can be.
Draws out grandpa's easy chair,
Sets the plates for tea;
Buttons little sister's dress,
Lets her come and play
When another little girl
Sometimes runs away.
Mother knows a little girl—
Don't you wish you knew
Which it is who helps her so?
Mother won't tell who.

—*Carolyn S. Bailey*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

TIME FOR ACTION

Have you started petitions, resolutions and letters to the Senators and Representatives from your respective Congressional districts? This should be attended to immediately. Note carefully what our National superintendent of Legislation has to say about the matter in the Washington letter on page 3. For the purpose of ready reference we, this week, reprint her directions given in our last issue:

"We look to our friends to immediately start petitions, resolutions, letters, etc., to their Senators and Representatives from their respective Congressional Districts. Please remember that it is necessary to have two resolutions, or petitions, signed by the same parties, as one goes to the Senate, the other to the House, and if only one is signed, only one set of men are requested to grant the petition and only one House petitioned, whereas, inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for each House to act on a measure before it can become a law, each should be informed as to the desire of the people concerning it. In petitioning Congress, be sure that the name of state, and county and city (or town) are filled in.

"If resolutions, or petitions, are from a church, the name of the pastor should be affixed, and the denomination or name of the church stated, or, if from a society or organization, the president and secretary should sign in behalf of the members, stating the name of the society and the size of membership. After the two resolutions, or petitions, have been properly signed, they should be placed in a large envelope, and one should be addressed to a Senator from your state, Washington, D. C.; the other to the Representative from your Congressional District, same address."

Rally Cry of the Liquor Men

Something of the significance and value of the recent notable National Conference on Interstate Liquor Legislation, held in Washington, D. C., is realized when one reads the comments of the liquor men. The last number of *Mida's Criterion*, a leading liquor organ, calls the attention of its readers, in a prominent editorial, to this great meeting, and thus characterizes it:

"This convention with its zeal, its acumen, and its deep-laid plans for the destruction of our interest, and the practical confiscation of every dollar invested in it, is not to be lightly regarded, but to be realized as an ominous sign of the times and should arouse increased zeal and activity in our ranks. It should lead to increased support to the institution that is devoting all its energies to meet the ceaseless machinations of the enemy, the National Protective Bureau, which is working hand in hand with the United States Brewers' Association, and other national organizations of a like character. The Bureau is doing its work for the entire trade, and now is the time for all to rally to its support."

Should not this rally cry of the liquor interests spur every white ribboner and lover of temperance and righteousness to devote herself indefatigably and aggressively to hastening the successful consummation of these "deep-laid plans for the destruction of the liquor interests." Nothing could be more encouraging than the expressions of fear on the part of "the trade." Do not fail to read what our National superintendent of Legislation has to say concerning the action to be taken on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

"I Have Accomplished Nothing"

Not often does a man make society his debtor by keeping a detailed account of his own follies. A late issue of *The Advance* of Chicago tells of such an individual, who recently died in a German city, leaving a diary which he had kept for fifty-seven years. In it he records that during that period he had smoked 628,715 cigars, of which he received 43,619 as presents. For the remaining 585,021, he had paid out $10,433. He had drunk, according to his own figures, 28,786 glasses of beer and 36,081 glasses of spirits, for all of which he spent $5,350. The diary closes with these words, "I have tried all things. I have seen many. I have accomplished nothing." This sad conclusion is only what might have been expected. Over $15,000 worse than wasted which might have been used to feed the hungry, relieve the suffering, give an abiding place to the homeless, and spread life-giving truth around the world. How different might have been the closing words of the diary of this man had he permitted himself to be freed from the thraldom of appetite and chosen, with this money, to enrich the world and his own life by beneficent service to his fellow men!

Russia Attacks Demoralizing Vodka Traffic

One does not ordinarily look for signs of temperance progress in Russia, yet the press reports the very recent passage by the Russian Duma of a bill prohibiting the sale of strong alcoholic drinks in government institutions and in places of public amusement, theaters, cinematographic theaters, refreshment gardens and music halls. It also provides for a reduction in the amount of pure alcohol in spirits for consumption from 40 per cent to 37 per cent. The Duma also expresses the desire that the pupils in the intermediate schools should be instructed in the harmfulness of vodka, and that new sources of revenue should be sought. The *Chicago Post* sees in the passage of this piece of legislation a political significance. It says, "The revolutionary movement in that country has always been deeply hostile to the vodka traffic. The leaders have declared that they never could bring order out of chaos so long as the government fairly plied the people with drink. Much of their political propaganda has been devoted to temperance."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE OUTLOOK FOR 1912

"Six great victories for equality and justice and a happy New Year for Votes for Women depend on our suffrage New Year's resolutions," says the *Woman's Journal*. In a concise statement of the suffrage situation, it gives the following interesting statistics:

"The population of the United States is 91,402,151; the population of the six equal suffrage states is 5,363,473; the population of the six campaign states is 9,977,142. The latter states are Wisconsin, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, Ohio and New Hampshire. Whether an amendment for equal suffrage shall be submitted to the voters of New Hampshire and Ohio in 1912 will be decided at their coming constitutional convention. Whether Nevada will submit the equal suffrage amendment to her voters in 1914 will be decided by the Legislature of 1912. It is final that the equal suffrage amendment will be submitted to the voters of Wisconsin, Oregon and Kansas in November, 1912. A victory, either partial or complete, is therefore possible in six states in our Union in 1912."

NEXT QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

Information is received from our National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sunday School Work, that the next Quarterly Temperance Sunday will occur on February 25. The lesson for the day will be, "The Temptation of Jesus," Matthew 4:1-11; golden text, Hebrews, 2, 18. Although not designated as a temperance lesson in the schedule of the International Sunday School Committee, it has been officially announced as such. For sample budget of helps, (price, 15 cents), send promptly to Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of Sunday School Work, Riverside, Cal.

NEW YEAR'S SHOWER FOR OUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT

As a New Year's greeting from Prohibition Oklahoma to Prohibition Maine, a post-card and letter shower, the suggestion, no doubt, of Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, state W. C. T. U. president, was given Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our National President, at her Portland home. Among the many delightful greetings received were two of special significance, from which we quote:

Governor Lee Cruce to Mrs. Stevens

"I want to express to you my best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity during the incoming year. The people of Oklahoma, striving to emancipate themselves from the evils of intoxicating liquor, rejoice in the signal triumph you have won in the name of temperance, and sincerely trust that the future may hold in store many more victories of this kind."

Ladies of the G. A. R. Send Greeting

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, through Mary P. Herod, department treasurer, sent the following message: "Permit me to sincerely tender my hearty congratulations upon the success and progress of the great work in which you are engaged. I think I may not only do so personally and in my own behalf, but also in the name and on behalf of the entire membership of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, state and National. I think I may likewise express the wish of this entire organization that you may have a happy, prosperous and triumphant march this new year, and to this end the prayers of this organization, in common with others, will be for your continued health, strength, knowledge and wisdom necessary for the success of your great life work."

"MONEY TALKS"

New York City suffragists have adopted an ingenious device as a "thought-arrester" for their cause. Banks on Fifth avenue are being deluged with checks bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women," says the *Woman's Journal*. These words are stamped in colored ink upon each check. One bank official upon receiving one of these pieces of paper, remarked, "It beats all how these suffragists think up new ideas. Now, I wouldn't go to a suffrage meeting if you paid me for it; but when I see these documents, bearing the signatures of prominent women, it makes me think there must be some good reason for their fight, after all."

WHAT EDISON REALLY SAID

The American Brewers' Review has quoted the great inventor as having said, upon his return from his European trip, that he admired the wine region of France. In reply to an inquiry sent to Mr. Edison by the International Reform Bureau, his secretary replies, "Mr. Edison directs me to write you that it is a perverted quotation. He stated that while the wines of France and the beer of Germany had only three or four per cent of alcohol in them, the people drank so much that they managed to get enough alcohol to stupefy them, all right."

The order of the Knights of Pythias of Ostrander, Ohio, composed of the most influential men of the community, unanimously declared in regular session that not one of its members would sign a wet petition nor vote the wet ticket at the county election.

"If sobriety is good for the individual it is also good for the whole community. We can never have a sober country with open saloons doing business along the main streets of our land."

"The annual expenditures for alcoholic beverages in the United States is a sum sufficient to pay the premiums upon life insurance of $40,000 for every white man dying in this country."

ARTICLES WORTH READING IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

"How the Gothenburg System Failed," by Alderman Malins, Justice of the Peace of Worcestershire, England—a dramatic story of a nation's temperance degradation and the deliverance that is on the way. *Sunday School Times* for December 30, 1911.

"A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil," by Jane Addams, a series of articles dealing with the economic and social causes lying back of the social evil. *McClure's Magazine*.

"World Movement for Woman Suffrage," by Ida Husted Harper, *American Review of Reviews* for December.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Mississippi unions are saddened by the news that their beloved state president, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, has been stricken with paralysis. However, her illness was not so serious as to prevent her sending to the unions a message of encouragement, assuring them of victory in the cause in which they are enlisted. All white ribboners will join in prayer with Mississippi, that its noble leader may be speedily restored to health and strength.

IT WILL NOT WORK

Many are the schemes the liquor men resort to in an endeavor to win adherents to their way of thinking. One hundred and twenty-nine saloon proprietors of a West Virginia city are said to be "discussing" a plan to voluntarily close their saloons from July to November this year, in order to give the public an opportunity of seeing how they like a dry city. They claim that they are considering this scheme in the hope of arousing public sentiment against the prohibition amendment to be voted upon this year. These men are too far-sighted to do more than "discuss" such a plan, for a year's experience with no saloons would be the very best vote-maker for the amendment that could possibly be devised.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PRAYER

At "evening," the labor done,
The frets departed with the sun,
The long night reaching out before,
I find in prayer an open door,
And entering where none intrude,
Rejoice in God's kind solitude.

At "morning," in the eager gray
Aquiver with the coming day,
Strong from the bath of calm repose
To toil with friends or fight with foes,
I pause upon the threshold there,
And win a Helper with a prayer.

At "noon," amid the jostling crowd,
The snarling clamor shrill and loud,
Within the throng I find again
That spot undesecrate of men,
And on the ground by thousands trod
Am blessedly alone with God!

—*Amos R. Wells*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Dr. Joseph F. O'Neal, husband of a former president of the Cook county (Illinois) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Alice C. O'Neal, who was in hearty sympathy with his wife's work.

James W. Allison, husband of the superintendent of the Circulation of the National Official Papers, for the District of Columbia, treasurer of the Eckington (Washington) W. C. T. U., and brother of Mrs. Laura Shinnick, state L. T. L. secretary.

A MISTAKEN AUTHORSHIP

In a recent issue of the paper, the name of Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National organizer, was given in connection with a poetical Reply to campaign verses in leaflet form issued by Ohio liquor dealers and entitled, "What Shall We Do If the Town Goes Dry?" While Mrs. Richard in her W. C. T. U. work made use of the Reply, she pleads not guilty of being its author! Just who wrote the lines is not known to The Union Signal.

"Cast thou thy burden on the Lord!"
"What then? Will He bear it while I go free?"
"Nay, weary soul, not thus doth read the Word;
He will sustain—not it—not it—but thee.
The burden still is thine, it is thy gift.
Bestowed by Him Who knoweth all thy need;
But now the everlasting arms shall lift
And fold thee close—and thou shalt rest indeed."

—*May Field McKean*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEARUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

To the women of every local union at home and abroad, I extend my heartfelt greeting at the commencement of this new year, 1912. In many states you are working to overthrow the power of the liquor traffic; in others, you are endeavoring to secure the right of equal suffrage. Everywhere we are waging our peaceful war against those evils which debase childhood, womanhood and manhood.

While the enemy, by its periodicals sent to school superintendents, and by sending false and deceptive literature into our homes, seeks to overthrow scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, we have no time to lose in meeting these declarations intelligently with the aid of science and of religion. We should invite to our homes our friends and neighbors to hear the truth as it is given weekly in our UNION SIGNAL, and by our World's and National superintendents, who have thoroughly studied their departments. In our department we have the privilege of utilizing all others, and we must not neglect this opportunity. Your superintendent has sent to all of her state superintendents a letter, with a Christmas remembrance and all of her leaflets, three of which she has revised since the National Convention. If these have not been received by any of the state superintendents, I shall be glad to be notified. I am writing a World's leaflet and preparing a booklet relating to the life, the work and the passing of Miss Mary Allen West of Japan. This should be owned by every union, yea, by every one who wears the white ribbon. Later on, I hope to prepare a leaflet on "Unique Programs." If you have had such an one in your union, do not delay to send it to your superintendent, who sometimes needs a suggestion.

212 E. Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U. NOTES

While little Lawtey this year, as last, carried off the state banner for the largest proportionate growth in membership (having doubled its membership) and Bartow won the banner for the largest subscription list in proportion to its membership, (having thirty-three subscribers to twenty-two members), new competitors are arising in many parts of the state. Seventy-seven members were received at one Sabbath's meetings! "Let each union provoke one another to love and to good works."

Palatka, near the east coast of Florida, is continually rejoicing in its ever increasing prosperity under the prohibitory law. "We wouldn't go back to license for any consideration!" said a prominent merchant recently. "Not only for the noblest moral reasons, but also because of our increased material prosperity, prohibition is better for us than license. Look at our fine new court-house! We built that since our town went dry, about two years ago," said a successful business man. "Look at this first carriage bridge across the St. John river. We built it, too, in our dry time, and it maintains itself already. Then see our well-paved streets and sidewalks, and the improved stocks of higher grade and higher price which our merchants bring in now, and they sell them to us, too! Oh, no, we'll never return to license!" Thus the light of prohibition shines brighter and brighter and darkness and wickedness are taking their flight!

If the Florida W. C. T. U. has ever felt itself and its high purposes not fully understood and appreciated, the great courtesy and honor accorded to its members by the captain, officers, and men of the "Florida" during their visit to the battleship on December 19, and the expressions of gratitude for their gift of a thousand comfort bags, will go far toward effacing any such impression. Their noble work is appreciated as never before, and their numbers are being increased in a constantly increasing proportion from the circles of wealth and social influence.

ORGANIZERS

MAY RUSSELL

My work in Ripley, Mississippi, has already been reported in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, by the president of the union there, but I desire to add a word in regard to my visit to the public school just before train time. Prof. Lynch, the principal, gave me a cordial invitation to speak to the assembled students, from high school to primary grades, as long as I might desire. I told the older pupils, of the W. C. T. U. medal contest and essay departments, and a class of contestants has been organized since my talk. To the whole school I gave a little story illustrating our attitude and purpose relative to the youth of the country.

I have just arrived at home, after filling appointments for several weeks in Northern Mississippi and visiting a number of our oldest unions.

I returned to Mississippi over the Mobile & Ohio R. R., from St. Louis, so as to reach a part of the state that is very distant from my home, which is in the southwestern section. Two unions were formed, one at Saltillo, the other at Sherman and a Young People's Branch at Nettleton.

THE QUAKER'S REPLY

During a lively discussion on the subject of temperance in an Allegheny mountain stage, says the *Christian Endeavor World*, one of the company who had hitherto remained silent, said:

"Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor dealer. I keep a public house at—, but I would have you to know that I have a license, and keep a decent house. I don't keep loafers and loungers about my place and when a man has enough, he can't get any more at my bar. I sell to decent people and do a respectable business."

"Friend," replied a Quaker, "that is the most terrible part of thy business, thee takes the young, the poor, the innocent, and the unsuspecting, making drunkards and loafers of them. When their character and money are all gone, thee kicks them out and turns them over to the other shops to finish off, and thee ensnares others and sends them on the same road to ruin."—*Selected.*

Fighting the University Drink Customs

(Extracts From Paper Delivered by Mrs. J. L. Slater, at Northern California W. C T. U. State Convention)

What tender recollections come to us older mothers, as we fondly recall the time when our big sons were little chaps. How we used to cuddle them in our hearts and fondly press their little feet in our hands and pray our Heavenly Father that *their* feet might never stray into forbidden paths. Alas we know of mothers, and the best of mothers, whose sons have wandered away through strong drink, and who have to bear this worst of all heartbreaks. It is to prevent you mothers and sisters from experiencing this heartbreak that we, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state of California, are fighting the drinking customs prevailing at the University of California.

Definite Aims Set Forth

Let me state definitely what we are seeking to do:

First. We desire it to be made one of the rules of the University that alcoholic beverages must not be served at any of the class functions.

Second. That the use of intoxicating liquors be prohibited at the fraternity houses.

Third. That the president of the University of California and all its professors, be total abstainers, thereby setting before the students a right example.

Let us first take up the serving of alcoholic beverages at the social functions of the University. We all know that the University students are divided into four classes—freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors.

All Class Banquets Should Be Beerless

The Sophomore class, through our united efforts, did not hold its "beer bust" last year, and I am glad to hear that it is not the intention to have it this year. All the other classes had alcoholic beverages served at their banquets.

Perhaps a student comes from a home where there is no strong drink and is invited to attend his class banquet. A struggle immediately goes on in his heart, and his mother's pleading face comes before him. Will he have the courage to turn down his class? His companion at the table whispers: "Take a glass with the rest of us and be a man. Don't be a temperance sissy." The one thing a young student can't stand is ridicule. He yields and takes his first glass.

Oh, that fatal first glass! Let me tell you, mothers, sisters, that many fine young men attending the University have become drunkards by taking the first glass at their class banquet. Many pitiful stories have come to my ears of men whose lives have been wrecked through the drinking customs prevailing at the University. Go to the cemetery in one of the counties near by and see that mother weeping at the grave of her son—her boy who came to the University about three years ago and who learned to drink at the social functions of the University. Hers is only one of many sad cases.

Honor Sons and Brothers First

There are some who say it is not wise to talk about the drinking customs at the University, that they should be covered up for the sake of the honor of our beloved State University. There is something more precious to us than its honor and that something is the honor and lives of our beloved sons and brothers.

When some of our students are under the influence of strong drink, they go to what is called the red light district.

"Dry" Students Persecuted

We have many noble students at the University who are doing their best to fight these drinking customs, but they have not the moral support from the good people of California that they should have. They are scoffed at and ridiculed by students on the other side, who style themselves "wets," and have to endure persecution from them. One student who took the part of the "drys" and tried to help out the temperance cause, received a decoy letter to attend a social function of a certain fraternity house. As he was crossing the campus to attend it, one cold winter's night last year, he was caught by students and ducked three times in a pond. I have had anonymous letters of intimidation, but when a W. C. T. U. woman is on the war path to fight for the temperance cause, she cannot be affrighted.

Liquor Should Go From Fraternity Houses

Why does not the University of California follow the example of Stanford University and banish liquor from its fraternity houses? Let me quote, in part, from an address given January, 1910, by President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University before the Commonwealth club at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco:

President Jordan's Strong Words

"On a certain night two hundred students, half of them from the University of California and half of them Stanford men, were drunk all night long on the campus. That same night all the fraternity houses but three were open saloons the whole night. As a result of this, twenty students were treated for alcoholism and a few for delirium tremens. We felt a change must come, unless we were prepared to have every fraternity house an open saloon. A rule prohibiting drinking or having liquor in the fraternity houses was promptly made and was endorsed by the action of the board of trustees. The greatest evil of the saloon is that it is the open door to the red light district. We will not have our students getting drunk and then staggering to the houses of ill-fame to contract diseases. We are simply doing at Stanford, in following out these drastic measures, what every university and college in the country, *which does its duty*, has to come to. Where universities are said to have no trouble of this kind, it is simply because they do not pay any attention to it, and not because it does not exist.

"No power on earth can make me go back to the former license and want of control."

Let me repeat that sentence of President Jordan's:

"We are simply doing at Stanford what every university and college, which does its duty, has to come to."

Total Abstainers Desirable as Educators

This brings us to the third point: that the president of the University of California and all of its professors be total abstainers. The president of Stanford University is a total abstainer. Why should not the president of the University of California be a total abstainer? Some of the professors are noble men. They are total abstainers and discourage drinking among the students. Others of the professors *drink with* the students and *their example* has a *very bad effect.*

We women have the right to decide to what university we shall send our sons. Shall we send them to any university where they will be exposed to the temptation of strong drink? I pray you, mothers and sisters, rise in all your strength and demand these reforms.

Stirring Up Public Opinion

President Wheeler of our University has said that, if we want any reform, we must create public opinion, which, when once aroused, spreads like a forest fire and cannot be stopped. We, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California, will, with God's help, so stir up public opinion on these vital questions that there will be no stopping it, until these reforms that we are asking shall be granted.

An Example for Other States

Other states are watching our fight with interest. I have a letter from a lady in Boston, Massachusetts, saying she has heard of the protest that the W. C. T. U. of California is making against the drinking customs at the University and asking that we tell her society what we are doing and how we are succeeding. They desire to follow our example and commence a campaign against the drinking evils existing in the universities in that state.

May God grant that we may be faithful in this struggle and never be weary, membering that "if God be for us, who can be against us?"

IN MATCHTOWN

Fortunately No Faith Was Required, For She Had None

"I had no faith whatever, but on the advice of a hale, hearty old gentleman who spoke from experience, I began to use Grape-Nuts about 2 years ago," writes an Ohio woman, who says she is 40, is known to be fair, and admits that she is growing plump on the new diet.

"I shall not try to tell you how I suffered for years from a deranged stomach that rejected almost all sorts of food, and digested what little was forced upon it only at the cost of great distress and pain.

"I was treated by many different doctors and they gave me many different medicines, and I even spent several years in exile from my home, thinking change of scene might do me good. You may judge of the gravity of my condition when I tell you I was sometimes compelled to use morphine for weeks at a time.

"For two years I have eaten Grape-Nuts food at least twice a day and I can now say that I have perfect health. I have taken no medicine in that time—Grape-Nuts has done it all. I can eat absolutely anything I wish, without stomach distress.

"I am a business woman and can walk my 2 or 3 miles a day and feel better for doing so. I have to use brains in my work, and it is remarkable how quick, alert and tireless my mental powers have become." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

ITEMS FOR WORKERS

The second book for the study course is promised for February 10. Prof. Nicholls was somewhat delayed in his work because of his busy summer spent in helping in the Maine campaign.

Inquiries are constantly coming to the Y. P. B. office for something to put into the hands of new workers. The Y. P. B. Year Book and THE UNION SIGNAL are the two best tools to be recommended.

Have you sent for the 1912 Year Book? It is now ready and the price is two cents. It contains programs for both new and old Branches and all information about organization.

Four National Branch organizers have been appointed this year: Miss Effie McLaird, Chatfield, Minn.; Miss Zoe Atchison, Iola, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Norwalk, Ohio; and Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, 14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. All of these are experienced state secretaries and good speakers. Write direct to them in regard to terms and time for field work.

One thousand Branch pins were sold last year. Do you wear one? They are very decorative and cost only 30 cents.

Ohio is still sending in word of newly organized Branches. Mrs. Powers had an all-day house-party of workers at her home recently and will have another soon.

Miss Clara Gebhardt of Clinton, New Jersey, is the new promoter of the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. New Jersey deserves this honor, as she has always contributed liberally to the Fund. Watch for a communication from Miss Gebhardt and be ready to respond.

Don't forget that Mrs. A. E. Carman, Medal Contest superintendent, offers a prize of $5 to the state holding the most contests this year. Be sure to hold a Frances Willard contest in February, and send a contribution for the Willard Memorial Fund.

Minnesota Y. P. B.'s have a rousing rally cry:

"Chi-lacka! Chi-lacka
Chi-lacka! Chi-lee!
We're out to fight for temperance and right!
Minnesota! Minnesota! Y. P. B."

Be sure to read the Washington Letter each week to keep in touch with the affairs of Congress. This is to temperance reformers an important session. Write to your Congressmen and Senators, asking for a copy of the prohibition resolution introduced by Congressman Hobson. Have this resolution read at a public meeting, together with the proclamation of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and secure an endorsement of Congressman Hobson's resolution. This will all help on the cause of National Constitutional prohibition.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR 1912

"JAC" LOWELL

Did You Hear It?

"Did you hear Principal Powers recite at the school banquet last week?"

"No, I couldn't go that evening. What did he give?"

"Well, for one thing he spoke a new recitation entitled, 'When Saloons are Closed.' It was first rate! He put his heart into it, I tell you!"

"Good! But how in the world did he happen to choose a temperance selection? Wasn't Alderman Brewer present?"

"Yes, but that didn't seem to trouble Mr. Powers. Ralph Howard was at the bottom of it. He showed the selection to Mr. Powers and told him that the Branch workers and the Legion children would be pleased to have him include it in his list of recitations. Mr. Powers said he couldn't refuse, if that was the case, but he didn't seem to think that the piece was worth much. After he read it over, however, and saw that it told the plain truth in good, plain English and in a way which would make folks 'sit up and take notice,' he decided that it was well worth learning and speaking, and the best of it was that it won more applause than any other number on the program!"

"I don't doubt it. That shows us that we must be wide awake to every chance. We must influence the most talented speakers and entertainers to occasionally speak for temperance, and in that way we will be exerting our influence in an indirect but very telling way!"

Keeping in Touch

"It doesn't pay to drop members, no matter where they go, no matter how much they neglect or seem to forget us. I've learned that. Mother got a letter from Phil Bristow last night."

"You don't mean it! Why, we haven't heard from him for more than two years! I supposed that he had dropped us for good and all!"

"It did seem that way. I stopped sending cards and papers to him, for I wasn't sure of his address. I'm afraid that I even stopped thinking of him. He seemed somewhat of a backslider, if you remember, and once or twice he thoroughly disgusted me. But Mother always said he was all right at heart, and that we ought to keep in touch with him. I told her it didn't pay, and I thought she had given him up, when all of a sudden she showed me a letter from him,—the nicest, most courteous, most grateful letter you ever read! He is in Australia, and doing well. You may read the letter when you come over. But what do you suppose caused him to write? The last card Mother sent,—just a simple little card with this verse:

" 'We send you greetings all sincere!
We count you with us still, you know;
We hope you prosper year by year,—
But won't you write and tell us so?' "

SNAP SHOTS

At the annual convention of the District of Columbia the department demonstration evening was in charge of the Y. P. Branches of the District. One pleasing feature was the Y. P. B. "Processional."

The Y. P. B.'s of Southern California held a state conference at Los Angeles, December 16. Mrs. Scovell, who is spending some time on the Pacific Coast, was the principal speaker.

Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, Y. P. B. secretary of Massachusetts, since convention time, has organized three new Branches, with over 100 members.

The Branch organized by Miss Mosher at Jamestown College, North Dakota, in October, continues to grow and now numbers seventy-two. Most of the officers and many members are the sons and daughters of white ribboners.

HER ANSWERED PRAYER

HASTINGS RAY

He was a handsome, care-free young college boy, noble-hearted, but seldom serious.

With his sister Dell, also handsome and happy-go-lucky, he had whiled away the first week of vacation without so much as a thought of the great work which was close to his mother's heart.

Once he had carelessly remarked:

"It's just a fad, Sis, this temperance reform work that mother goes in for! Just a fad. You notice she hasn't said much about it since we've been home."

Dell laughed, and agreed with her mistaken brother. Dell laughed a great deal and rested a great deal.

"You've studied hard all the year," the mother had said. "Now let me work for you, and cook for you. It's so good to have you and Don at home!"

The girl was all too willing to let the mother work, little realizing that the strenuous campaign which had made the old town "white" had been given its greatest impetus by the weary little woman who now begged for a chance to "work and cook" for her boy and girl.

One noon-time Dell hopped out of the hammock and tip-toed through the back kitchen to the door of the little pantry where the mother worked. All was still. There was no sound of kettles, pans, or whirling spoons. Dell peeked in. Her mother knelt upon the hard, bare floor. Her hands were clasped upon her breast, her head was bowed, her eyes were closed.

The astonished daughter drew back, went to the window and beckoned to the smiling Don. A minute later he stood beside Dell in the little doorway, peering in at the kneeling woman.

"It's the noon-tide prayer. I've heard

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

COMFORT BAGS FOR THE BATTLESHIP 'FLORIDA'

Special Correspondence

Pensacola was in festive array on December 18 and 19, the days of the presentations of gifts to the great battleship "Florida." By railroad and by private conveyance, multitudes thronged into the city from all directions. The military and naval parade preceding the presentations was notably fine.

On Monday, December 18, there was presented the magnificent $10,000 silver service representing the loving interest of every citizen of Florida; the exquisite and costly loving cup from the Daughters of the Confederacy, with beautiful carnations from the Children of the Confederacy; the elegant standard of the national colors and of the state from the Florida chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution; the ship's pet, a gopher, presented by the fire department as "an original inhabitant of Florida," and an active young opossum, securely muzzled, from the game warden, which animal became the center of an interested group of the men, whose mascot he was to be.

On Tuesday, by an arrangement made with Captain Knapp, a small company representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Florida, went on board the ship, and presented to every man, from the captain down to the humblest stoker and boy, one of the more than a thousand comfort bags which the unions had made and filled. How much of loving thought and prayer, as well as the thousand dollars of money, went into these gifts will be known only in the great last day.

What the Bags Contained

Each bag contained, besides the necessities so essential to men living sometimes for months upon the great ocean, a little leaflet with its message of temperance truth, the "Temperance Songster," and the Red Letter Testament, with its eternal revelations. A personal, motherly letter was also enclosed, and when the writers of these communications shall have received the answers (which some of the men had begun to write before we left the ship) they will have a faint conception of what these written messages meant to some of the boys. One poor lad who had eagerly sought in his bag for the letter, was greatly disappointed when he found that it had no name signed to it, and that he could not, therefore, respond with a note of thanks. With trembling lips, he told Miss Minnie E. Neal, Florida's state president, of the omission, and she assured him that if he would address the Jacksonville Woman's Christian Temperance Union, he would certainly receive a reply. He was somewhat comforted, but will he ever fully recover from the disappointment caused by some white ribboner's lack of perception of a wonderful opportunity to influence a young life on the "Florida," by entrusting to him her name, so that he might make reply to her letter? In more than one home during the following week, there was rejoicing over the answers received to these letters, and the new bonds of friendship thus formed.

Miss Neal, for the white ribboners, presented the bags in a telling address, which made every one of the great throng feel the deep personal interest and pride which the donors felt in these representatives of America's great Navy.

Ellen M. Stone Speaks

Miss Ellen M. Stone was then introduced by Miss Neal as an American who while in missionary work in Macedonia had been captured and saved from death only by the payment of a ransom of nearly $65,000. Miss Stone told them that it had never been her privilege to see the stars and stripes floating over a war-ship in the Gulf of Salonica, as she had seen the flags of Great Britain, Austria, Italy, Greece and Turkey, but referred to the time when an American warship, during the Graeco-Turkish war, was sent to Salonica, to inquire concerning the welfare of the two American missionary families then residing there. She told them of the noble temperance work among the men of the British fleets, and how, during their visits at Salonica, they were accustomed to ask the use of a room in the American Mission residence, and when their business had been transacted, would invite the mission circle in to enjoy with them, their program. She closed her remarks with a charge to the men to remember always to honor the flag that to the eye of every American is the most beautiful the sun shines on.

The Response of the Captain

In his response Captain Knapp dwelt upon the fact that whereas the gifts of the previous day were the property of the ship, the comfort bags were personal gifts from the motherly and sisterly white ribboners of Florida to each one of them—officers and men.

At the captain's request, the ship's blacksmith expressed in characteristic sailor terms, the thanks of himself and his shipmates for this provision against a time of need "to take in a reef," in the old time parlance, or "to take a tuck," according to the more modern term. The band concluded its selections with "The Star Spangled Banner," and all saluted the national colors which floated royally in the breeze.

The men stretched their hands out eagerly for the comfort bags, and we wish that every Florida woman and child who helped to make them, could have had the inspiration of being present on this delightful occasion.

White Ribboners Entertained by Captain Knapp

On invitation of Captain Knapp, the visitors adjourned from the deck to his cabin, where as his guests they were entertained at a charming luncheon. He also gave them the freedom of the ship, under the guidance of Midshipman Meigs. Upon their departure, when he finally handed the little company into his own launch, he laughingly responded to their wishes for a happy holiday, by saying, "Our Christmas we have just had. We thank you for your New Year's wishes!"

May this brief revelation of the appreciation of their comfort bags by the officers and men of the "Florida," inspire anew every white ribboner to give herself to the steady pursuit of her task of helping to make our country all white, by education, organization, agitation, prayer and ceaseless vigilance.

TEMPERANCE ILLUSTRATIONS

Gypsy Smith's Retort

Two saloon-keepers came into a train where Gypsy Smith, the evangelist, was sitting waiting for the train to start. The two saloonmen monopolized all the conversation. Gypsy Smith was hidden behind his newspaper, but he heard them. By and by one of the men said: "Mr. Smith, we know you, and we want to say to you that unless you evangelists and ministers stop your knocking at the liquor business, we liquor men will have to go to the poorhouse."

"All right," said Gypsy Smith, "when you go in all the rest of the inmates can come out."—*Exchange.*

Drinking Up a Farm

My homeless friend, while you are swallowing your glass of gin let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You say you have longed for years for the independent life of a farmer, but have never been able to get enough money together to buy a farm. But this is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good farm at the rate of one hundred square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at $43.56 per acre, you will see that this brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten square feet. Now pour down that fiery dose and just imagine that you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends to have them help you gulp down that five hundred foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long it will take you to swallow a pasture large enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin! there's dirt in it—one hundred square feet of good, rich dirt worth $43.56 per acre.—*Northern Messenger.*

The following letter from Sir Ernest Shackleton, who, as every one is aware, almost succeeded in reaching the South Pole, once more denounces the theory that alcohol is useful as a means of keeping out the cold: "Alcohol in any form in the Arctic or Antarctic regions is most injurious, and is never used. The less alcohol is used in any part of the world the better it is for the community. Yours truly, E. H. SHACKLETON."

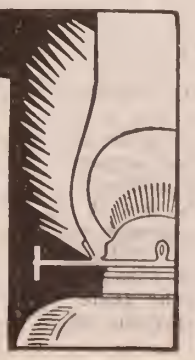
W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

LIGHT UP!

You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner.** 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle.** Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe.** No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Sells like wildfire. An opportunity of a life time, work all or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Make big money—be independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postpaid, **30c, 4 for $1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.**

BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 247 Grand Rapids, Mich.



W. C. T. U. LITERATURE

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

"Anti-Canteen Testimony," by Col. L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army—the statement of an official who has seen many years of active service, an authoritative and comprehensive comparison of conditions in the army *with* beer in the post exchange and *without* it. A four-page 6x9 leaflet. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

"Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy," a series of six 2 page 6x9 leaflets, embodying the address of Hon. Seaborn Wright before the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Milwaukee, namely:

A. Deceiving the People
B. How the Drinker Is Robbed
C. The Liquor Trust and Personal Liberty
D. Capitalizing Humanity
E. Human Rights vs. Property Rights
F. The Saloon's Deadliest Work

Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Valuable helps in prohibition campaigns, and in all W. C. T. U. work, are:

The Address of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens before the Milwaukee Convention. Price 5 cents per copy.

"The Trade and Some of Its Claims," by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. From Annual Address. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Recommendations printed from that address in a one-page 6x9 leaflet. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition, delivered by Mrs. Stevens on that memorable September 10, in Portland, Maine. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS

"Votes for Women," the story of how California won the ballot for women, by Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, president Southern California W. C. T. U. Eight pages. Price, three cents each; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

"The Safe and Sane Way," by Mrs. Florence Richard, National Organizer. Four pages. Price, two cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

"Why I Like Citizenship," by Mrs. Lulu Shepard, president Utah W. C. T. U. Two pages. Price, per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

A new stock of the much called for leaflet "God's Tenth," by Mrs. S. M. Shelt, is now ready; also the Responsive Reading on Proportionate and Systematic Giving, by Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard. Price of the former, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents. Responsive Reading, per 100, 50 cents.

PROHIBITION BLOTTERS

For school use, envelope size, in three colors—red, blue and yellow. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. LITERATURE

By Anna A. Gordon, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.: "The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Price, $1.00 per 100. "Why We Wear the White Ribbon;" "Together"—An Appeal to Women of All Countries. Price, 30 cents per 100.

By Katharine Lent Stevenson: "World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund—Why? How? When?" Price, 75 cents per 100.

Handy Booklet of the World's W. C. T. U. Answers the questions, What is it? Why is it? Who are its leaders? How does it work? Price, 2 cents each.

Report of the Eighth Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., Glasgow, Scotland. Price, 20 cents.

BOOKS

Containing selections for daily reading. Always popular as Birthday Gifts.

By Rose Porter: "A Gift of Peace." Peace Texts. Beautifully bound in white vellum; silver top; boxed. Price, $1.00. A limited number at 75 cents each.

"A Gift of Love." Uniform with "A Gift of Peace." Price, $1.00. A limited number at 75 cents.

"Something to Remember." An everyday book for children. Price, 60 cents. A limited number at 40 cents.

"Daily Light on the Daily Path." A devotional book of Scripture texts. Bound in decorated cloth. Price, 60 cents.

"Daily Food." A little book of texts and verses. Suitable for carrying in bag or pocket. Price, 15 cents; $1.50 per dozen.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

A session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was recently held in this city, with an attendance of over 2,000 scientists. A number of important resolutions were adopted, one of which was an endorsement of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and his work for the Pure Food and Drug Act. Another resolution that doubtless will provoke wide discussion, and which was favorably reported by a committee to the section on home economics provides for an ordinance that would compel the proprietor of every public eating house to maintain his kitchen thoroughly illuminated and with transparent glass screen between the kitchen and the dining room so that all visitors might see how their food was being prepared. It was said by some of the speakers, in favoring the resolution, that now in several cities there are eating-houses where the kitchen is placed in front of the dining-room so that all patrons pass through the kitchen on the way to the table. This, it was said, has a marvelous effect in securing cleanliness.

Lincoln Memorial in Hands of Experts

The appointment of a federal art commission by President Taft is an official recognition of the need of experts for the placing, as well as the selection, of monuments. One of the first matters to which the commission has given consideration is the design for the much-discussed Lincoln memorial, for which Congress has appropriated $2,000,000, and its placing. The general consensus of opinion is that this memorial should take the form of a majestic monument to be erected upon a suitable site in the capital, although the building of a memorial road has also been suggested. It is most probable, however, that a monument will be selected and a suggestive design for it representing an architectural piece with broad horizontal lines so that it will not conflict with the Washington Monument, has been submitted to the commission.

Washington is rapidly reaching a place where its artistic beauty is given world-wide recognition.

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample. Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N. Y

HER ANSWERED PRAYER

(Continued from Page Twelve)

her mention it," whispered Don. "See her now."

The mother had raised her head, though her eyes remained closed, opened her lips, and commenced to quietly pray.

"O, God, our Father, help the women of this town, this state, this country, this whole world, to win the peaceful battle against strong drink, that our homes may be saved and our families preserved. O, God, help me, one weak woman, to do my part in this great work and to influence my children to see the evil of indifference and to exert themselves in the cause of temperance and humanity. I humbly ask it, in the name of Christ Jesus. Amen."

It was a quiet prayer, a simple prayer, a prayer from out the heart. Again she bowed her head, and communed in silence.

There were tears in Dell's bright eyes, and a hint of tears in Don's. He took his sister's arm, and quietly led her back to the seat beneath the trees. "We need to talk together," he said.

They did talk, long and earnestly, and that evening they went to the tired-eyed mother, and without alluding to the prayer they had overheard, told her that they had cast their indifference aside and that they sincerely desired to accept her teachings and to aid her in spreading such teachings far and wide.

A beautiful smile, like a light shining from within, lit up the mother's face.

"Oh, my dears, my dears," she rejoiced, "I am so glad! Until this summer, I never realized that you seemed indifferent. When I discovered it, it stabbed me to the heart. I could not speak of it to you. I could simply pray. But my prayer is answered. God be praised!"

In the list of the eighteen greatest women, living or dead, selected by Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, Frances E. Willard has a prominent place. The others named are Queen Victoria, Rosa Bonheur, Jeanne d'Arc, Maria Mitchell, Cecile Chaminade, Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Harriet B. Stowe, Florence Nightingale, Susan B. Anthony, George Eliot, Mme. Curie, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Lucretia Mott, Margaret Fuller, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Louisa of Prussia.

POST CARDS

W. C. T. U. POST CARDS—assorted. Advertised and sold at National Convention. Frances Willard, white ribbon and W. C. T. U. invitation. Send 2 cents for samples. Address, Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, O.

MEDICINE
Versus
NATURE

Why turn yourself into a medicine-chest, filling it with every new concoction that comes along?

Nature does the curing, not medicine.

Ask your Doctor if

SUNSHINE
AND
Scott's Emulsion

is not The treatment for Coughs and Colds, Grippe, and many other ills.

ALL DRUGGISTS 11-62

FOUR LEGS TO THE TEMPERANCE CHAIR

(As given by Frances Ensign at National Convention)

To paraphrase Kipling:

There are four good legs to the temperance chair,
Temperance teaching has most renown.
Law enforcement, the Y. P. B.,
A Legion and Union in every town.

We won't trust one leg, nor two, nor three,
Though the enemy's hosts may sneer and frown,
We need all four of 'em, don't you see,
That the temperance chair may not break down.

10c a Copy Sample, 15c

The Entertainment to make Votes for Women

A Legislative Suffrage Play

effectively used in the Washington Campaign—It will put money into your treasury. It will educate you in legislative procedure, and parliamentary law, and convert many to equal suffrage.

For sale by the author,

S. L. W. CLARK, 1506 N. 40th, Seattle, Wash.

I have this to say to the parent—know your child from the beginning. Give yourself to the study of its physical condition, its food and exercise, its vitality. Where your own knowledge cannot aid defects in its makeup, call in those who do know, and remedy the defect today, not tomorrow. Make your child the most interesting study for yourself you have ever had. Teach yourself through it.—*Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, in The Mothers' Magazine.*

The time may be not far distant in America when we can say, as do our New Zealand friends, that "while other nations may resound with the clamor of the woman suffrage conflict, there is one corner of the universe where every argument, every prophecy and every issue of the case has been tried out, tested and definitely settled, so far as human eyes can see."

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*

We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.

FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.*

Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

face carefully. He believed he had solved the mystery of Celia's earnest appeal.

"I guess he's a temperance fellow all right," he remarked, as he handed back the card.

"He cannot help being. He is a court reporter, where he sees the effects of 'The Arrow Brand' and others like it. We look from the other end of the telescope, Father," Celia said earnestly.

Mr. Rudolph made no reply to his daughter's words. "Cely" would marry some time, he had always expected that, and he had hoped his son-in-law would be a clean, clear-eyed young man such as was this one, for with strange inconsistency, the products of Mr. Rudolph's business, the fast young men, with puffy eye-lids, bloated faces and the eternal cigar, had never once appealed to him as desirable husbands for his adored child.

"I'll read the letter to you, Father, if you would like to hear it," Celia said, after a hurried glance through the sheets to be sure there was nothing in them which would hurt or offend her hearer.

"Sure thing, Cely. I'd like to know more of a fellow like that."

Celia read with a light heart, while Mr. Rudolph listened attentively.

"That's a man that has had a chance," he said musingly as she finished.

"I am glad that you are having your chance, too, my girl."

"Even if it does lead to a difference of opinion between us, Father?" asked Celia wistfully. She had never looked to him more like her mother, he thought, as he raised her chin and kissed her hungrily.

"Yes, Cely. Maybe we shall see nearer alike some day."

Events were going on as they do in every campaign for better and safer conditions. The attacking party was earnest and devoted, and the attacked were insolent and defiant. Celia, out of respect to her father, could not join the temperance forces, but she heard with interest of eloquent speakers and enthusiastic rallies, and of confident predictions of stirring victories at the fall elections.

Mr. Rudolph who had attended one session of the State Legislature, where a certain very important temperance measure was under discussion, came home one day in a curious frame of mind. The bill had passed, but he remarked to Celia with a half smile,

"There's some popping smart women among those W. C. T. U. folks. We had ten lawyers there to fight that bill for us, and I'll be shook if, after they'd said all they had to say, that woman that runs the shebang didn't rise up and knock every pin out from under 'em, yes she did."

"Did she convince you, Father?" asked Celia with an anxious little smile.

"Children mustn't ask questions," replied Mr. Rudolph with a playful shake of the head. "It was a great show, anyway."

The Simplest Gown looks well on a Figure of Correct Proportion if Carried Well.

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children

Make them admire as well as respect

KEEP **vivacious** and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the **Inspiration to Happy, Useful, Right Living.** You must be well to do this.

Judge what *I can do* for you by what *I have done* for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion Torpid Liver Constipation
Catarrh Anaemia Asthma Sleeplessness
Weaknesses Nervousness Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have *reduced* in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and *increased* the weight of as many more.

No Medicine No Drugs

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to *keep* them.

My *free* book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Hygienic Principles in the regaining of woman's health and figure.

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WE ARE GRATEFUL

To you, dear friend, who sent your renewal of subscription so early that we did not have an opportunity to send you a reminder. It costs us time and money to send them, and we would rather use the time and money in serving you in some other manner.

We are especially grateful to the local superintendents who look after the renewal of subscriptions and keep up the list in the union, increasing THE UNION SIGNAL subscription list each year. We welcome your clubs—this office does love to be "clubbed."

MARCH

The March members of our UNION SIGNAL family are more numerous than for any other month and February has but twenty-five working days. Because of this combination of facts the sending of reminders that the March subscriptions will soon expire must commence early in February. If each "Marcher" will send her renewal at once, she will help to make February an easy (instead of the hardest) month of the year in this office. "Help just a little." It will add to our joy if you accompany your renewal by a new subscription. Ask your friend to give you a yearly subscription to your paper, THE UNION SIGNAL.

SUGGESTIONS

The union at Brooklyn, Wis., sends the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to nineteen people. One of our loyal friends sends the Campaign Edition to each member of the city council—"license men every one, it is time they heard our side of the question." This is a fine suggestion. How many copies of the Campaign Edition are you distributing?

Mrs. Fannie M. Davis of Rockville, Conn., has been a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL for twenty-four years and says: "I could not do without it."

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Continued from last week)

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

Arguments

THE UNION SIGNAL takes us for a delightful automobile ride through the states and around the world. It contains news not found elsewhere and is a paper for each and every member of the family. With its splendid news service, Washington letter when Congress is in session, local union helps, World's W. C. T. U. notes, stories, children's page, pictures, poems, and many special and illustrated articles, the paper is a necessity to white-ribboners and should be in every home, that our view of the temperance reform may be more widely known.

The local union which does the most and best work, the one alive to every issue, is the one having the largest percentage of its members as readers of THE UNION SIGNAL; an officer or superintendent cannot do her best work without its regular reading.

There is need for general as well as specific information; for knowledge as a background for enthusiasm; for ready answers to arguments when dealing with an enemy of our cause, a doubter or an indifferent person. This is all given in THE UNION SIGNAL for the older people and *The Young Crusader* for the youth of our homes.

JOHNNIE'S EXCUSE

A school teacher once received a note like this:

"Dear Mum—Please ixcuse Johnnie today. He will not be at school. He is acting as timekeeper for his father. Last night you gave him this iximple, if a field is 4 miles square, how long will it take a man, walking 3 miles an hour to walk 2½ times around it. Johnnie ain't no man, so we had to send his daddy. They left early this morning, and my husband said they ought to be back late tonight, though it would be hard going. Dear Mum, please make the next problem about ladies as my husband can't afford to lose the day's work. Everybody knows I don't have no time to loaf, but I can spare a day off occasionally better than my husband can.

"Respectfully yours,
"MRS. JONES"

The pot used to call the kettle black, but what will the fireless cooker say to the paper bag?—*Toledo Blade*

Talk about your high cost of living! Italy is paying $100,000,000 for just one slice of Turkey.—*Baltimore News*

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

L'ARALDO
The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.
10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents
L'ARALDO
175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To make biscuits light—drench with gasoline and ignite before serving.

Quickest way to get rid of peddlers—buy all they have.

How to remove fruit stains from linen—use scissors.

To keep rats out of the pantry—place all food in the cellar.

In order to prevent accidents in the kitchen—fill the kerosene can with water.

To stop leaks in pipes—send for the nearest plumber.

To economize on coal—get a gas range.

To test the freshness of eggs—drop them on some hard surface.

To propitiate the cook—it can't be done. *Smart Set*

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Financial and Otherwise

We plan to make a specialty of campaign literature this year and to furnish it at cost. This means that the selling price will just cover the cost of editing, printing, handling and delivering. It also means that no discount can be allowed on any orders. Leaflets not distinctively campaign literature will be printed, you will be glad to know, on better paper than heretofore and prices made as low as practicable.

It is not intended that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union publishing house shall be a money-making enterprise, neither can the organization afford to let it be a money-losing venture. Every local union, every individual woman who "belongs," is interested in making it a mighty power for good and a credit to the white ribbon organization all round. Hence we may depend upon the closest co-operation between the publishing house and the field.

The purpose is to centralize all W. C. T. U. literature at National Headquarters, and the superintendents' generous consent to furnish their department literature and supplies to the National W. C. T. U. at cost will aid greatly in bringing about this much desired coordination of our literature forces.

New Campaign Leaflets

The campaign leaflet, "Anti-Canteen Testimony," by Col. L. Mervin Maus, came out before the new schedule of prices was agreed upon, and is marked 40 cents per hundred. Orders will be filled at 30 cents per hundred.

On page 14, you will find advertised new literature which you will want to put into immediate circulation—notably the Seaborn Wright series. States which are to have a suffrage campaign this year will please take special notice of the suffrage leaflets. These are addresses, or parts of addresses, delivered before the Milwaukee Convention. Other new leaflets, both campaign and general, are on the way.

World's W. C. T. U. Literature

We call attention also to the World's leaflets and the last World's Report, because you will find these exceedingly helpful in preparing programs for the commemorative meetings to be held on or near February 17, according to the annual custom of local unions. Frances E. Willard founded the World's W. C. T. U., and this literature shows the wonderful growth and the widening scope of that organization. In THE UNION SIGNAL of January 25 (in which number will appear the regular program) a more complete list of helps for these meetings will be given.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 18, 1912. No. 3

GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT OPPOSES RESTORATION OF CANTEEN

In a letter to the editor of The Union Signal, General Grant states that, owing to the changed conditions in the Army, he would not recommend the restoration of the canteen

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Governor's Island, New York, January 10, 1912

My Dear Editor:

In reply to your telegram, I hasten to say that many times in the past, in official reports, I have recommended the restoration of the canteen in the army.

This I did, believing that the canteen was the lesser of two evils. In the course of ten years the enlisted personnel of the Army has changed and the soldiers who are now in the Army have adjusted themselves to present conditions.

If the question were left to me, owing to this change of conditions, I would not recommend the restoration of the canteen.

Yours Very Truly
Frederick D. Grant

FLORIDA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

The Voice of Science—Our Washington Letter—The Situation in Maine—The Children's Cry—Why I Favor Prohibition—The Workingman and the Saloon—Florida W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FIRST HEARING ON KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL—OPPONENTS URGE DELAY—NEW MEXICO'S FIRST CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS SWORN IN—DEBATE ON CHILDREN'S BUREAU BILL—STRIKE STOPS MACHINERY OF CONGRESS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The first hearing on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill took place Thursday, January 11, before a sub-committee of the House Judiciary, consisting of seven lawyers, namely, Representatives Carlin, Virginia; Graham, Illinois; McCoy, New Jersey; Davis, West Virginia; McGillicuddy, Maine; Howland, Ohio; and Dodds, Michigan. Congressman Webb of North Carolina, who, some time ago, introduced this same bill (but without Section 2 relative to property right of liquor) is deeply interested in its passage, and presented a fine argument before the committee. Mr. Webb, being a member of the Judiciary Committee, is in a position to give us most excellent assistance. Mr. E. C. Dinwiddie, representing the American Anti-Saloon League, presented the legal phase of the measure, and your superintendent spoke for the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, President of the Virginia W. C. T. U., was present. Rev. Mr. Richardson of Virginia spoke in behalf of his state.

Opponents Urge Delay.

As has been the plan of the opposition in the past, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri urged delay, saying a number of the opponents of the bill living in California desired to be heard, and it would take time for them to adjust their business and reach here. Chairman Carlin replied that so far as possible all should be given time, but that it was the desire of this sub-committee to get the bill in the hands of the full committee as soon as possible. Friday, January 19, as far as possible the opponents will be heard. Pressure in the way of letters, telegrams, and resolutions to the members of this sub-committee NOW will be very helpful, especially if coming from voting constituents. Let these seven members of Congress who first deal with the bill, and in whose hands lies the power to advance or retard its interests, realize how deeply interested are their "folks at home," in the successful and speedy passage of this bill.

Waiting in committee room for our hearing, we observed a number of men representing another interest, many of whom were smoking. When the chairman had taken his place, he very quietly informed the smokers that the Judiciary Committee had made it a rule that during the time of hearings all smoking should cease, whereupon the atmosphere cleared and we spent the several hours necessary in comfort, a rather novel experience in many of the committee rooms.

New Mexico's First Congressional Members Sworn In

The proclamation which made New Mexico a state was signed at the White House, at 1:30 o'clock, January 6, by President Taft. Four members of the President's Cabinet, a number of prominent citizens of New Mexico, including Representatives Elect Curry and Furgeson and Delegate Andrews, witnessed the ceremony, which took place in the President's private office. Word was flashed immediately to New Mexico, and the newly elected state officers took the oath of office and entered upon their duties. The signing of the proclamation was delayed a day owing to a suit of the Federal Government against a lumber company operating in the new state. The Government has been trying to recover some lands in New Mexico, and the Department of Justice wished to place the case in such shape that it would not be affected by statehood. The proclamation was signed in duplicate, one of the copies to be placed in the records of the Government and the other to go to the New Mexico Historical Society, as well as the pen with which the President wrote his signature. In the afternoon, New Mexico's first members of Congress, George Curry, Republican, and H. B. Ferguson, Democrat, were sworn in as members of the House amid generous applause.

Animated Debate on Children's Bureau Bill

An animated debate took place in the Senate one day this week over the bill introduced by Senator Borah of Idaho in the last session, to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau. The bill was most powerfully attacked by Senator Heyburn, also of Idaho, who declared all the information necessary for the welfare of children could be obtained through the Census office and similar bureaus and said he took exception to legislation that looked to interference with families. To this Senator Borah replied:

> **KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL**
>
> **Pressure in the way of letters, telegrams and resolutions to the members of this sub-committee NOW will be very helpful, especially if coming from voting constituents. Let these seven members of Congress who deal first with the bill, and in whose hands lies the power to advance or retard its interests, realize how deeply interested are their "folks at home" in the successful and speedy passage of this bill.**

"If we have the constitutional power to gather statistics and facts with reference to diseases of hogs and cattle and sheep, it seems to me we have the constitutional power to gather the data with reference to diseases of children. The Constitution was not made for hogs alone, but also for men. If we are devoting, as we are and properly, over $3,000,000 a year to the gathering of statistics with reference to the treatment of diseases of cattle and hogs, and similar matters, which indeed is proper, it occurs to me that we can afford $30,000 to put in the possession of organizations caring for dependent children such information as will enable them to deal intelligently with this question."

"It has been said," he continued, "that this would have a tendency to start a nursery in every state in the Union. I do not know but that that may be true; but certainly a nursery is no more unconstitutional or immoral than a pigsty. We are engaged in precisely this same kind of work, requiring the same legal and constitutional authority and the same responsibility of government, in almost every other field of industry and in almost every other field of interest, and there can be no ground urged, it seems to me, from either a constitutional or moral standpoint, against securing the information."

It is certainly to be hoped the Borah Bill, S. 252, will become a law. The purpose of the proposed Bureau is to "investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the welfare of children. The chief of said bureau may from time to time publish the results of these investigations."

Labor Strike Stops Machinery of Congress

For the first time in the history of the government a labor strike this week held up the machinery of Congressional legislation. The House committee stenographers refused to work because the Accounts committee reduced their compensation from 25 cents to 15 cents a folio. The Sugar Trust Investigating committee had to adjourn until the next day.

Investigate Increased Cost of Living

In the hope of discovering the cause of the increased cost of living and suggesting remedies therefor, Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, acting under the direction of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, has inaugurated a nation-wide investigation of the food supply of the United States. The inquiry is expected to last several months and to be the most thoroughgoing ever attempted in this or other countries. Specially trained men will be sent to all parts of the country to get information at first hand, and they will carry on a work of investigation never before attempted on such an exact scale. It will be their duty to trace all kinds of food from the producer to the consumer. They will go into the grain fields, truck gardens, dairies, cattle ranches, and then into factories, mills, and other places where the raw articles are handled. They will go to the wholesale and the retail dealers, investigate conditions and prices, and find out whether the prices are fair. One, and sometimes two, of the investigators will be assigned to each important article of food, and will follow it to the door of the consumer. It is expected that the work will take several months.

The discharge of 1,100 clerks from the Census Office this week has caused no end of disappointment, sorrow and consequent suffering. It had been expected that the force would be kept on until June 30, the date set by law for the publication of the results of the census. In its desire to curtail unnecessary outlay, Congress has so cut into the Census Office pay-roll that it is left without funds to carry on the work. Only 300 of the temporary force of 1,600 have remained, and, at the end of the month, they will have to be discharged. This will make the gathering of statistics which Congress has ordered, and which the country should have, of little or no avail. Census figures which are three, four, or five years old, are of but little practical value, and it is to be hoped that this gross miscalculation on the part of Congress will, before it is too late, be remedied.

We are looking forward with eager anticipation to the coming to Washington, the latter part of this month, of our National President, Mrs. Stevens, and our Vice-President-at-Large, Miss Gordon. They will be here to appear at hearings, wait upon Senators and Representatives, and aid in all possible ways in advancing the cause for which we stand.

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

To prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors in certain cases

Be it enacted etc., That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale or wine, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, directly or indirectly, or in any manner connected with the transaction, to be received, possessed, or kept, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereot, enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State, Territory, or District of the United States or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited; and any and all contracts pertaining to such transactions are hereby declared to be null and void, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of the United States upon any such contract or contracts, or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or contracts, or for the protection in any manner whatsoever of such prohibited transactions. Sec. 2. There shall be no property right in or to any such liquor while in the possession of any railway company, express company, or other common carrier, in connection with any shipment or transportation thereof in violation of this Act.

THE VOICE OF SCIENCE

THE LATEST WORD OF SCIENCE ON THE FOOD VALUE OF ALCOHOL

REV. JOSEPH H. CROOKER, Roslindale, Boston

An interesting discussion on the food value of alcohol, carried on in the columns of the *Boston Transcript*, has given occasion for the following clear and forceful statement of Dr. Crooker, president of the Unitarian Temperance Society, and well known to readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. Dr. Crooker took issue with a professor of the Boston University, writing under the pen name of "The Social Settler," and certainly he has most effectually although courteously "unsettled" his ideas on the subject. Other "social settlers" there may be who advance the same old obsolete theory of the value of alcohol as a food. They, too, need to be "unsettled," and we publish the words of Dr. Crooker to aid in such a worthy effort.—EDITOR

It is true that scientists have disagreed respecting this matter, and the disagreement still continues to some extent. But the more recent changes of opinion among the most eminent authorities have been against the proper food value of alcohol. When taken into the system it does not build tissue or multiply blood corpuscles, the office of a true food like bread and meat. The only basis for the claim of food value is that the oxidation which occurs imparts a transient energy, but this in the end, as a rule, does more harm than good. In the true sense, it is no more a food than a stimulant. It is a depressant, always deceiving the user.

Eminent Physicians Favor Total Abstinence

Some forty years ago, when Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson advocated this general position, he was generally denounced as a brainless fanatic. Men applied to him the language of our present "Social Settler": "Suppressing or distorting scientific facts." How far medical opinion has changed may be seen from this single incident (one out of scores equally significant that might be mentioned): During the presence in Manchester, England, last August of a large company of distinguished doctors from all parts of the British Empire about one hundred spoke on this subject of temperance at fifty meetings on a Sunday afternoon. Many of them were eminent university professors, some were heads of great hospitals, and three at least had been knighted for distinguished medical services. These men, evidently, knew what they were talking about; among them was the president of the British Medical Association. They not only took, as a rule, positions more advanced than Dr. Richardson, but so far as their statements touched upon that matter, they testified that the progress in the medical profession at present is decidedly in favor of total abstinence.

Abundant Testimony Against Alcohol's Food Value

If alcohol is a valuable food, why do Arctic explorers like Nansen refuse to use it? If a valuable food, why are men under athletic training prohibited from using it? If a valuable food, how did it happen that the twenty-four total abstainers out of the eighty-three contestants at the Kiel sixty-two mile walking match in 1908 won six of the ten prizes, nearly all gaining the goal, while nine-tenths of their moderate-drinking comrades fell by the way? If a valuable food, why do a majority of the life insurance companies of Great Britain give total abstainers lower rates; their experience showing that they have a decided advantage over "moderate drinkers"? If a valuable food, why do hospitals show a remarkable decline in its use in recent years, nine in Dublin today using only one-seventh as much as twenty-five years ago, eight in London less than one-half as much as five years ago? If a valuable food, why was it that soldiers given to drink in that march of 30,000 men to the relief of Ladysmith fell out of the ranks as though hit with a club; the testimony of Sir Frederick Treves, physician to Edward VII.? If a valuable food, why was it strictly prohibited by Lord Kitchener during his campaign in the Soudan? If a valuable food, why have the great captains of industry in America placed a ban on liquor so far as their employes are concerned? These are not sentimental temperance fanatics who are trying "to suppress or distort scientific facts."

Terrible Havoc Caused by Alcohol

But suppose that alcohol is a valuable food under certain circumstances. What then? Would a food value compensate for the terrible havoc which its use occasions? If eating rice led to the annual arrest of nearly 50,000 persons in Boston, a single file of wretched humanity longer than from the State House to Salem, would there not be a stop put to its use? If drinking water out of a certain well caused one death in a community how quickly it would be covered or filled! But the record against every saloon in Boston for every week is on an average about like this: Ten drunks; one arrest for drunkenness; many days' labor lost; some women driven to hard labor; some children kept from school; sickness occasioned here and there, and other innumerable miseries! Now I ask: Even if a valuable food, is it wise to use it, such being the results?

Just a glance at this subject from another angle. When I read not long ago of the action of alcohol on the lipoids (simultaneously discovered recently by Overton and Meyer), the fatty substances which coat all the tissues and fibres of the human body, I did as my custom is in all such cases, I wrote to specialists of world renown, to make sure of the facts, in order that I might avoid the "untruth and half-truth," which so disturb our "Social Settler." The most satisfactory reply came from my dear friend, Professor J. J. Abel of Johns Hopkins University, than whom there is no better authority in the world. He confirmed the statement that alcohol destroys these lipoids, uncovering the telegraph and trolley wires of our system, and so deranging it that the user is deceived while he actually loses vital energy! How a drink that so operates can be set down as a safe and valuable food is more than I can understand.

WHY KANSAS IS COMMITTED TO PROHIBITION

GOVERNOR STUBBS

There is nothing radical or unreasonable in helping a weak man to carry his week's wages home to his wife on Saturday night; there is nothing fanatical in enabling her to send her children to school with good clothes, good shoes, and a good dinner in the little basket.

Prohibition serves the child as well as the man. It is for the wife as well as the husband. It is for society as well as for the individual. It is for the government as well as for the governed. In Kansas it pays the doctor his bills, the lawyer his fees, the pastor his salary. It helps the milkman, the farmer, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the newsboy, the dentist, the bookstore, the photographer, the tailor, the dressmaker, the merchant and the manufacturer. This is why the people of our state are so thoroughly committed to its support. Opposition to it has practically ceased in every quarter.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

The Governor of Maine has called a special session of the Legislature to convene March 20. He says the object is to revise the election laws, redistrict the state and to change the present prohibitory law. It is generally believed that the special session is called at the behest of the liquor trade of the country which, no doubt, clamors for returns for all the money spent by the liquor associations in the late campaign.

In the majority of places the state law is well enforced by faithful officials. In some places the sheriffs apparently are in accord with the Governor's license ideas and they permit violation of the law and the Governor has done nothing to prevent this. When the liquor plans for repeal of the law failed, there came from the Governor the declared purpose to call a special session of the Legislature, apparently with the view of attempting again to bring about the repeal of Constitutional Prohibition. We do not believe two-thirds of the members of the special session will vote for resubmission. To do so would be unjustifiable and inconsistent, for it is only two months since the Governor and Council declared that prohibition had been retained by a majority vote of 758, and this after a long, hard-fought battle.

Probably the Governor did not have in mind that March 20, the day of the opening of his special session, is Neal Dow's birthday. The observance of the day will this year be of unusual importance especially in Maine. The National W. C. T. U. calls upon all local unions to hold prohibition rallies on March 20. In some cases, it may be preferable to hold the public meeting on a Sunday near to March 20.

The present movement on the part of the Governor is a remarkable indication of the determination of the liquor power of the nation to overthrow Maine prohibition if possible. This is in accord with the statements made by a prominent representative of the Brewers' Association to the effect that it was the plan of the license advocates to do thorough work in Maine "because Maine is the key state and if we can overthrow prohibition there we shall have little trouble with other states."

If another campaign is forced upon Maine the W. C. T. U. will be ready to meet it and many temperance people who were inactive during the 1911 campaign, including a large percentage of the stay-at-home voters, will help to bring a much larger prohibition majority than that of September 11.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

"THE FINEST TEST OF A NATION'S HUMANITARIANISM IS TO BE FOUND IN THE VALUE PLACED UPON INFANT LIFE"

"The value of a child properly understood by a nation will abolish the vice conditions as they now exist, threatening the national life," says Rev. John H. Williams in his report of the annual convention of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, published in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. At this important meeting the startling statement was made that in the last ten years 2,000,000 babies born alive, died during the first year, with possibly as many more at and before birth, and about 4,000,000 died under five years of age. In regard to infant mortality, America ranks twenty-second in a list of thirty-one civilized nations, and this in spite of the fact that our nation easily leads all in national wealth.

Among the many impassioned denunciations of social conditions which, both before and after birth, handicap the children of this nation, none were more scathing than those against the blight of drink. We quote the paragraphs referring to this particular subject:

"Alcohol did not look like much of a king, unless he could be called 'King Humbug,' after Dr. J. P. Warbasso of New York got through with the old gentleman. His was a terrible indictment of his sovereignty over the race. 'Chemically, alcohol is a poison; socially, a demoralizing and deteriorating influence of great potency. Alcoholic therapy is an error; nor has alcohol a place as a remedy in convalescence. The medical man is not living up to his opportunities for human service unless by both precept and example he discourages the use of alcohol just as he discourages its medical use. The constant user of alcohol has a reduced resistance; he dies when he contracts pneumonia; his syphilis is incurable; he is prone to contract nephritis and cirrhosis; he takes an anaesthetic poorly and prolonged operation possesses extra hazards for him; he perishes among the first when exposed to cold and privation; his mental and physical efficiency are impaired; and he is always a candidate for inebriety, which will destroy himself and deteriorate his offspring. It makes for adult morbidity and inefficiency and increases infant mortality far beyond our comprehension. It is the greatest demoralizing and deteriorating factor in racial development.'

"None the less scathing was the paper of Dr. Prince Morrow of New York on 'The Hereditary Effects of Venereal Diseases and their Relation to Infant Mortality.' Sanitary science has materially lessened the death rate of the adult and lengthened the average duration of human life; but the infant death rate is as high at it was three quarters of a century ago. Infant mortality is more of a biological problem than a medical one. It is mainly a question of motherhood. Social diseases may ruin the health of the mother and blight the future of the child. Syphilis is the only disease transmitted to the offspring in full virulence, killing them outright or blighting their normal development. When the father alone is infected the mortality is about thirty-eight per cent. When the mother also becomes infected the mortality averages from sixty to eighty per cent. Fully one-third of all infected children die within the first six months. Fully thirty per cent of morbidity is caused by this dread disease. The chances for these stricken children to get typhoid fever are nearly two and one-half times as great as normal children; for measles, three and one-half times; for diphtheria, nearly seven times; thirty per cent of the children with tubercular hip disease are congenital syphilitics. In tubercular meningitis it is as high as sixty per cent. Forty per cent of the cases of gastro enteritis are syphilitics. The chances of an infected child dying under fifteen years of age are nearly seven times greater than that of the child free from this disease. Those tainted with this dread scourge may transmit it unto the third generation."

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

WHY I FAVOR PROHIBITION

ROBERT J. BURDETTE

Now about the power of prohibitory laws to prohibit—the laws of the state against murder do not entirely prevent murder. But nevertheless, I am opposed to licensing one murderer to every so many thousand persons, even on petition of a majority of the property owners in the block, that we may have all the murder that is desirable in the community under wise regulations, with a little income for the municipality. I believe in the absolute prohibition of murder.

The laws of the country prohibiting stealing do not entirely prevent stealing. Nevertheless, I am opposed to a high license system of stealing, provided that all theft shall be restricted to certain authorized thieves, who shall steal only between the hours of say six a. m. and 11:30 p. m., except Sunday, when no stealing shall be done except by stealth, entrance to be made in all cases on that day by the back door, and at the thief's risk. I believe in laws that absolutely forbid theft at any hour, on any day of the week. And, on the same ground, and just as positively, do I believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic. And I never said I did not. And I did say that I did. And I do.

I do say that the best way to make a man a temperate man is to teach him not to drink. But a saloon is not a kindergarten of sobriety. Your town is under no obligation to any saloon. All that it is, in respectability and permanent prosperity, it has grown to be without the assistance of the liquor traffic.

It is deliberately claimed by some people who appear to be sane on other subjects, that properly to instruct a sober people in ways of sobriety, and to teach total abstainers the beauty and virtues of temperance, you must license the selling of liquor in the town. The man who originated that idea ought to have it stuffed and exhibited at the Panama Exposition, and he should be leaned up beside it as a part of the exhibit.

As to Prohibition in Pasadena, if any liquor man thinks there is big money and a safe thing in running a "blind pig" in Pasadena, let him come here and try it. If he has any love for his liberty and pocketbook, however, he will do well to consult the fellows who have tried it, if he can find them; we can't. They are in hiding somewhere out in the desert. "Running" a "joint" in Pasadena is like running a powder mill in a smelting furnace. It's mighty exciting while it lasts but it doesn't last long enough to be profitable.

If the saloon men insist on quoting me on this topic, let them commit this to memory, that they may repeat it as they need it: I do not know one good thing about the saloon. It is an evil thing that has not one redeeming thing in all its history to commend it to good men. It breaks the laws of God and man. It desecrates the Sabbath; it profanes the name of religion; it defiles public order; it tramples under foot the tenderest feelings of humanity; it is a moral pestilence that blights the very atmosphere of town and country; it is a stain upon honesty; a blur upon purity; a clog upon progress; a check upon the nobler impulses; it is an incentive to falsehood, deceit and crime.

Search through the history of this hateful thing, and read one page over which some mother can bow her grateful head and thank God for all the saloon did for her boy. There is no such record. All its history is written in tears and blood, with smears of shame and stains of crime, and dark blots of disgrace.—*The Standard*

Letter From Congressman Hobson's Mother

When a man or a woman renders to society valuable service, the home and family life of such an one immediately becomes so interesting to the public that private and personal matters are considered legitimate as news. The letter given below, written by the mother of Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, may seem almost too personal and intimate a communication to give to the world, and we should hesitate to publish it, had it not already appeared in the *New York Sun*. It was written in reply to a congratulatory message addressed to Mrs. Hobson on the occasion of the heroic feat of her son in the Spanish-American War. To those who admire Congressman Hobson's fine qualities as a statesman and a patriot, it will be of interest to know how ideal is his life as a son and a brother. The letter is published with the consent of the mother. EDITOR

"Dear . . . . .

"Your letter of congratulations reached me a few days ago. I fully appreciate and agree with you in your enthusiastic tribute to my boy's heroism. In accomplishing his daring achievement I realize he was guided and protected by our kind Heavenly Father. The appreciation of the country, his state and native town is most gratifying to us all. It is but natural that my mother pride should be pleased at recognition of my boy by the nation and its rulers. Such recognition is very happy, but it has told us nothing new of his grand worth. A nobler son no mother ever had. He has been a mighty tower of strength to me for years. In every way he has been a help and comfort. During the three years he was studying abroad there never failed to come from him the most loving letters, and his resources were ever at our command. The gentlest, noblest nature, with every attraction of person and character, he claims the admiration of every one who knows him. To us, nearest and dearest to him, it took no Santiago to proclaim him a hero. He has been to us for so long the truest hero, as noble son and idolized brother. The plaudits of the world are his, and while history will record the daring deed of his heroism, the gentler, nobler beauty of his nature can be known only to those to whom he is 'first best.'

"Affectionately yours,

(Signed) "Sallie C. Hobson"

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter VII.

It was soon time for Celia to return to college and she was not sorry to leave the scene of turmoil for a more peaceful atmosphere. The liquor people, in their monstrous assertions and underhand methods, had outraged her every sense of justice, and though her father did not openly justify all of their measures, she heard more of what he called their side of the question than she cared to, and when she went to her room, at night, shed many a secret tear of shame.

So engrossed was her father with the struggle which was going on that Celia's going away was a much more simple matter than it had been the year before, and it seemed to her that he really felt a sense of relief as he kissed her goodby. "Poor Papa," she said to herself with a sigh, as she watched him from the window of the train, as it pulled out, "I am an uneasy conscience to him, I really think."

When she reached the familiar junction at which Connie boarded the train, her friend's face looked to her like the beautiful symbol of peace, after the struggle of passion and tumult she had witnessed, and tears of joy stood in her eyes. Many of the girls were missing and there were many new ones who seemed as shy and lonely as she had been the year before. Even though she had so much to say to Connie, Celia was only too glad to assist her in putting the newcomers at ease and helping to lessen the ache in their homesick hearts. Should she ever forget her own trying first days at college!

"If only Mrs. Ainslee would relent," whispered Constance, "and let us have our old room together again, how happy we'd be."

"We could each take a Freshie or two under our charge," replied Celia. "I would be willing to mother half a dozen, if we could only be together, Connie."

Quite contrary to all expectation, this proposition found favor with Mrs. Ainslee. Constance was a favorite pupil, and in this, her last year, the good woman was willing to do anything she could to make her happy. "I have two young girls here whom I intended to divide between you," she said, "but if you very much wish it, I can give them the room next to yours, if you will look after them a little."

"Mrs. Ainslee, we'll be mothers to them, if only we two can be together," cried Constance happily, and in a few moments more the girls' trunks were being unpacked in the old room, where nothing had been disturbed since they left it.

"I must write and tell Mamma this very evening, that we are roommates. She will be so pleased," Constance said, as she hung up in their closet the last dress.

"Will she?" asked Celia wistfully, the ugly feeling that she was still posing in a false position coming in upon her.

"Indeed yes. You made a bright spot for yourself in the hearts of my family, I can tell you that. Even Donald sings your praises, though mortal girl never won his heart before. He says you are sensible."

"To be sensible, then, is better than beauty or wealth in his eyes, no doubt," laughed Celia. "I must confess I liked Don myself, though boys do not appeal to me as a rule."

"Until they are grown up, you mean," replied Constance, with a twinkle of mischief in her grey eyes. "Cousin Jimmie, for instance, wasn't half so interesting in blouses—but Celia, the thought is often with me that the dear boys like Don are only little men, and that what they learn and think now, is going to have a tremendous influence upon them in their future." Constance's face grew very grave and tender. "There are boys in our town no older than Bert who are smoking cigarets, and drinking beer—laying a walk toward a drunkard's grave even now."

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

A WORLD-WIDE WAR

BISHOP ROBERT McINTYRE

Inspired by reading Dr. Clarence True Wilson's "World Vision"

Arise! Arise! Ye swarthy tribes of India and Cathay,
Enlist against this enemy, who comes to smite and slay,
Where in the Jumna's rolling flood, the domes reflected lie,
Where Himalayan steeps all set, their summits in the sky,
O, hear the bugle singing clear! O, hark the trumpet call!
That breaks o'er Burma's hoary shrines, o'er China's ancient wall,
It calls you from calm Nippon's bowers, where cherry boughs are bent,
And where the camel kneels at noon beside the Bedouin's tent,
Come from the fields of Hindustan, from far Australia's tide,
To fight against King Alcohol. Come, make a circle wide,
Fling upward every hand and swear, before God's judgment bar,
For this is not a battle, but a world-wide war.

Fare forth, fare forth, O Europe! and proudly take thy place,
Thou who hast been a thousand years the leader of our race,
Again the age hath need of thee! Forget thy art and song,
Make bare thy mighty arm, and cleave the crest of this old Wrong.
Stride from the sweet Sicilian slopes, to Scandinavian snows,
Set hard thy iron heel upon this foulest of our foes.
Flame out, and flog this dragon far, into the nether world,
And let the millstone of thy wrath upon its head be hurled.
Come Slav, and Saxon, Briton, Scot, of every class and clan,
And ye shall win, and ye shall wear, the gratitude of man,
While day shall have a sun to shine, or night shall have a star,
For this is not a battle, but a world-wide war.

Stand up! Stand up, America! Twin continents new born,
From Yukon's spectral "Northern Lights" to sullen-browed Cape Horn,
From where the pines of Oregon their sighing plumage toss,
To where the soft Brazilian seas flash back the Southern Cross,
To where on bright Lake Winnipeg the red man bends his bow;
To that primeval solitude where Amazon doth flow,
Soon shalt thou call the multitudes from cities and from farms,
To see the sundered oceans leap into each other's arms,
And thou shalt cry, when they come nigh, and all the nations draw
From seven seas their argosies through silvery Panama,
Thus shall we strike down every dike that keeps the Christ afar,
For this is not a battle, but a world-wide war.

The King doth call! Make answer all! Ye sires, in sorrow come,
Who mourn above your goodly sons, slain by the curse of Rum,
Ye mothers, dry your holy tears, turn from your daughters fair,
Who, crushed beneath his brutish feet, lie shamed and silent there.
Ye babes, whose pale young lips do ask in most pathetic plea,
Where is the man the Lord hath made, as father unto me?
Ye unborn generations sad, on whom this fearsome Shade
Will breathe, when unto life ye come, maimed, crippled and half made,
Ye Angels full of burning love, hush all your harps, and say
With us this vow of vengeance deep, to slacken not, nor stay
Till Jesus drags this Monster chained, behind His chariot car,
For this is not a battle, but a world-wide war.

—*The American Advance*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

GUIDO REFUSES A BRIBE

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Guido, will you walk home with me after school?" asked Miss Mary one morning as the little boy came into the class-room. "I want to tell you something. I have a message for you from Tom O'Roake."

"He does not like me because I beg the Italian not to go to his saloon. I will be very glad to walk with you and hear what he says," replied Guido.

"I am proud of you, dear," said Miss Mary, "and I hope that you will keep right on doing helpful things for your own people as well as for others."

"I want education so that I can speak to people and have them anxious to hear me. There are lots of nights that I dream of great crowds gathered in the armory hall to listen to me. I hear them roar at first, and say that they must have their drink after they have worked hard in ditches or on the railroad maybe. Then I talk on and on trying to tell beautiful things like you do, and pretty soon, they get quiet and shuffle their feet a little and that shows me that they are feeling what I say. Before my dream is over, I hear them cry, 'We are with you, Guido. Away with the poison liquor.' And women and children come with tears in their eyes to whisper, 'We thank you, little Guido. You have saved our homes.' I wake up and wish I could grow up fast and help the Italians be honorable gentlemen."

As Miss Mary watched the little soldier of the white ribbon go to his desk she prayed that he might accomplish all he dreamed. If she had never helped one soul in the world but Guido, she knew that she had not labored in vain, for the boy would never be satisfied until the saloons were closed and temptation put out of the way of the natives of his own sunny land. His belief that such a thing could be done kept up her courage, which at times ran very low.

"Let me carry your books, please," politely demanded the boy, as, at the close of school, he stood waiting, cap in hand, for his beloved teacher. He could never do enough for Miss Mary, he often told his mother, for had not she made their home happy and given him a chance to know many things which opened his eyes to the beautiful sights in the world around him.

"I must give you the message right away," said Miss Mary, handing over her books and smiling one of those rare smiles which made Guido think of the picture of the blessed Madonna hanging in Miss Mary's home. "He stopped me on the street yesterday and said, 'You are well known here in the Quarter for you have helped lots of the poor folks. I never interfere with any charity but when it begins to hurt my business, I think I have a right to say something. I want to talk to you about that Guido you are teaching. He is ruining my trade and it has to stop someway. Of course, it's your doings—there's always a woman in everything. You have told that boy too much; he's too smart. Now he is not old enough to really know the principle of this teaching of yours, he's just a healthy good natured boy so I'm preparing to buy him off. You can tell him for me that I will give him the finest goat and wagon I can buy in this town if he will keep his mouth shut about drinking.' I have tried to tell you what he said and just as he said it, Guido."

"There he is now, standing on the side walk, talking to poor old Dan Degarno," exclaimed the boy excitedly. "He has made Dan so drunk for two weeks that his wife had to take in washing to keep from starving. Tom O'Roake has not money enough to buy me anything that would keep *my* mouth shut about whisky. He is trying to—what is it you call such a thing—when a man buys off another, Miss Mary?"

"It is a bribe, Guido."

"There, he sees us. I will answer him myself."

"I gave Guido your message, Mr. O'Roake," said Miss Mary.

"Yes," said Guido sharply, "and I say *no, no, a thousand times no,* Tom O'Roake. You sold my father poison for years and made my carissima's life and mine slow torture. I am not a man yet, but I am learning that a man is often beaten without blows and I am going to beat you. Some day I am going to force you out of business."

Miss Mary looked in surprise at the boy beside her and heard with amazement his indignant refusal of any bribe which would prevent him from helping in the great cause.

"I don't want your goat and wagon. I would not touch a thing that your bad money bought. It's blood money, like Miss Mary says. No, Tom O'Roake, I won't take your bribe."

"I declare," exclaimed the big saloon-keeper, "I like your spirit. If I had a hat on, I'd take it off to such a boy. If you don't do anything else, Miss Mary, at that school of yours, at any rate, you make men out of boys. I wish—I wish—" stammered the big fellow, "my Jim could walk there. I'd send him just to see what you could do for him."

"If," said Guido quickly, "you will close this saloon, and go into some decent business, I will push Jim in his rolling chair to school every day in the year. Jim is paralyzed," he explained to his teacher. "The boys will listen to me and we will get up games to help him pass the time when school is over. You think about it and let me know. Miss Mary could make a gentleman out of anybody."

"You—you would do this thing for me when you have just finished telling me that you would drive me out of business, that you would beat me yet?"

"It's Miss Mary's way of beating a man at such a business," replied the lad.

The picture of his crippled son sitting all day at a window over the saloon, listening to the coarse drunken talk of men, crossed the saloon-keeper's brain. Then the face of Jim's mother came to him and he suddenly remembered that he had promised, for the boy's sake, to go out of the saloon business; but when the mother was sleeping in the earth beneath the flowers, he had been persuaded by his comrades that a promise to the dead was not binding. There was so much money in it, the men had argued, and Tom O'Roake had not listened to the best that was in him and had kept the old saloon open.

The big gruff fellow held out his hand, "Guido, Miss Mary has made a number one boy out of you. Stop for my Jim in the morning. He'll be ready to go to school."

"I'll be right there," cried Guido joyfully.

It was not many months later that the sign over the place kept by Tom O'Roake was taken down, and a new one put in its place. The second sign notified the public that inside they would find not drink that would poison body and mind, but good, fresh meat, for little Jim's father had decided, for his boy's sake, to keep a butcher shop. Of course the new business succeeded, for did it not have as its special advertising man our friend Guido, who never lost an opportunity to secure new customers for the former saloon-keeper.

YOUR TEN LITTLE SERVANTS

You have ten little servants always ready to wait on you. They are very clever little servants. They will brush your hair, tie your necktie, button your shoes, write your letters, carry things for mother and help every one—if you teach them how to do it. And the queer thing is that nobody can teach them how except you. Can you guess what they are?—*Exchange*

GRANDMOTHER'S WEATHER BUREAU

When the baby's eyes are stormy
With a pucker in between,
Grandma shakes her head and murmurs,
She's afraid it's going to rain.
When the baby's eyes are dancing,
Shining like two stars with fun,
Grandma smiles and says she's certain
We shall have a spell o' sun.

—*Selected*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. DAY IN WASHINGTON

Tuesday, January 30, will be National W. C. T. U. Day in Washington. Our National President and Vice-President-at-Large, with many other prominent white ribboners, will attend the meetings to be held at that time. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon go to Washington, January 26, to remain about a month.

General Grant Opposes Restoration of the Canteen

The statement of General Frederick D. Grant contained in the communication which appears on the first page of the paper is but the logical conclusion to be drawn from the premises given in the annual report of General Grant for the Department of the East of the United States Army last August. In this report, as stated in THE UNION SIGNAL at that time, he noted the increased sobriety, the decrease in the number of court martials as compared with previous years and the falling off in minor cases of discipline; and stated that the standard of temperance in the Army for both officers and men was exceptionally high and was not exceeded in the other walks of life unless in the churches and among railroad employes.

In view of these changed conditions, General Grant comes out unreservedly in opposition to the canteen. News of this change of attitude first came to THE UNION SIGNAL through the courtesy of General A. S. Daggett, who has always been a friend of the anti-canteen movement.

In the light of the facts shown in the strong article by Colonel Mervin Maus, published in our issue of December 14, and also the testimony of such prominent army officials as General Miles, General Grant, General Daggett, General Howard, General Shafter, and others, who are said to practically agree that the abolishment of the liquor saloon canteen has been of the greatest moral and physical benefit to the soldier, the arguments presented by those who are endeavoring to secure the restoration of the canteen, have little or no weight.

Two Bills Which Should Pass

We publish this week the text of two important bills which have been introduced in Congress and deserve speedy passage—the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill and the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol. The first proposed piece of legislation can truly be said to be the result of the unanimous agreement of all organizations in this country for the control and suppression of the liquor traffic. The entire machinery of every temperance organization in the nation ought to be utilized to push its passage. Every pastor and every member of every Christian church ought to constitute himself a committee of one to educate and agitate his community until sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon our representatives in Congress to secure the enactment of the desired legislation. As to the proper method to be pursued to accomplish that end, note the directions given by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, in her Washington Letter this week, and those reprinted on this page. Congress should save us from the national dishonor blazoned to the ends of the earth, that Uncle Sam protects with the Federal shield of interstate commerce every 'blind tiger,' that is fed by liquor consignments from outside the state," said Dr. W. F. Crafts at the recent hearing before the Judiciary sub-committee. Every patriot's heart echoes the sentiment.

KENYON—SHEPPARD BILL

Have you started petitions, resolutions and letters to the Senators and Representatives from your respective Congressional districts? This should be attended to immediately. Note carefully what our National superintendent of Legislation has to say about the matter in the Washington Letter on page 2. For the purpose of ready reference we, this week, reprint her directions given in our last issue:

"We look to our friends to immediately start petitions, resolutions, letters, etc., to their Senators and Representatives from their respective Congressional districts. Please remember that it is necessary to have two resolutions, or petitions, signed by the same parties, as one goes to the Senate, the other to the House, and if only one is signed, only one set of men are requested to grant the petition and only one House petitioned, whereas, inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for each House to act on a measure before it can become a law, each should be informed as to the desire of the people concerning it. In petitioning Congress, be sure that the name of state, and county and city (or town) are filled in.

"If resolutions, or petitions, are from a church, the name of the pastor should be affixed, and the denomination or name of the church stated, or, if from a society or organization, the president and secretary should sign in behalf of the members, stating the name of the society and the size of membership. After the two resolutions, or petitions, have been properly signed, they should be placed in a large envelope, and one should be addressed to a Senator from your state, Washington, D. C.; the other to the Representative from your Congressional District, same address."

A VALUABLE GIFT TO THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Some time ago Mrs. Woodallen Chapman sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters several hundred books, the library on Child Training of her mother, Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen. At the time of their receipt, it was supposed that the books were merely loaned to our organization. A recent letter, however, from Mrs. Chapman brings the information that they are a gift. She writes, "I certainly intended the books to be a gift, because of the deep interest which my mother and myself have had in the work of that great organization, the National W. C. T. U., and because of all it has meant in our lives."

The National W. C. T. U. greatly appreciates this valuable gift of about 500 volumes and is grateful for the good the books will do in the Reform Reference Library at Headquarters. In no other place could they be of greater value. All white ribboners will join in hearty thanks to Mrs. Chapman.

WILLARD MEMORIAL NUMBER

Next week's UNION SIGNAL will contain exceptionally valuable material for a Willard Memorial Day program. In addition to articles relating to the life and work of Frances E. Willard, our work among the foreigners in this country—the immigrants of Europe and Asia—among the Indians and the colored people, will be graphically portrayed in illustrated articles by writers who are thoroughly conversant with the subjects on which they write, and who well know how to tell their stories in fascinating form. No local union which in its Willard Memorial Day program makes practical use of these articles can fail to have an inspiring and successful meeting.

AMONG THE STATES

The Ohio Constitutional Convention opened its session January 9. The temperance forces of the state, among which the W. C. T. U. is prominent, are working for two measures to be incorporated in the new constitution: State-wide prohibition and woman's suffrage.

Congressman Webb of North Carolina, in his address at the banquet of the Anti-Saloon League in Washington, recently, gave a fine picture of prohibition prosperity. He said, "Not many years ago you could stand at a well-known spot in my state and see the smoke rising from forty-five distilleries and but two cotton mills. You can stand at the same place today and see the smoke rise from sixty-two cotton mills and not a single distillery."

At least two of the candidates for governor of Arkansas, says the *Times-Record* of Fort Smith, Ark., have declared for state-wide prohibition. One urges that the question should be placed before the people through the initiative and referendum, and the other favors a legislative enactment. The third candidate, while not convinced that statutory prohibition is at present desirable, says if he is chosen governor, he will sign any bill to that effect that the legislature might pass.

Governor Hooper of Tennessee is said to have declared that if necessary, he will call out the state troops to close up certain saloons in Memphis which are running in violation of the prohibition law. In commenting on this statement, the *Atlanta Georgian* remarks, "Any law can be enforced. It depends on the governor behind the law!" Fortunately, Tennessee seems to have a governor really worthy of the name.

Figures are said not to lie, and on their testimony the state of Georgia seems to have given another year's proof of the axiom that prosperity is the inevitable accompaniment of prohibition. The year just closed was marked by railroad appropriations for investment in the state amounting to millions of dollars. There have been few labor troubles and these were insignificant, and this prosperity has resulted in an increase of wages of employes. The state treasury closes with a three-quarters of a million balance, and the city of Atlanta shows an increase in population of over 2,000. The *Atlanta Georgian* says of its state-wide law at the end of 1911, "It does lessen crime, does lessen drunkenness, does lessen disorder. Its superiority to the system of the open saloon is incontestably shown by the police records."

DO IT NOW

In view of the communication now being sent out by the National W. C. T. U. committee on Work for Securing an Anti-polygamy Amendment to the Federal Constitution, Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, in which she shows the growth of the Mormon Church throughout the country, the states which have not already secured the passage of anti resolutions in their Legislatures should make strenuous efforts to do so. NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT. The necessary action by three-fourths of the state legislatures (twenty-three states have already passed resolutions) will never be an assured fact until the respective remaining states, by vigorous efforts, secure similar action from their own law-making bodies. Let the infamous polygamy practice cease and let it be by means of *your* efforts. If your state is not numbered in the list of those having passed an anti-polygamy resolution, namely, New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Maine, Iowa, North Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Washington, Arkansas, Georgia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Montana, Texas and Tennessee, send to Mrs. Pritchard *today* for sample copies and mail them *at once* to your state representatives.

A GOOD WOMAN HONORED

The ninetieth anniversary of the birth of that great philanthropist, Miss Clara Barton, brought to her a shower of greetings and messages of good cheer from every state in the Union and from many foreign countries. Because of her physician's orders, she was not allowed to receive visitors.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The necessity of recuperating nerve powers compelled Mrs. Leona T. Field to resign the superintendency of the Purity department to which position she was elected by the last National Convention. Mrs. Field has outlined a Plan of Work for 1912 and endorsed a list of books which will be helpful to Purity workers. The Purity department literature can be ordered from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. Such communications as are usually sent to the National superintendent of the Purity department may be addressed to Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Illinois.

PERSONAL MENTION

The workers at Headquarters are always pleased to welcome visitors, among whom recently were numbered Mrs. Carrie Flatter, president of the W. C. T. U. of Greene county, Ohio, and Mr. John W. Pritchard, husband of our National superintendent of Purity in Literature and Art, Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard.

Miss J. Merle d'Aubigne, daughter of the well-known historian, is spending a few months in America. Miss d'Aubigne's home is in France, where she is a most earnest and devoted worker along social lines, and as a white ribboner. Miss d'Aubigne is planning to spend February and March in the South in the interests of her mission work in France.

The *Kansas City Star* speaks a good word for the effective workings of the Kansas prohibition law when it says that a "campaign to close the public schools would be almost as popular in Kansas as one to reopen its saloons."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

PRAYER

"The key-note of the Crusade and of its organized form, the White Ribbon movement, is prayer. 'But what do you expect to do through prayer to move the arm of the Omnipotent?' is the world's incessant question. We might illustrate our reply by saying that cholera comes in accordance with a law of nature, inexorable and exact, but we interfere with it by the higher law that we learn by studying its origin, its course and its remedy. We come down with that higher law that we have found upon the lower law of contagion and it is displaced. So the evils of the world are here and they seem inexorable, but there is, as all the ages have proved by a consensus of unnumbered witnesses, a higher law which comes down upon the circumstances of life and changes them as to their effect on human lives—this higher law is prayer, which, if it does not change the relation of the outward, changes our inward relation to that which is around us, so that instead of being victims we become masters. There is no law more exact than this:—'Prayer will cause a man to cease from sinning, even as sin will cause a man to cease from prayer.'"

NONE ARE EXEMPT

Every day the hearts of many fathers and mothers are torn with anguish over the crimes of sons while under the influence of drink. An incident of this nature which excites the tender sympathy of all who love their fellows is the item of news which has appeared in the press within the last few weeks, telling of the arrest of the twenty-three year old son of ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, for shooting a man. Young Patterson was examined as to his sanity and a commission of experts found that he was suffering from "dipsomania induced by drinking continuously for five years." The sad incident reminds one of another tragedy which occurred some years ago in the Southland, which led to the death of one of the truest and most courageous friends prohibition has ever had, who gave his life a martyr to our righteous cause. Truly none are exempt from the devastations of the legalized liquor traffic; its friends and foes alike must suffer. Strong advocate of the saloons as ex-Governor Patterson has always been, this terrible tragedy in his own family must force him to read, with a new and clearer vision, the prohibition history of other days.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEARUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

W. C. T. U. NSTITUTES

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS

Plans for institute work are already made in most states; in fact, this department is no longer one that is worked in the spring season only as not a week goes by that some institutes are not held.

The development begun with county rallies has progressed until a local union that does not hold at least one institute in the year is "out of style." Last year was the red letter year of the department in the number of meetings held. Some of the reports reached the superintendent too late to be included in the National Report and some have failed to arrive yet. This year we intend to be more systematic and careful.

Almost every state has Chautauquas or summer assemblies of some character where many people may be reached and aroused. It is time now to make arrangements for institute work in connection with these meetings. If possible have an institute hour each day or, if that is impractical, have a W. C. T. U. day, part of which should be given to institute work with an attractive speaker, a medal contest, or both.

Even if you have no state superintendent of the Institute department, you are not debarred from holding such meetings. Make use of the speakers who come to you. It will count for more to have definite topics than a general talk with no special objective point. The speaker may not be able to stay all day, but she can take some of the topics you especially desire her to handle. Try this plan and see if you are not pleased. Send to me for a blank for the report and any helps I may be able to give you.

I will gladly furnish report blanks to every state, so that accurate and comparable reports may be forthcoming.

The new suggestive topics for programs are ready and may be ordered from National Headquarters, or from myself. A wide range of subjects is given so that the requirements of various states and localities may be met. Some states print a suggestive program resulting in a uniform study of certain departments and other vital issues. In case the state has no such program, the suggestive topics will be found helpful.

While leaders who thoroughly understand the work are desirable, in order to obtain the best results, the development of the local women should not be neglected. With our vast department and general literature, any woman may, by study, bring clearly before the meeting the practical benefits and methods of carrying on the particular phase of the reform she is to present.

Some new leaflets are in course of preparation and will be published shortly. "Successful Publicity" is to be treated by Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of Oregon W. C. T. U., whose years as an organizer have taught her the necessity of properly advertising and some successful methods. "Suggestions for Chautauqua Institutes" will be outlined by Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of Kansas W. C. T. U., who is conceded to be one of the most successful W. C. T. U. Chautauqua leaders in the United States. "A Model W. C. T. U. Meeting" will be presented in leaflet form for use in institutes.

The Superintendents' Manual, a compilation of the plans of work of forty departments, is proving very useful for local union use as well as in institutes. At the price of ten cents, every member should have her own copy. It is the best answer possible to the time-worn question, "What is the W. C. T. U. doing?"

The plan of work of the department contains suggestions for physical and mental preparation for the institute and should, several weeks before the institute is to be held, be sent to every county or local president, with the paragraphs marked that are to be especially emphasized.

Please keep definitely before you the aims of the department: 1. Definite teaching of methods of department work and general plans of the organization, special attention being given to your own state methods; at least five departments to be presented. 2. The extension of the circulation of our official organs and other literature. 3. Increase of membership. 4. An enthusiastic prohibition rally for the evening; either a medal contest, lecture, debate, or short address.

The prizes this year will be awarded as follows, no state being eligible for a prize whose report does not reach me at least two weeks before National Convention:

The Institute banner will be awarded to the state making the best all-round report.

The Institute star will go to the state holding the largest number of local institutes in proportion to the number of unions in the state.

Five dollars will be awarded to the state securing the largest number of new members, in proportion to the attendance at the institutes.

Will you help your state to win one of these prizes?

485 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

School savings banks have recently been established, through W. C. T. U. influence, in the public schools of Rolette, N. D., Rochelle, Ill., and South Danville, N. H. The success of the school savings banks system, as taken up in ninety public schools in San Francisco, Cal., August 7, 1911, has been quite phenomenal, 4,412 scholars in those schools having now $30,507.50 to their credit.

In public school No. 14, in New York City, where the system was introduced February, 1911, 1,500 scholars have saved over $3,000. Mr. H. J. Sonnenberg, whom we aided in establishing the system, says, "This is a great moral work. Our aim is to help the child become self-supporting when he leaves school, and by being made economically independent, to be placed on the road leading to a good industrious and virtuous life. By enabling the girl to save, during her school life, enough to pay for learning a trade, when she graduates, and thus making her self-supporting, we help do away with a great problem of the day." He goes on to explain the difficulties of girls, who are employed in stores at wages that will not pay their board, maintaining their purity and self-respect. Surely there is sore need for us to help the boys and girls fit themselves for higher posts.

The Boston Newsboys' Club of 800 members, took up the savings system, December 1, 1911, and during the first five days 65 boys deposited to their bank credit, $135.40.

Many instances of the practical use the boys and girls make of their school savings come to me continually. A few days ago I had occasion to visit the West Chester (Pa.) high school, where the school savings banks system has been in operation since 1890, and where the scholars have deposited, during the years, $19,679.24. Mr. Addison L. Jones, superintendent of the West Chester schools, and in sympathy with the school savings banks system, said, in speaking of the work, "It has almost weeded out the cigaret habit in our school. It is the making of our boys. One of our pupils saved $740 and is now putting himself through LaFayette College with it. Having acquired the thrift habit, he is performing some service about the college to aid in the payment of his expenses, and what is more he stands at the head of his class. Another boy with

his school savings started himself in a small business here, beginning in a small way. He is now partner in a good grocery store. A boy who had lost a leg in childhood, withdrew $80 of his school savings to buy a new wooden leg."

"The thrift habit is of more practical value than anything else we teach," asserted Superintendent Jones.

A Norristown (Pa.) banker of the trust company in which the school children of that borough have deposited as their savings during the past twenty years, $210,131.20, told me recently of a girl who withdrew $300 of her school savings to pay her tuition in a normal school, adding that he could furnish quite a long list of the student depositors who were greatly profiting by the wise disposition of their school savings and the exercise of the thrift habits they acquired through the saving of small amounts.

Miss E. H. Crosby, who personally collects and takes care of the savings of the children in two colored schools in Catonsville, Md., (system taken up February, 1910) reports that 55 scholars have deposited $126 and adds, "I have found this an excellent system. Though most of the children in the colored schools are very poor, they and their parents take a great interest in saving their money."

The January number of *Thrift Tidings*, the quarterly printed in the interest of the school savings banks work, is just out and contains fuller news of the advance of this great line of effort. Mailed on receipt of a two cent stamp. Address Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, *2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

The quarterly temperance lessons of the International Uniform Lesson Series for 1912 were selected as usual by the Lesson Committee but unfortunately they were not properly designated in the schedule of lessons for the year. The correct list is as follows:

1. February 25. Title: The Temptation of Jesus. Lesson Text: Matt. 4:1-11. Golden Text: Heb. 2:18
2. June 23. Title: Temperance Lesson. Lesson Text: Eph. 5:11-21. Golden Text: Proverbs 20:1
3. September 1. Title: The Death of John the Baptist. Lesson Text: Mark 6:14-29. Golden Text: Rev. 2:10
4. November 10. Title: World's Temperance Sunday. Lesson Text: Hosea 7. Golden Text: Isa. 5:11

These lessons, with suggestive temperance topics and program points are duly announced in our annual department circular entitled, "The Quarterly Temperance Lessons," which, because of circumstances, should have a very wide circulation among Sunday School workers. (Price, 25 cents per 100.)

February 25, the date of our first Temperance Sunday, is near at hand. It is usually in March and we have generally observed it in the Sunday School as Prohibition Day, in honor of Neal Dow, whose birthday occurs in that month. The date this year is near the heavenly birthday of Frances E. Willard and, therefore, we are suggesting that both of these great reformers have due recognition in the Sunday School on the coming Temperance Sunday. We recommend that character sketches be a part of the temperance program. A pleasing method of carrying out this suggestion would be to have the boys or young men prepare the sketch of "Hon. Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition." The girls or young women could prepare the sketch of "Frances E. Willard, the Great Reformer." The offering of a prize would give interest to the contest and the prize sketches could be read before the school. The response in a roll-call of classes could be "Temperance Nuggets" from the writings of these two great leaders. Characteristic anecdotes concerning them could well form a part of the Sunday School teacher's preparation for class work, lending interest and teaching great lessons. Amos R. Wells, the noted Sunday School writer says: "If the class during the hour can really make the acquaintance of a great reformer, it will be a vast gain."

The *Quarterly Budget* of material for the observance of February 25 is ready and we urge all interested to send at once for it. (Price 15 cents or 50 cents a year in advance.) We give herewith the contents. Unions are finding out that it is advantageous to subscribe for the *Budget*, that the local superintendent may have promptly at hand the material and plans and suggestions for the Sunday School work.

The National superintendent desires to express grateful appreciation of all the assistance rendered the department last year, which made possible the excellent record of the year. We turn now to the New Year with the following outlook:

Our department manual, "Hints and Helps," is being revised and brought down to date in methods and plans. It will be ready soon. Watch for the announcement in THE UNION SIGNAL. The literature of the department will be increased to include suitable leaflets and material for the work in Sunday Schools which do not use the uniform lessons but are using the graded series instead. The supplemental lessons published by this department are being used extensively in such schools but the need is for literature helpful in the study of the regular graded lessons. Nothing has heretofore been done especially for the beginners' department. We shall endeavor to supply this need and will have the co-operation of some specialists.

The new Purity department of the International Sunday School Association opens up another field for us to enter. We have already begun a series of Purity leaflets. The first one appears this quarter and is the able address which was given by the newly elected international superintendent, Mr. E. K. Mohr of Grand Rapids, Michigan, before the Purity Conference at the last International Sunday School Convention held at San Francisco. It is entitled, "Problems of the Physical Awakening," and is a treatise which should be in the hands of every parent and teacher. (Four pages. Price, 30 cents per 100.)

The St. Louis W. C. T. U., through Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, has graciously accorded the department the privilege of adopting the plan of making Sunday School pledge flags like the ones which formed such an attractive feature of the decorations at the Milwaukee Convention. The plan is fully described in our department circular entitled, "The Pledge Flag," and in which due credit is given to the St. Louis workers for the idea. (Price, 25 cents per 100.)

At the luncheon conference held at Milwaukee, the state superintendents present desired that this year we should emphasize the plan of making the Sunday Schools, "star schools," as outlined in our Department Quiz No. 2. We have included this in a "Standard of Excellence" which is given in our new circular bearing that title. (Price, 25 cents per 100.) A standard is fixed for the state, county and local departments and for the Sunday Schools. Awards will be given. Let every superintendent of this department secure the circular at once. Also the Department Quiz No. 4 just issued. The latter circular is published as often as sufficient questions are received from the workers. *All* questions from workers are welcomed, but of course are used at the discretion of the National superintendent.

The second Temperance Sunday, June 23, is Anti-Cigaret Day and this department will have new literature and exercises suitable for use in the Sunday Schools. The Anti-Cigaret Program package will contain material needed for public rallies.

The third temperance Sunday, September 1, will be the Annual Temperance Rally Day for the schools. We are planning some new features. World's Temperance Sunday is November 10 and the request of the International Sunday School Association to emphasize Christian citizenship will be heeded in literature and program.

The year's outlook shows marvelous opportunities. Let us grasp them. Beginning with the coming Temperance Sunday, February 25, let our workers enter every open door. *Begin right* by using the *quarterly record blanks* of this department and thus have full data for annual reports. Your national superintendent will serve you as ever to be the best of her ability. Send at once for supplies to MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE,

115 Walnut St., Riverside, California.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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CONTENTS OF THE QUARTERLY BUDGET

CIRCULARS, 25 cents per 100: Recitations, "An Open Letter to Superintendents," "Quarterly Record Blank," "Supplementary Temperance Lessons" (explanatory), Responsive Readings, "Program for Sunday School Hour," "Facts for Teachers," "List of Quarterly Temperance Lessons" for 1912, "Pledge Signing in the Sunday School," "Statistical Summary of Annual Report of the National Superintendent," "The Pledge Flag," "Standards of Excellence," "Department Quiz No. 4."

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS, price 30 cents per 100: "The Quarterly Temperance Lesson," "Temperance Truth Illustrated," "The Sunday School Temperance Army," "Awake, Oh Church of God," "Bessie's Secret," "Character Study of Neal Dow," "Biographical Sketch of Frances E. Willard," "Pen Points of Frances E. Willard," a Prize Essay, "Why Sign the Pledge."

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS, 15 cents per 100: "The Exchange," "A Mother's Plea," "Dont's for Boys," "Dont's for Girls," "The Great Destroyer."

GEM LEAFLETS, 10 cents per 100: Memory Verse, "Mamie's prayer," "The Red Flag," "A Brave Boy," "He could say, 'No'."

PROGRAMS: Frances E. Willard Program, "A Starry Crown." Price 5 cents each, Rally Program, "Bidding for the Boys," and Exercise, 50 cents per 100.

TEMPERANCE TALK FOR PRIMARY AND JUNIOR WORKERS (illustrated), BLACKBOARD EXERCISE, TEMPERANCE SONG, PROHIBITION MAP, 50 cents per 100. Samples of pledge and souvenir cards, 50 cents per 100, pledge cards and text card, 30 cents per 100.

SUPPLEMENTAL TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOKLET, Price 3 cents.

The *Budget* will be sent only when money accompanies the order. Send promptly for supplies to MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE, *115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California.* Kindly remit with order to save time and expense to the department.

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THE WORKINGMAN AND THE SALOON

JOHN MITCHELL, Well-known Labor Leader, Sounds Warning

"I am against the saloons because they are against my people, and I am more than willing to antagonize them," was the ringing challenge of John Mitchell, the popular labor leader, at a social occasion in Scranton, Pennsylvania, some months ago. We give a few sentences of this arraignment of the liquor traffic, as reported by *The American Issue:*

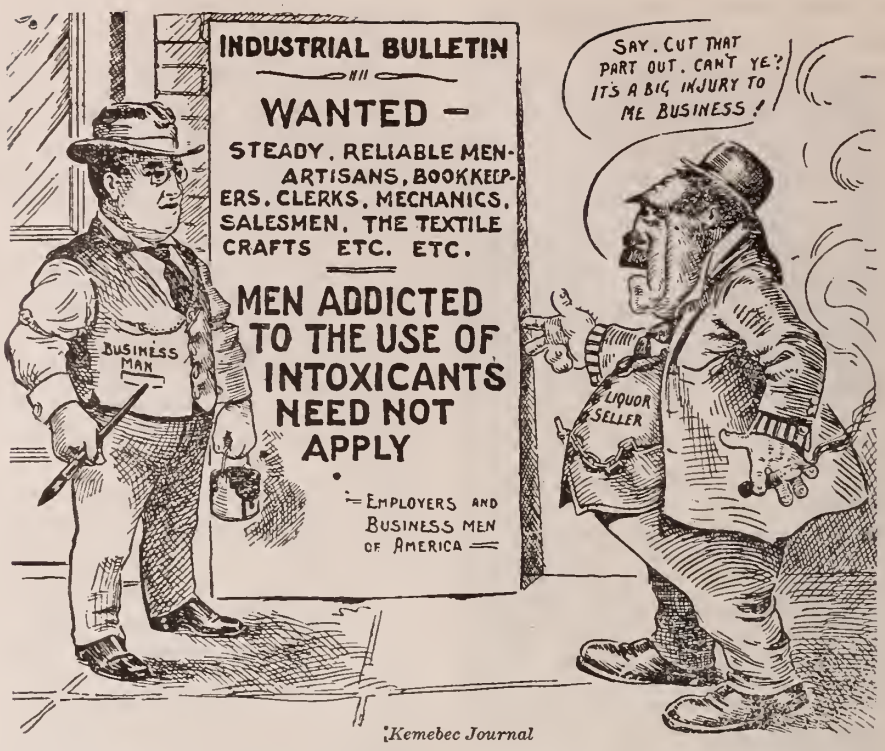
"During the past ten years a tremendous revolution, both in the moral and in the industrial standards of our people, has taken place in this country. This is especially marked on the temperance question. About a decade ago the men of the western mining towns drank, gambled and spent a great deal of their leisure time in questionable concert halls, and considered the man who did not do these things a 'sissy.' But this has all changed. Excessive drinking was not then regarded as immoral, but today the man who drinks to excess is not considered by his employer as the proper person to hold a responsible position.

"Temperance or intemperance is a question of appetite. A strong man, as well as a weak one, is controlled by this appetite, and sometimes the weak man is as capable of taking a drink and then leaving liquor alone as his stronger fellowman. But as a matter of fact, the men who think they can take a drink and then stop, end as drunkards.

"We must bear in mind the connection between the temperance and the labor movements, for the temperate man is always among those well paid, while the other very often is not.

"Look back at the improvements made in this city of Scranton in the last ten years. While it is still far short of the ideal, it has reached a greatly advanced point, not so much in the buildings and the city itself, but in the morality of the people, and this is mostly due to increased wages and the temperance movement. No coal mining town in Ohio or Southern Illinois, where the working conditions have reached farther toward the ideal than any other region, permits the sale of intoxicating liquor. The miners themselves have stopped it. This would have been incomprehensible ten years ago.

"I am against the saloons because they are against my people. On pay day the saloon-keepers are like tigers. My men enter their resorts with their wages, and often leave them with nothing, and then the wives must pacify the storekeepers for the non-payment of bills, and the family is left practically destitute. Our union stands for temperance, and better and more decent men."



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CHILD LABOR DAY

The National Child Labor Committee, at its annual meeting recently held in New York City, issued a call to the churches of America, inviting them to observe Sunday, January 26, or Saturday, January 27, as Child Labor day. The committee's report shows that during the year just closed better child labor laws have been passed in thirty states, and that the commission on uniform laws of the American Bar Association has prepared and sent out to the public a model child labor law to be used as a standard of uniformity in all states. These notable gains in the development of child labor reform in America indicate the wide-spread public interest and the timeliness of such observance of the day as the committee invites.

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Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
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All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

MAY IT PASS

Among the many good bills not yet acted upon by Congress is one to abolish the dangerous practice of making matches which produces "phossy jaw." The fact that the Diamond Match Company waived its rights to the exclusive use of a more healthful mode of manufacture ought to make the passage of this legislative measure a foregone conclusion, but when manufacturers have a habit of eyeing their profits and workmen need employment and will take risks to have it, the hearts of humanity-loving citizens will remain in their mouths until the required legislation is secured. The increased cost of matches to the individual consumer would amount to a tax of one cent a year. Could any one oppose this piece of rightcous legislation, which would forever prevent a loathsome and incurable disease, and add one more link to the golden chain which humanitarians are forging for the protection of their fellow men?

TOO MUCH AT STAKE

"It would be worth my position to be found with a flask of liquor. Men of my calling ought not to use liquor at all. Too many lives are at stake," asserted an engineer to whom, at the end of a long, fast run, a passenger had offered a flask of brandy. Wisely spoken. Many lines of business now exclude poison-drinkers and the list is lengthening.

COFFEE vs. COLLEGE
Student Had to Give Up Coffee.

Some people are apparently immune to coffee poisoning—if you are not, Nature will tell you so in the ailments she sends as warnings. And when you get a warning, *heed it or you get hurt, sure.* A young college student writes from New York:

"I had been told frequently that coffee was injurious to me, and if I had not been told, the almost constant headaches with which I began to suffer after using it for several years, the state of lethargic mentality which gradually came upon me to hinder me in my studies, the general lassitude and indisposition to any sort of effort which possessed me, ought to have been sufficient warning.

"But I disregarded them till my physician told me a few months ago that I must give up coffee or quit college. I could hesitate no longer, and at once abandoned coffee.

"On the advice of a friend I began to drink Postum, and rejoice to tell you that with the drug of coffee removed and the healthful properties of Postum in its place I was soon relieved of all my ailments.

"The headaches and nervousness disappeared entirely, strength came back to me, and my complexion, which had been very, very bad, cleared up beautifully.

"Better than all, my mental faculties were toned up, and became more vigorous than ever, and I now feel that no course of study would be too difficult for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Our reform is the overwhelming issue of the hour, At last the time is at hand when ten thousand petty statesmen with ten thousand petty issues can no more obscure the importance of our cause than they can settle it by weak or cowardly compromise.—*W. G. Calderwood.*

TO KNOW WAS TO APPROVE

"Before I came to this place (Manchester, N. H.)," writes the pastor of a Protestant church, "I never had had much to do with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and from lack of knowledge had little sympathy with it. However, since coming here I have been led to know of its work, principally through 'The Mercy House,' and I want to say that I am converted. This particular home is one of the finest institutions for good with which I have ever come in contact; the women who manage the home are efficient and Christian in the highest sense, and no girl could be with them long without being influenced by their strong characters and their real goodness. The work of the union in the jail has done great good to the inmates."

HOW TO FIGHT THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

So large a number of physicians and scientists have made the assertion that the alcohol habit prepares the way for the entrance of that dread disease—the great white plague—that additional authority is hardly needed to support the statement. Yet every week one notes some new scientific testimony on the question. Among the latest of these, says the *Record of Christian Work*, is Dr. Jaques Bertillon, the famous criminologist, well known for his remarkable researches into the relation of alcohol to tuberculosis, who gives the estimate in the *Revue de Tuberculosis* that a successful fight against alcohol in France would reduce the number of deaths from consumption yearly by some 16,000 or more.

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THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

Suddenly the sound of a sob met the ears of the girls. They looked at each other guiltily, and Constance caught up a box of home-made fudge she had brought with her. "Come, Celia," she said. "We know ourselves how it felt." A moment later they were knocking at the door of the homesick girls who had been placed in their care. A very real woe indeed would it have taken to withstand the combined charms of Constance and Celia. The tears were soon dried and the four were soon in gales of laughter over the stories Constance told as only she could tell them. The fudge box, too, shed its comfort.

"Aren't they nice?" asked Isabel Ray, as the two girls shut their own door after the visit.

"Yes indeed! I never felt a bit like a Freshie after the first few minutes, and Miss Farrell graduates this year. I thought a Senior would be far too grand to notice us."

"And Miss Rudolph. How lovely she is and what beautiful clothes she wears."

It was only a little thing, but the two friends slept the better that night because they had sacrificed a little of their own pleasure to comfort a pair of lonely girls who needed them.

The year's work promised to be exceedingly interesting, and the girls, refreshed by their vacation, plunged into their books with an enthusiasm which could lead only to success.

College was opening out a world of thought and experience to Celia, which was as new as it was fascinating. A bird, for instance, had been a bird, and a tree a tree, until her nature studies had opened her eyes to their wonderful construction, and though she had always been reverent, in a measure, the Creator, as she studied the works of His creation, came to mean more to her than ever before.

One morning there was a call for Constance in the reception room, and in a few moments she came flying back. "Jimmie is here," she said delightedly, "and isn't it fine, he is to be in town all through the sitting of court. Hurry, Celia, and come down with me." Constance, in her excitement, did not note the flush which slowly spread over Celia's fair face. Had she done so, her friend would not have escaped a volley of teasing words.

Absence had not in the least changed the view point of the three young people, although their regard for each other was perhaps strengthened. Celia realized, as she looked up into the strong, good face of James Otis that he was more than ever her ideal man.

"Constance says you are likely to remain in town for awhile," she said, raising her eyes to his with a pleasure in them she could not conceal.

"Yes, there is to be some rather unpleasant litigation. I was called here for several reasons, and I can assure you that I was only too glad to come."

"Jimmie usually does have his finger in the pie of unpleasant litigation," laughed Constance. "What is it now—liquor cases?"

"Yes. The Liquor Dealers' Association has to 'get busy' if it lives at all these times, and it is up to its old tricks—defying the law, since it cannot change it."

The light died out of Celia's happy face for a moment. The subject of temperance was becoming a veritable Banquo's ghost to her in her aroused mental condition, and she almost wished James Otis had not come to remind her afresh of it. Mr. Otis saw the shadow, and with pity, guessed its source, but the three were soon laughing at some funny experiences which had nothing to do with fighting right or wrong.

"With your matron's permission I hope to take you girls out for a motor ride this evening," said Mr. Otis. "I have a friend here who has placed his car and chauffeur at my occasional disposal, and I hope to have many pleasant hours with you." He looked directly at Celia, as he spoke, and Constance smiled.

"The rules are terribly strict here, Jimmie, and you will have to make room for a chaperon, but if we can coax dear Mrs. Ainslee to come with us, she will only add to our pleasure."

"I think it can be arranged," Celia added with shining eyes. "I will go and see now."

"Isn't she dear?" asked Constance, as the sound of Celia's light footsteps died away.

"The one woman in the world for me, Connie," replied Mr. Otis earnestly. "I thought absence might dispel the charm she has for me but it is only intensified. I came here for her sake."

"I suspected it," Constance, with a happy smile, made answer, for it was what she had hoped for most ardently. "There is the making of a most noble woman in her, and I am so glad you have discovered it."

In the weeks which followed, Mr. Otis made excellent use of his opportunities, and Celia was happy. The home life, in this atmosphere of useful, busy achievement, seemed far away, and every energy of her alert being was alive to the delight of learning—and of loving. The knowledge that she loved James Otis, came to her slowly, but it came surely and her whole soul was flooded with the joy of it, but meanwhile there was much to do—so much that there was not a great deal of time for dreaming.

A large Branch of the W. C. T. U. had been organized in the college, of which she was an official member, and now that she had learned so much of the varied work of the parent organization, her whole soul was thrilled with the possibilities before her. Once life had seemed a careless, easy thing; just the simple dressing and going about with no object in view but the pleasure of the hour, but today for her, life was earnest—something to account for.

Mr. Rudolph was not an effusive letter-writer, but Celia heard from him, in rather more forcible language than he usually employed on paper, that the "cranks" had won and that saloons had, therefore, gone from "poor old Branscomb," and to stay, it seemed. "Every day would be like Sunday soon," he declared. Well, as for him, he supposed he would have to stand it.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

EDITED BY FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Is it service this year? Is your question, how much can I do for the Master through the W. C. T. U.? Then it is likely to be a year of achievement, for the willing heart will find serving hands. Many unions are observing Madame Willard's birthday with a well studied mother's day program. It is a most appropriate beginning for January. Shall we follow it with an equally well arranged meeting commemorative of Miss Willard, in February? Let us make the week that includes February 17 a membership crusade season. Then let us be found to have a part in the monument being built to Miss Willard's memory by contributing at least $2.00 that day to the Memorial Fund. This fund is expended in the extension of our work—it should amount to $20,000 this year. Will you not help?

Just now thought should be given to the selection of our state officers. The state convention declared for resubmission next year. This cannot be unless men favorable to state prohibition are elected to our Legislature.

It is our state and our Legislature—we should show an interest in all that concerns both. We can help in the selection if we will be intelligent and interested. Opportunity means responsibility. There is a part in all the concerns of the state for you.

WHO SAID UNION SIGNAL?

Dear Delegates:

You remember making a pledge or promise when at the convention at Tampa, to try to secure as many as five subscribers to the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. I want to beg of you that you push this matter this month. We want to start the New Year right, and I know of no better way than to work for the official paper. Remember those members who pay one dollar dues need pay only seventy-five cents more to secure the weekly edition. I do thank you for your efforts to assist me in THE UNION SIGNAL department the last year, and I sincerely plead for renewed and better efforts for 1912.

Every union that has a local UNION SIGNAL agent will please send me her name at once. Do not neglect this. If you haven't an agent, be sure to elect one at your next meeting.

I wish each and every one of you a very happy 1912.

The following unions were pledged for at the convention: St. Petersburg 5, Riverside 5, DeLand 5, Taft 5, Terra Ceia 5, Manatee 5, Pierson 12, Tarpon Springs 5, Zephyrs Hills 5, Winter Haven 5, Sarasota 5, Tampa 5, Dade City 5, Ocala 5, Bradentown 5, Plant City 5.

The union first redeeming its pledge will receive a "Hold and Gain" button.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. JOHNNIE L. PATTISHALL

DeLand

A REMINDER FROM THE TREASURER

Dear White Ribbon Workers:

Your State Treasurer has not heard much from you since convention. This is not strange, however, as you made every effort to meet all financial obligations up to convention time and then came the Christmas rush of thought and work, but now that it is all over I shall expect to hear from some of you very soon, for you know we are going to collect dues in the different localities in *January* this year, or just *as soon* after as is possible.

Then we are to remember the plan of dollar dues this year, when collecting, and if your union adopts it you are to send me 65 cents of the amount. You see 30 cents of it is for state dues, as before, 25 cents for the Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and 10 cents for district work. Now you will not forget these points, will you, and keep the money straight, please. In sending the dues, also, say how many members you are paying for. That will make it easier for all of us to keep our records right.

Magdalene is the banner union for promptness in sending this year's dues, as their treasurer sent $5.85 before the first of January. Those South Florida women are workers.

Then comes Lawtey with $3.50. I guess they are afraid some one will get that membership banner away from them. Come on now, who will be the next? Yours for service,

MRS. GEO. I. DOIG

Gainesville

If the W. C. T. U. in Florida has ever felt itself and its high purposes not fully understood, the great courtesy and honor accorded to white ribboners by the captain, officers and men of the "Florida," during their visit to the battleship, on December 19, and the hearty appreciation of their gifts, the thousand comfort bags, made and filled for them by the white ribboners of the state, will go far toward effacing any such thought. Its noble work is appreciated as never before and its numbers are swelled from the circles of wealth and social influence, in a constantly increasing proportion, while the ever faithful "rank and file" never lose faith in the full success of this movement, for God and Home and Native Land. E. M. S.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANATEE

On Christmas Eve, at the Methodist Church, the Manatee union held a stirring gospel temperance meeting. The program was along educational lines and consisted of an original paper on Mother Thompson by Mrs. Addie Wingood and a sketch of her by the local president, Mrs. Manon Glazier; the reading by the local superintendents and the members of the National reports of the several departments on "How my department helped;" Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens' proclamation and Hon. Richmond P. Hobson's resolution to Congress proposing amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol; "Hon. John Wanamaker's prediction of the total abolition of the liquor traffic," presented by a business man; an exhibition of the prohibition map, also a word about the petitions now being circulated over the state, asking Congress to pass a law to protect our dry territory.

An address that gave a most appreciative account of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Rev. Mr. Hicks, the eastern Tennessee evangelist, who now has his home in Topeka, Kansas, but who is here for the winter, closed a fine meeting.

DOINGS AMONG OUR UNIONS

St. Cloud—The Minnie E. Neal W. C. T. U. held a New Year reception in the G. A. R. Hall, which was most beautifully decorated, pictures of Frances E. Willard and the state president, which occupied easels on the platform, being the center of attention in the decorative scheme. Nearly 300 guests enjoyed the occasion. The "Y. P." served refreshments and old and young had a very delightful time.

Lawtey is so proud of the banner received for last year's greatest per cent gain in members, doubling their number. They have many plans for the New Year, one of the best being to place THE UNION SIGNAL in at least fourteen homes of the little city. Miss Stone was given a fine audience when she lectured there and all Christian hearts were stirred by her recital of the needs of the day for Christian activities.

Bradentown — Rev. Laura Holcomb Harnois of Missouri visited the schools and addressed the students, speaking to the younger ones of the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the brain, and in the higher grades using "the flag" as the center of her remarks. All pronounced the address very helpful. In the evening an audience in the M. E. Church enjoyed an excellent address by Mrs. Harnois, which was interestingly descriptive of the many labors of love of the W. C. T. U. through its numerous departments.

Tampa—The Sunday before Christmas, a number of the members held an evangelistic service at the county poor farm, under the direction of Mrs. O. D. Wetherell. Some good literature, gifts for the inmates' Christmas tree, and cakes for their dinner were substantial proofs of the interest of the union.

De Land, on December 28, in the same meeting, celebrated both Peace Day and Crusade Day, thereby discovering how wonderfully one fitted into the other and both into the sweet Christmas spirit of "Peace on earth, good will to men." The favors of holly, mistletoe and moss, tied with white ribbon and bearing Christmas tags, all carried their messages. During the social hour, when candies and popcorn were passed, conversation was to the point and in keeping with the subjects.

Lake Weir—The medical temperance meeting of the union was held December 14, the president, Mrs. Reed, presiding. Twelve were present, one a visitor. Thanksgiving responses were given to the roll-call. A paper was read by Dr. Jones on the domestic use of alcohol and cook book receipts, in which liquor of various kinds is called for, were read and discussed. Miss Harriet Simpson read her report of the state convention.

North Tampa—The close of the year was celebrated by a silver medal contest in the Selma Avenue M. E. Church. The new "Y. P." sang and seven members of the Legion recited. The medal was presented to Miss Edith Young by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Lewis.

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee began a two months' tour of the state at Hilliard, January 4, and will visit various towns following the Atlantic Coast line to Fort Myers, before going into central Florida. Any unions which desire a visit from this splendid National organizer will please write at once to the state president.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

ON THE U. S. S. "FLORIDA"

Did you think you had heard the last of the battleship, "Florida?" We have just heard the beginning of it, I think. The work of preparing the comfort bags was merely the seed sowing; now begins the harvest. But the story of the "Presentation" you have not heard.

Too late for any special committees to be appointed and plans to be made, came a letter from Capt. H. S. Knapp saying the "Florida" would be held at Pensacola one day longer than arranged for in the first plan, in order that the W. C. T. U. might have December 19 as the date for the presentation of the comfort bags.

Miss Minnie E. Neal, State President, Mrs. W. H. Fox of Jacksonville, assistant superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors department, who had given months of time to collecting and supervising the 900 bags made in the northern part of the state, and her seven year old granddaughter, Elsie Bashan, who had counted buttons and needles and pins by the thousands, were the members of the party starting for Pensacola. On the way, Miss Ellen M. Stone, who was touring Western Florida, and Mrs. Burke of DeFuniak joined them. Mrs. T. C. Credille, for twenty years a devoted worker for the W. C. T. U. in Pensacola, Mrs. L. M. Davis and Mrs. Nosworthy of Pensacola constituted the rest of the party of eight. On Monday, at the officers' reception on board the vessel, at which there were especially invited guests, all arrangements were made for the ceremony, at 10:45 the morning of the nineteenth day of December.

Early in the morning, the fourteen cases of bags were conveyed by one of the ship's barges to the vessel, and at 10:30 the captain's launch called for our party. It was cold and threatening and rough, but the plans were carried out as previously made. The 935 men, save those engaged in various duties, were massed on deck. Captain Knapp introduced the party to his officers, then after a stirring selection by the band, presented to that wonderful audience the president of the Florida Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Briefly Miss Neal told that splendid body of men of the 3,004 earnest Christian women of the state who loved their country, their state, their flag, but more than all loved the individual men of the land who represent our nation's truest wealth. The devotion of our Mrs. Mary C. Crews, long-time superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, was noted; the splendid faithful service of Mrs. W. H. Fox in carrying on the strenuous work after Mrs. Crews' death; a letter from Mrs. Addie Wingood, present superintendent of the department; the world-wide white ribbon organization, which makes it possible, in any port, for the men to find our rest rooms and our unions ready to help them; the personal letters in the bags; the noon-tide hour when those present would be remembered by the women of Florida, as, day by day, their hearts were lifted in prayer. It was a simple talk from a full heart, so happy in the realization of a three years' dream.

In concluding, Miss Neal introduced Miss Stone, who made a patriotic appeal that reached all hearts, gripping them close to home, native land and mother's God. Miss Stone closed with a short prayer for the protection, the safety, the salvation of all.

"America" was rendered by the band, then "The Star Spangled Banner," while all stood at salute—a most fitting conclusion of the loving, patriotic speeches that had just been made.

It was now raining and the open deck was not comfortable. Quickly all were marched back under the awnings, then Captain Knapp responded to the "Presentation," speaking hearty words of appreciation for the *personal* gift to "Florida's" men. He referred to all of the gifts of the day before as being made to the ship—really to the Government, as they would be listed as Government property. "But you," he said, "bring every man of us the work of your hands, the remembrance of your hearts' interest in us, a useful, valuable personal gift, and we do thank you."

Then occurred an innovation as thoughtful on the part of the captain as it was appropriate to the occasion. "The men themselves want to thank you," said Captain Knapp, "and have chosen as their spokesman, Humbell, the ship's blacksmith." And it was a good little speech. In an unaffected way Humbell told of the frequent need of the articles in the bags, safety pins and everything to keep the men presentable, and heartily thanked all for their valuable gifts.

In companies, the men,—sailors, mariners, members of the band, and last of all, the officers—filed by the tables on which were spread our beautiful bags, and from the hands of one of the party of eight, every man, with cap lifted and saying a hearty "Thank you," received a bag accompanied by a smile and warm greeting. It was a beautiful occasion. None of that W. C. T. U. party will ever see a happier one. Men who were on duty crowded below the open hatch, calling up, "Throw me one," "I'll catch it." Not a man was left out of the distribution and seventy-two bags were left with Commander Siffer for those who should soon be added to the number, as the full complement of the flagship is 1,002.

Very courteously Captain Knapp invited the party to luncheon with him, and as the hospitality of Uncle Sam was enjoyed, a happy hour was spent in interchange of plans and stories of the service.

A tour of the ship under the appointed detail of Midshipman Meggs was a source of great pleasure. Everywhere were seen men examining or stowing away their bags, reading their letters, and a few even so soon writing their thanks. Two stopped the party to express sincere regret that their letters were not signed. They said they were so sorry not to know whom to thank.

When three o'clock came, four happy hours had been spent on our battleship, "Florida," *ours* by right of adoption, for hereafter every man of all that thousand will be regarded as peculiarly a part of our organization.

As the time for departure arrived, there was regret on both sides. Captain Knapp himself assisted the party into his launch and detailed an escort to see us safely ashore and into carriages, for the rain had not yet ceased.

No more truly Christian work has ever been done by the Florida W. C. T. U. than this labor for the battleship. As we stood among those hundreds of "mother's boys" we truly rejoiced that so many of our women had a share in the joy we had witnessed, and were indeed sorry for any who could not say, "I helped," for the results justified every expenditure of money, strength, thought, and love.

NEW UNIONS AND NEW OFFICERS

Fort Proof organized as the state convention was in session with nine members and the following officers: President, Mrs. A. A. Johns; vice-president, Mrs. M. C. M. Jones; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Carson. Since organization nine other names have been added to the roll.

Lockhart organized December 13 with the following officers: President, Mrs. Phosa Jennie Hamilton; first vice-president, Mrs. Sally Bair; second vice-president, Mrs. Elvira A. Woodard; third vice-president, Mrs. Stella Davis; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Emma Wofford; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Ophelia Collins; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hamilton. An L. T. L. was organized the next week.

Callahan elected some new officers the first of the month: President, Mrs. M. Z. Brandon; first vice-president, Mrs. R. B. Brown; second vice-president, Mrs. Maggie Jones; corresponding secretary, Miss Estelle Jones; recording secretary, Miss Bessie Brown; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Ogilvie.

Hilliard elected new officers: President, Miss Berta Haddock; vice-president, Mrs. R. L. Osborn; corresponding secretary, Miss Lula Layton; recording secretary, Miss Mildred Stewart; treasurer, Mrs. C. L. Burner.

WHO MADE THE COMFORT BAGS?

The following gives the number of bags from each union contributing: Alva 4; Apalachicola 14; Arcadia 12; Bartow 24; Bagdad 8; Belleview 7; Bradentown 24; Cedar Keys 10; Chipley 10; Coleman 7; Coronet 3; Clearwater 20; De Funiak 16; DeLand 58; Dunnellon 6; Eau Gallie 7; Eustis 12; Ft. Meade 22; Ft. Myers 24; Ft. Pearce 8; Gainesville 25; Gary 8; Hastings 8; Havana 10; Hernando 3; High Springs 9; Interlachen 7; Inverness 6; Jacksonville (City) 63; South Jacksonville 55; Riverside Jacksonville 50; Estelle St. Jacksonville 12; LaVilla Jacksonville 12; Kissimmee 24; Lady Lake 3; Lake City 20; Lakeland 30; Lake Weir 14; Magdalene 6; Marianna 10; Manatee 24; McDavid 5; Micanopy 6; Montbrook 15; Monticello 10; New Smyrna 4; Ocala 27; Orlando 50; Oxford 3; Palatka 20; Palmetto 12; Pierson 15; Plant City 31; Port Tampa 10; Sanford 4; Sarasota 24; Sopchoppy 6; St. Augustine 22; Starke 3; St. Andrews Bay 6; St. Petersburg 6; Tallahassee 50; Tampa 50; North Tampa 12; Terra Ceia 3; Waldo 11; Ward City 3; White Springs 11; Winter Haven 15; Winter Park 16; Woodville 7; Zephyrhills 6; Milton Temperance League 4; Miami 50 letters.

Circulation Department.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY

THE UNION SIGNAL of February 1, will be the special UNION SIGNAL Day number. It will contain program material and illustrated articles for use in the UNION SIGNAL Day meetings to be held by each union, March 1, in honor of our Editor-in-Chief, the great leader of our white ribbon army, Lillian M. N. Stevens.

If you cannot observe this Red Letter Day March 1, hold your meeting as near that day as possible. We will furnish you with free sample copies of the SIGNAL, subscription blanks and other helps if you will ask for them, giving name and address to which they are to be sent, and date of your UNION SIGNAL Day meeting. If you desire the valuable issue of February 1, arrange for your meeting at once and ask for samples by January 29, saying you wish the February 1 number. This will help us to determine how many of these papers to have printed. Our white ribboners are engaged in a great campaign for National prohibition. Educate your own forces by seeing that each one is a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL. Arouse the interest and secure the help of non-members by distributing many subscriptions to the monthly Campaign Edition.

ORDER EARLY

THE UNION SIGNAL for February 22, will be our annual Prohibition Day issue. It will give a most valuable compendium of prohibition facts and figures and should be widely distributed. Orders which reach us on or before February 20, will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies, not less than 50 copies to one address at this rate. This is one of our Campaign Edition numbers. Each union is urged to send its subscriptions to the Campaign Edition before February 20, to insure getting this valuable number. What better work can your union do than to send the Campaign Edition for a year to twenty-five of your leading citizens. Send us $6.25 with the 25 names and addresses.

HAVE YOU DONE THIS?

One of our best state presidents says: "This Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL makes it easy for our women to provide temperance secretaries in missionary societies, and other friendly workers, with our valuable paper at a small expense."

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Continued from last week)

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

Much modern literature is tainted with poison and its reading minimizes the value of total abstinence, opposes prohibition and is antagonistic to the mother's teaching. The mother should put some good papers in the hands of the child. If only one paper can be afforded let it be *The Young Crusader*, which is filled with reading matter and not advertising. Our children are sure to read and it is our duty to furnish them the best. We should be careful what is used to build "The Temple of the Holy Spirit."

The impressions made upon the mind of the child have great influence in shaping its life. *The Young Crusader* as an educator in vital facts will assist in moulding the character aright.

The Crusader keeps our children in touch with the great organization of which we hope they will become members. It has many instructive and attractive features. It helps the teachers in the public schools and in the Sunday school. Its stories are interesting and the pictures and special features lend the spice of variety.

LET THE BOYS GO FREE

Some time ago the following incident appeared in *The Christian Home:*

"One Sunday morning a minister was requested to teach a lesson of Christian courage to a class of convicts in the prison chapel. He had scarcely begun when a prisoner asked permission to speak to him.

"'Are you a Christian?' 'Yes,' was the surprised reply. 'And a minister of the gospel?' 'I am.'

"'And you have come down here to tell us the meaning of Christian courage. Now, see here, most of us fellows were brought here by strong drink. You lock us up and let strong drink go free. Why don't you lock up strong drink and let us go free? The reason you don't do it is because you haven't got the Christian courage.'"

Many a tortured mother-heart, many a sin-bound prisoner, pleads: "Lock up strong drink, and let our boys go free." Isn't it about time in this "land of the free" and "home of the brave" that our boys have a chance for true liberty?"—*The Expositor*

CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE

The preliminary announcement of the program for the eighth annual Conference on Child Labor, to be held under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, in Louisville, Ky., January 25-28, gives as the general topic for discussion, "Child Labor and Education." Many prominent speakers have been invited to address the Conference, among them, Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Gifford Pinchot, Senator Robert L. Owen, Judge Merritt Pinckney. An extensive exhibit of photographs and charts gathered by the committee in its field work will be displayed during the meetings.

GOOD LITERATURE WANTED

Have you back numbers of this paper, or the Youth's Companion, Christian Herald, Success Magazine, etc., that you would like to send on a mission of love and helpfulness? Over 1,000 worthy families have applied for such reading, and new applications are received daily. Write us for one or more of these names and bless the homes with your good literature. Address, REV. B. A. LOVING, Woodward, Okla.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The Public Is Ready

"I earnestly recommend that temperance literature be circulated more widely than ever before, and that special attention be given to everything which is sent out from our new Literature Building at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters." These are the words of our President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, in her address before the Milwaukee Convention. In order to spread the knowledge of what is being sent out, we shall, besides talking about and advertising our various publications in THE UNION SIGNAL, mail copies of new leaflets to each State President on or near the first of every month. The state papers have kindly expressed their willingness to co-operate in exploiting National W. C. T. U. literature and we feel sure that every white ribbon worker will personally adopt and help carry out the above recommendation. That mighty force, the printed word, is ready to our hand, and never has the public mind been so receptive to anti-alcohol teaching as in this year of our Lord, 1912.

Get Literature

The National Superintendent of Literature says this should be the greatest year we have ever seen for the distribution of literature. And the first of her nine reasons is, "because all W. C. T. U. literature is centralized at National Headquarters and one can make a single order for everything desired, instead of sending forty or more orders as heretofore." We trust you all read her department communication (UNION SIGNAL, December 14) and that not only state and local superintendents, but white ribboners generally, will, with all their getting, "get literature."

A Timely Book

We would emphasize here the value of Mr. Ernest Gordon's new work, "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System." (See advertisement on page 14.) The growing dissatisfaction with license methods is naturally turning many minds to a consideration of the dispensary system. Therefore this book comes as a most timely contribution to the temperance literature of the day. It shows that as a solution of the drink problem the dispensary has proved a failure both in Gothenburg, Sweden, where it originated, and in South Carolina where it has been thoroughly tested.

Please Take Notice

Until the Catalog is completed kindly order from the Bulletin. A large number of the leaflets and supplies listed in the Ruby I. Gilbert Catalog are no longer in print and much of that stock is being discarded.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 25, 1912. No. 4

Frances E. Willard

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

Some work for fame and some for paltry pelf,
Some for the hour's joy and pride of self;
She wrought for man—the lifting of the race,
To wipe the tears that stained her sister's face—
And God has given her peculiar place.

Fame comes to some through pen of priceless art;
Hers through the pulsing of her matchless heart
Which spent its tireless love, its deathless flame,
Not without sacrifice, and toil and pain,
Yet counted all—if but for others—gain.

Special Articles in This Issue

Suggestive Program for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day—Frances E. Willard as I Knew Her—The Map and the Flag—The Stranger Within Our Gates—The Red Man and Christian Citizenship—Among the Colored People

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ANOTHER HEARING ON KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL—THE RIGHT OF PETITION WARMLY DISCUSSED—MOVEMENT TO CHANGE DATE OF INAUGURATION FROM MARCH TO APRIL—DR. WILEY UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED—PRESIDENT PRESENTS PLANS LOOKING TOWARD ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Another hearing on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary, took place Friday, January 19. This hearing had been allotted the opponents of this legislation. When the hour, 10:30, arrived, a quorum of the committee were in their places, but, in harmony with their former tactics, the three or four opponents present pleaded for delay. The secretary of the German American Alliance was most severe in his criticism of "these temperance peoples," saying he supposed "they had had the good sense to stay at home and attend to their own business and be satisfied with what they had," and that his society was "not prepared to meet this new legislation now as it was a great surprise," for they had "only known of it perhaps two weeks." It was later pointed out to the gentleman, that the Webb bill—with the exception of one word—was precisely the same bill as the Sheppard bill and was introduced in April last and that the liquor organizations, according to the trade papers, were fully aware of the proposed legislation. An elderly man, a German minister, had been informed that the passage of this bill would prevent the procuring of fermented wine for the sacrament, and had come to enter protest. The committee informed him that the measure would have no such effect, and he departed much relieved.

Gauntlet Run by Bills

It is impossible to describe to those not acquainted with the situation the many pitfalls and the unexpected, unlooked for conditions, constantly arising, in the endeavor to secure legislation. Any bill has to run the gauntlet of numerous special committees in both Houses, where it is amended, or cut down, dissected and analyzed, first by one, then by another; it is then passed upon, and if in the course of human events, after devious windings, it reaches the floor, it has again to run the blockade of criticism, or objection, and if a vote of a majority is favorable, and it goes to the Senate, there the poor bewildered bill must pass through the same ordeal, and it is only when the measure receives the signature of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House and finally the signature of the President of the United States, that any one can be at all *sure* the bill will become a law.

Consideration of the pending arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France was fairly begun in the Senate on January 16. After a discussion in executive session, lasting for an hour, the Senate decided, by a vote of 58 to 8, in favor of considering the treaties in open session. This is an innovation, such discussion usually being behind closed doors.

Right of Petition Warmly Discussed

A warm debate in the Senate on Thursday, relating to the right of petition, brought forward sentiments and expressions it is well for us to know. The discussion was the result of a petition being laid before the Senate by the vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, signed by Samuel Gompers, president. "In view of certain facts," Senator Heyburn of Idaho protested against this being received. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts said: "The right of petition at one time in our history was the subject of great contention. The House of Representatives for a great many years undertook to exclude petitions bearing upon slavery. The great contest that John Quincy Adams made to establish the right of petition is familiar to every one. It was established and the gag rule, as it is called, was repealed.

"I have always believed most profoundly, Mr. President, that the right of petition is absolute. The only restriction upon it is that the petition should be couched in proper and respectful language. The language should not be indecent or improper. If it is in respectful language, whether it comes from a man in the penitentiary or whether it comes from the highest officer in the land, it should be received. The right of petition is to me a great constitutional right."

Mr. Reed, Missouri: "I join with the Senator from Massachusetts. I gladly meet him upon the broad constitutional ground. I say here and now there is no citizen of the Republic so humble, so obscure, that he is not entitled to have his petition presented to this body. The right of petition and the right of remonstrance was settled when the British flag was lowered at Yorktown. There is no public body in this land so great that it ought not to receive and give consideration to the petition of any man, however humble he may be. The greater the body, the less injury will occur to its dignity if the petitioner should happen to be a man either obscure or resting under a cloud."

Mr. Bacon, Georgia: "And I make the further proposition, which I think is undoubtedly the correct one, that anybody within the jurisdiction of the United States and subject to its laws, who has a grievance, if it is one within the Federal Jurisdiction, has—without now considering the manner of presentation—the right of petition; and I care not whether that person be the highest in the Government or whether he be a felon in a cell."

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

Have you started petitions, resolutions and letters to the Senators and Representatives from your respective Congressional districts? Forms for petition blanks can be secured by applying to Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, 522 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. When ordering these blanks, please send postage.

April Inauguration Probable

Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Rules, formally reported to the House today the resolution, of which he is the author, proposing to change the date of inaugurating Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States elected in 1916 and thereafter, from March 4, to the last Thursday in April. This resolution received the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on the Judiciary. It is confidently predicted that it will pass the House with votes to spare.

Dr. Wiley Unanimously Supported.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Chemistry bureau of the Department of Agriculture, the storm center of the food administration controversy last summer, is given a clean bill of health in the report of the House committee that investigated the charges and counter charges. The committee, in its report which will be presented to the House, Monday, sustains Dr. Wiley all along the line, except on unimportant technical details. The Republican members of the committee joined with the Democrats in making the report unanimous.

Dr. Wiley told how most of his rulings were arbitrarily overruled; that there were few cases of drug law violations prepared because many lines of inquiry were taken out of his hands and turned over to the Remsen Referee Board for investigation. He said his hands were thus "absolutely paralyzed." His decisions conflicted with the Remsen Board, and he said that the least that could be done for the public's protection was to prohibit the use of foods or drugs until the board had decided in favor of their use. He added that this policy had not been carried out.

President's Plan Would Save Expense

In a message to Congress this week, the President presents a plan to Congress which will save the country an enormous expenditure and work most effectively in various departments. He advocates the retirement of aged employes in the civil service which will safeguard the interests of the Government, and at the same time make reasonable provision for the needs of those who have given the best part of their lives to the service of the state.

Would Increase Efficiency

The President urges, also, that all administrative officers of the Government in the departments at Washington and in the field, be put under the civil service and be removed from the influence of politics and that their terms of office be not limited as at present to four years. Such officers shall not be appointed by the President, with the necessity of Senate confirmation, but upon merit. He sketched the outlines of improvement that he said could be made in Government service, declaring that they would effect a saving of many millions of dollars.

The District W. C. T. U. has a busy two weeks ahead. Saturday, January 27, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon are expected to arrive; Tuesday, January 30, will probably be devoted to a hearing before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, with a rousing mass meeting, in the evening, to be addressed by several of our workers. On Wednesday, January 31, there will be a workers' conference during the day, and in the evening, a reception at the W. C. T. U. Buliding, will be tendered to our distinguished guests. Numerous meetings, interviews, conferences, etc., will follow.

The District W. C. T. U. has engaged Columbia Theater for Sunday afternoon, February 4, for a mass meeting to be addressed by Hon. Seaborn Wright of Georgia.

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The articles given in this issue should create enthusiasm for the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The commemorative service should not be one of sadness but of sacred joy. It should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of the founder of the World's W. C. T U., but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests articles which may be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.— EDITOR.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

Singing—"Some Glad Day" *(The Temperance Songster)*

Scripture Reading

Prayer

Responses to Roll-call by members—Wise Words of Frances E. Willard

Paper—Biographical sketch of Miss Willard

"Pen Pictures" read by different members of the union

Reading—"How to Conquer Alcohol" by Frances E. Willard

Singing—"Saloons Must Go," Miss Willard's marching song. (This may be sung by the children of the L. T. L.)

Reading—"Frances E. Willard as I Knew Her"

The Investment of our Memorial Fund: Readings, "The Stranger Within Our Gates"—"Among the Colored People"—"The Red Man and Christian Citizenship"

The Flag and the Map—Reading of article in THE UNION SIGNAL, with map demonstration

Singing—"The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner" *(The Temperance Songster)*

Temperance Doxology

Benediction

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

"It was a rarely endowed home into which Frances Elizabeth Willard was born, September 28, 1839, in Churchville, New York, a home sheltered from adverse chance to soul or body by the father's strength of heart and arm and will; with the mother climate warm within, winning out and fostering all wholesome developments." Her childhood and girlhood, spent at Forest Home, near Janesville, Wisconsin, were singularly beautiful. "In those years," says one who knew her well, "when through home and the fair country around, father and mother, brother and sister, and God's fatherhood over all, ministered to the child, there was implanted and nourished in her the 'sweet skill' of loving much, of trust and truth, obedience and endeavor."

She attended Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, from which she was graduated, and later she became the dean of the woman's department, and professor of rhetoric. The honorary degree of LL.D. was later conferred upon Miss Willard by the Ohio Wesleyan University.

As president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for nineteen years, and of the World's W. C. T. U. for fifteen years, Frances E. Willard did her greatest work for society.

A great secret of her successful leadership is told by one of her associates, in these beautiful words: "She was a great leader because within her little hand she held the hearts of all who followed, and with irresistible charm she drew those who lacked the courage to follow. All loved her, because she loved all. All trusted her because she trusted all. She recognized the best in each, and each reached out and up, and made endeavor because its best was recognized. Manhood is nobler, womanhood truer, childhood safer because Frances Willard lived."

FRANCES E. WILLARD

"How beautiful to be with God."
How beautiful today it is
To mark the pathway that she trod
And know that its design was His.

She found her work; she did not know
The finding was a wondrous deed;
She only saw the deathless glow
Of the white light, far in the lead.

She built, and building gave no thought
To what was setting mete and bound,
Nor what her hands discreetly wrought—
She only knew her work was found.

It was not toil to her nor care.
It was the duty of each day
To find the sunshine everywhere,
To speed the kind word on its way.

By an unresting impulse urged
She gave herself, her mind, her hands,
Until with her work she was merged,
Now heart and soul of it she stands.

It must be so, for in the work
The worker blends with heart and soul,
The self endures through shine and murk
Though the uncounted ages roll.

And what she did, the goal she won—
Gleams with a rare increasing light,
For it forever rests upon
A woman's soul all pure and white.

"How beautiful to be with God."
We know, when now we pause and gaze
At the brave path whereon she trod
She had been with Him all her days.

—*Wilbur D. Nesbit*

PEN PICTURES

Charity, Her Highest Quality

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT

Frances Willard's highest quality was her charity. This never wavered and never grew dim. She illustrated the grace of "perfect love," if mortal ever did. I have for years in my thought associated her with the matchless Song of Charity sung by Paul in his first letter to the Corinthians. She was full of love. She has fulfilled the divine commission given to her.

Her Annual Messages

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Her annual messages to her constituents were better worth reading than the messages of the President of the United States for the same time. They were messages to people she loved and who loved her, written with the enthusiasm of love letters by a woman singularly well educated, broad in her whole view of life, and, in her very heart and in every syllable which her heart prompted, brave and true.

Her Rare Ambition

LADY HENRY SOMERSET

"She is ambitious," was the worst condemnation of her enemies, but surely if there was a noble, a pure, a true ambition, it was that of Frances Willard. For she, forsaking a career as brilliant as any that ever opened to a young woman, deliberately adopted a vocation that promised not one penny of money, consecrated herself to the most unpopular reform of her time, and devoted her best years to the most arduous and often apparently thankless tasks. An army of women the world over can testify to the unselfish interest with which she ever placed those who worked by her side in positions of prominence and labored for their advancement with greater eagerness than she ever sought her own.

The Organizer of a Great Army

REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

Not until our children's children come to write the history of the reform movement of this century, can the influence of the noble women who have toiled for temperance be rightly understood. * * * Beginning with nothing, in twenty years, Frances Willard organized the women of her country into a vast mechanism that extended to village and city and state and nation and to foreign lands, with machinery for public agitation, a system of temperance journals for children and youth, for securing instruction upon the nature of stimulants in the common schools, with more than sixty different departments and methods of activity! The measure of a career is determined by three things: First, the talent that ancestry gives; second, the opportunity that events offer; third, the movements that the mind and will conceive and compel. Doubtless upon Frances Willard ancestry bestowed rare gifts, the opportunity was unique, but that which her mind and heart compelled is beyond all measurement.

Defender of the Oppressed

MRS. HANNAH WHITALL SMITH

Frances Willard was the greatest democrat I ever knew, not because she advocated any especial democratic measures, although she did this abundantly; but because she literally seemed to know no difference between human beings on account of any outward distinctions of class or money or social position. All human beings were to her the children of our one Father, and in each she recognized a sister or a brother. She was, therefore, the defender of all who were oppressed and the upholder of every forlorn hope in reform.

Sensitive Yet Strong

REV. F. B. MEYER

Life was so full for the woman who had learnt the secret of utilizing the great stores of womanly love and skill for the healing of the open sores of the world. How to characterize her! So many qualities met and blended in her richly endowed nature. Sensitive as the eye to the breath of the wind, or the aspen to the breeze, she was instantly affected by her surroundings, whether of flowers, or music, or scenes of beauty, appreciation or affection: but she was strong as basalt in the principles of faith and conduct which underpenned her character.

FRANCES WILLARD AS I KNEW HER

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

"They are just like other folks only more so," said Frances Willard to the writer, speaking of distinguished people whom we met in London and in Haslemere, while guests in Hannah Whitall Smith's hospitable home. With the naive frankness which her friends always thoroughly enjoyed, Miss Willard told how "scared" she once was at the thought of meeting noted people whom she now found so charming and so friendly.

At last she understood the divine discontent of her girlhood and why in Forest Home, one eventful day, she was led to say to her sweet sister Mary, "We must learn, we must grow, we must achieve. It's such a big world that if we don't begin at it we shall never catch up with the rest."

"Just like other folks only more so." Isn't that an admirable word picture of Frances Willard herself? When she achieved, every one else shared her joy. She believed each comrade helped to secure her success. "Blessed are the inclusive for they shall be included," was her new beatitude—wrought out from the experiences of an altruistic life. She strongly disapproved of the old saying, "Each one for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and said the twentieth century rendering should be, "Each one for the other, and there shall be no hindmost for the devil to take."

"What a good thing you have done for *yourself*," Miss Willard remarked to an English lady of title and wealth, whose life had been embittered. Young children whom this benefactor had trained, had just sung and recited for us in the garden of her elegant residence in Haslemere. "Yes," answered the lady, looking at the pathetic group of little waifs and then at Miss Willard with an expressive smile, "How very clever you are! How well you understand! Most people say, 'What a good thing you have done for the *children*.'"

Frances Willard was in the zenith of her great and gracious womanhood when she stood before a magnificent audience in Toronto and said to her sympathetic listeners, "I have come to believe in human nature next to God;" and then, as if she were talking with a family group instead of addressing thousands of strangers, she told the people that this fact in itself was a beautiful compensation for leading the arduous life of a reformer. "I believe," she continued, "as I look into your kind eyes, that you mean to do all you can to help the home in its fight against the liquor traffic." Soul touched soul. Tears were wiped away. The plea could not have been more powerful and spiritual had the great heart known it was one of her last public opportunities. Did she have a prescience of coming events?

A Second Picture

In her arms Miss Willard carried an immense bouquet of fragrant white flowers, just presented by a thousand school children seated on the platform. "Blessed is the woman to whom children give flowers," she exclaimed with intense feeling. These boys and girls had come to sing, and they expected to look with awe upon one of the distinguished women of the world. As she turned and spoke to them of the time when she lived on the farm and was so timid that when a knock came on the front door, a little pair of heels would go out of the back door, and then repeated the temperance pledge she wished they would all learn, the boys and girls all loved her. To them she was "just like other folks only more so."

Frances Willard's rare conversational powers made her a delightful companion to rich and poor, high and low; but when she met and conversed with a progressive, gifted and brave soul, who had what she termed the highest hospitality—the hospitality for another's ideas—she was a revelation even to her intimate friends. Her extraordinary platform ability enabled her to make an unpopular subject thrill with interest. Her true womanliness disarmed prejudice and her logic and heaven-born earnestness created in her hearers an undying hatred of the legalized liquor traffic.

Pre-eminently a Christian

Every one who knew Miss Willard intimately in the home circle, or as a comrade, realized that her supreme desire was to be a genuine Christian—one who would help to make Christian principles better known in the customs of society and the laws of the land. Her frankness and humility and her willingness to ask forgiveness even when another was really at fault, made it possible for her to kindly criticize those younger and less experienced than herself.

"You are saying no to God, instead of yes; He will help you if you will only begin," was the sisterly exhortation which led the writer to feel she could become the president of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized by Miss Willard in her home, and make her first public speech. Miss Willard's "other worldliness" shone in her face. "How is thy soul's health?" was a familiar question. No one ever heard her say of another's action, "I resented it." She had no pettiness. She would not cherish anger. The last years of her life she was in the habit of praying before she fell asleep for any one who might differ from her. She often said, "In my thought I kissed her on the forehead." Hundreds of people have received from Miss Willard letters that contained some written or printed word that gave them a fresh and heavenly impulse in the spiritual life.

Her Life a Beacon to Others

Genuine and devoted herself, she drew those of like character into the work for which she burned out her life. As she drove through the streets of Portland with one who skilfully guided a pet horse, "Madge," and with the same comrade went over the state of Maine in the great campaign that placed prohibition in the constitution, she knew, for she was a seer, that God had provided a true and statesmanlike leader for the great host of women that proclaim the good tidings. The one who, from her youth, more than any other, shared Frances Willard's private and public life would, if asked, undoubtedly say, Frances Willard was just like other folks, *only more so!*

PEN PICTURES

"She Loved Much"

REV. FRANCIS E CLARK

Thomas á Kempis, in one of his Meditations which the world will never willingly let die, says something of this sort: "He liveth well who loveth much, he liveth much who loveth well, and he liveth much and well who prefers the welfare of the community to his own personal gratification." These words can be spoken of Frances Willard. She loved much, she did much, she lived well, because her whole life was devoted not to herself, but to the advancement and welfare of those whom she loved better than self—the weary, the heavy-laden, the sin-burdened.

The Matchless Orator

DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS

The cause of temperance and the emancipation of woman, bound up as they are with the cause of purity, are sure to furnish a fit theme for a whole life's utterance out of such a soul and body as Frances Willard's. The cause, on the other hand, was sure to find in her all the stops and keys which were necessary for the complete expression of its many-sided appeal, its varied demand, and its world-wide hope. Every human being is more than himself when a great cause takes him, sweeps him on in his development and triumph, and calls him its own. The tenderness of Miss Willard's nature, her home-loving disposition, her deep love for humanity—a characteristic of spirit which must always belong to a great public speaker—might have become sentimental indeed if the cause for which she strove had not laid tribute, through all her oratorical genius, upon her intellectual strength and spiritual completeness. "Did she cry much?" asked a cynical critic of his young son, who had left college duties to hear her in Boston. "No," answered the young man from Harvard, "she did not cry any more about the woes of those who suffered from intemperance than Emerson would have done; no, she did not cry, but all the audience cried, including myself; and you would have cried about the things she spoke of if you had been there, and you would have cried just because she did not cry."

Took Her Opponents at Their Best

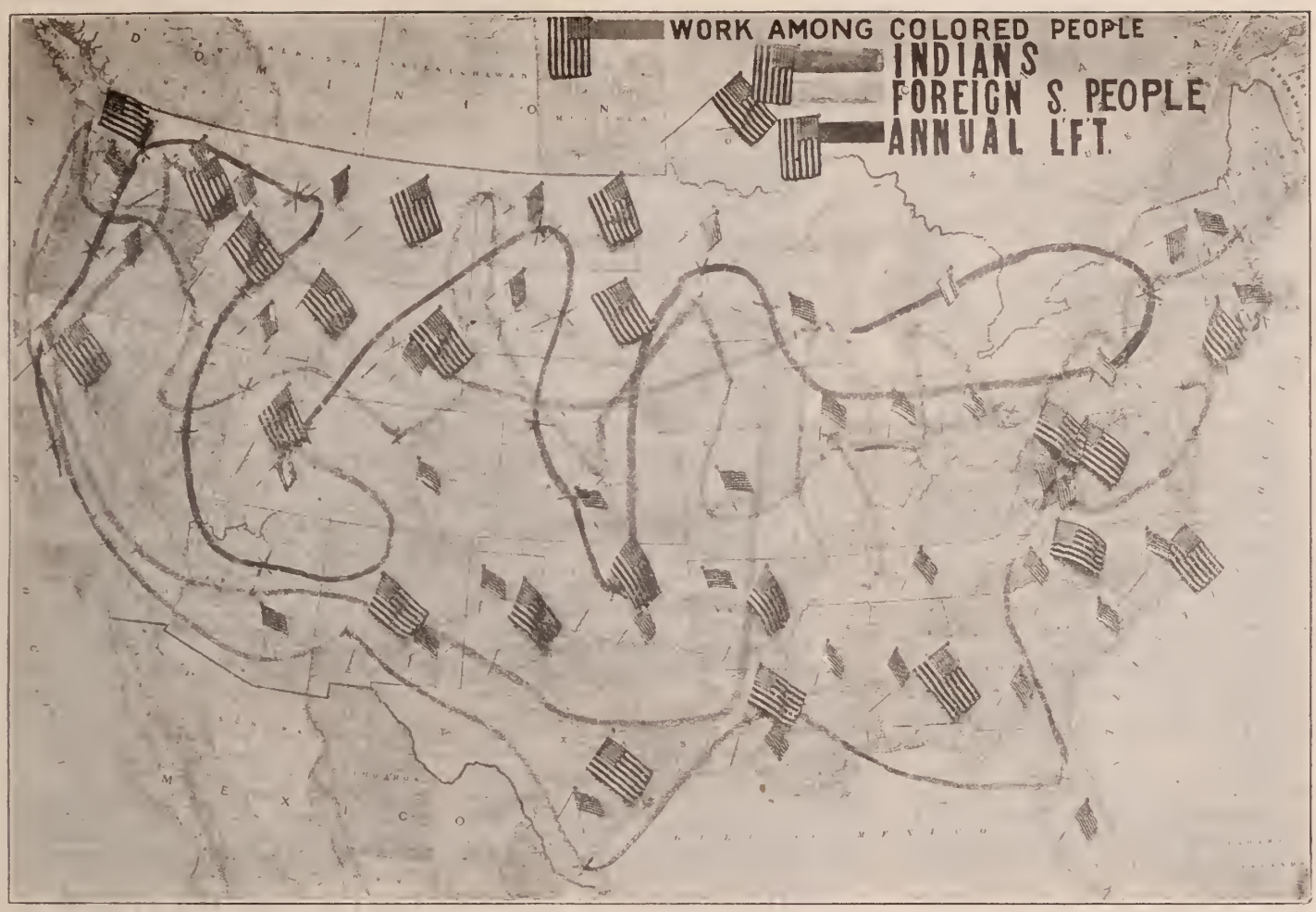
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

I have thought that the most memorable thing about Miss Willard's career as a reformer was its freedom from bitterness; she had extraordinary gentleness of soul toward all mankind. No evil was so black but that she credited every good quality she could to its champions; she always took her opponents at their best—they must have hung their heads for shame sometimes at the ideals of themselves which her eloquent sweetness held up before them and before the world. A pretty story is told of her being found in conversation one day with the highest titled ecclesiastical dignitary in England, to whom she was earnestly saying, to the surprise of his Lordship and a little to the anxiety of her friends, "But, my *dear brother*." That naive gentleness was always ready for all sorts and conditions of men. The lowest rumseller was her "dear brother," and though she would ruin his vile business if she could, *she would treat him like a man who had always wanted to go into a celestial one, and had only waited for her to come along and give him the opportunity.* She forgave before she struck, and blessed before she punished.

Miss Willard's Versatility

JOSEPH COOK

It has been well said that if any man had done in the last quarter of a century what Miss Willard has accomplished, his success would have been regarded as phenomenal, and his capacity and career among the marvels of modern times. As a lecturer, editor, preacher, author, presiding officer, correspondent, traveler, Miss Willard had brilliant qualities which were tested through a quarter of a century in the severest way, and never found wanting. But perhaps her ability as an organizer and leader and inspiration of Christian aggressiveness in broadening woman's sphere was her most precious and memorable endowment.



The map and the flags were used to demonstrate, at the Milwaukee Convention, the work done in 1911 through the Memorial Fund. National W. C. T. U. work was shown by colored lines running through the states where the department work which is supported by the Momorial Fund is carried on. The large flags in the states indicate an appropriation of money; the small flags, an appropriation of literature.

THE MAP AND THE FLAG

MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS

Referring to the observance of Crusade Day, Frances E. Willard said in one of her annual addresses, "Let us dedicate that day to the development of a stronger national sentiment. We have been devoted to our states, and this was well; in the results of that devotion I reverently rejoice, but can we not, for one generous day at least, remember that we are a NATIONAL Woman's Christian Temperance Union? I wish that on that day, in every local union from Florida to Puget Sound, the map of the United States might hang beside the flag, and the extent to which this God-appointed gospel temperance work has spread, be clearly shown. Then, as a thank-offering for what God has wrought, I would have a collection taken. Besides this, after the fashion of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, let individual thank-offerings come from our friends both rich and poor." Fourteen years later, during those sad days when she tarried on the border land of the unseen world, our great leader said, "Tell the women that this religion is a religion of patriotism."

The great Memorial Convention of our organization, held in St. Paul in 1898, established another "great generous day," when local unions in all the land remember "that we are a NATIONAL Woman's Christian Temperance Union." February 17 has become the date on which the calendar of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union begins. The memory of Frances E. Willard has been made a bright and beautiful thing by the commemorative meetings held each year. Had the choicest monument of sculptor's chisel been built for her, few would have seen it. In the observance of this day, dedicated to the memory of our great leader, her plea for "the religion of patriotism" has been reverently answered. The gifts of local unions throughout the land to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund make possible the home missionary work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by carrying the gospel of the white ribbon to fields that otherwise must be neglected. The Fund has been appropriated for Work Among Foreign-Speaking People and to maintain a temperance missionary at Ellis Island; also for Work Among the Colored People and Among the Indians. The work in Alaska and the Philippines has been sustained, and the new territory known as the Canal Zone, pre-empted. The organization has been strengthened and solidified, new fields reached and financial aid extended in prohibition campaigns.

A better statement of the principles of the organization has never been formulated than is to be found in the Annual Leaflet. The Memorial Fund has made it possible to distribute, since 1898, more than half a million of these little booklets. Thousands of new local unions have been rescued from despair by gifts of books and leaflets which inspired the new workers with faith in themselves. State officers, puzzling over promising plans forbidden by an empty treasury, have found new courage in the promise of $50 or $100 from the Memorial Fund. More than one of the strong women who are "doing things" today, were brought to their places of responsibility and accomplishment by means of the Memorial Fund.

Commemorative meetings should be thanksgiving services for the beautiful life of Frances E. Willard. They are not memorial services in the ordinary sense of the term. We would be selfish above all human beings if we continued to mourn for the radiant soul who, for fourteen years, has known the freedom and power of the life everlasting; but we can draw new lessons from that life with each year which sets it before us in truer perspective, and we need to impress those lessons with added emphasis upon each succeeding generation.

Let the exercises have for their keynote, patriotism—the patriotism that means love of God and of humanity, with love of country. The addresses should stir hearts to new purpose and new strength for the battle that can end only with the extinction of the drink traffic.

If you wish to carry out the map and flag suggestion as a feature of your commemorative meeting program, procure a copy of the prohibition map and a box of

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THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter VIII

Celia laughed when she read her father's letter. It was so characteristic of him, she thought.

"Poor, dear papa. How I wish he could see as I see. It would be a bitter experience to him, but I cannot help hoping that the change in conditions will make his business so unprofitable that he will be forced to give it up. We could be so much happier and more comfortable without it."

Each one of us has a part in the great drama of life written by the Author of our being, and though we stumble in the acting, forget our lines, and blunder with the cues, yet the Divine hand is ever stretched out to help, to lead us into the right way toward a glorious finale, if we will but hear and heed. Sometimes it is necessary to lift us bodily and put us where we should go, and this is what happened to Mr. Rudolph.

It was near the close of the term when Celia was startled by receiving a telegram from the family physician.

"The brewery burned last night. Your father badly hurt. Come."

Constance found her friend crying wildly, the telegram clasped closely in her hand.

"Father is hurt, badly hurt, and I have been a wicked girl to him. Poor old Father, because I hated the business so, I haven't sympathized with him in his troubles as I should," sobbed Celia in Connie's arms.

"No, no, dear, I am sure you have never failed in loving duty," soothed Constance tenderly. "You have always told us how good he was, and how you loved him."

"But I haven't told you that he is a brewer—that his money is made in that awful way. I was ashamed of it, and let you love me under false pretenses," and —the sobs grew almost hysterical—"and Mr. Otis—will—despise me when he knows."

"But he does know, dear Celia. We all knew last winter when you were with us, so do not distress yourself another moment," cried Constance, heartily. "Your father's business is not you, darling girl, and we all knew that was something you could not control. When will you go home?"

"The very first moment I can get a train," Celia replied, her heart, lightened of its secret, rebounding so suddenly that she could now think and act bravely.

"O, Constance, to think you all knew and were so good to me."

A fresh burst of tears caused Constance to add quickly, as she smoothed Celia's hair, "I'll go down to the office and make inquiries. If I were you, I wouldn't take a trunk. Perhaps, after all, your father isn't seriously injured, and I can send you later anything you may want. Good-bye for a little while. I won't be gone long."

Comforted by Constance's cheering words, Celia selected quite calmly such articles of clothing as she felt she would need.

Presently Constance's voice announced that there was a train at six and that there was plenty of time in which to get it. "I took the liberty of sending a telegram to your father for you," she told Celia, but she did not volunteer the information that she had called up Mr. Otis and made him acquainted with the facts, and Celia was touched and surprised when he met her at the station. The warm, sympathetic look in his eyes reached the innermost recesses of her sore heart. "I have made arrangements to go with you, Celia, so put away every care concerning the journey, and let me bear your burdens with you for a time," he said gently.

"This is too kind of you," she replied with emotion, looking up into his face.

"Nothing is too kind that I can do for you, Celia," he whispered, and then the train came. In the hurry and bustle of getting on and securing seats, there was time only for a hasty farewell to Connie, Mrs. Ainslee and a number of the girls who loved Celia and had come to the station to show their sympathy. There was a bouquet in her hands when the train started, and a new book, but best of all was the presence by her side of the one she loved, and as the train carried her safely and steadily toward home, her heart momentarily grew hopeful and courageous. As James Otis showed to the girl in her trouble the full tenderness of his nature, she realized more than ever that he was one man in a thousand and that his love, of which she was now assured, was a priceless possession.

"I'm so glad, Cely. Little girl—I was so afraid—they'd let me slip away—before you came." The words came in gasps, as Celia knelt at her father's bedside. She covered with tears and kisses the hand which reached out to touch her. It was almost all there was left of Mr. Rudolph which was not bruised and bandaged, for, quite bereft of his usual coolness, he had tried to reach some important papers which were in his office in the burning brewery, and had been dragged from under the falling timbers almost more dead than alive.

"Oh Papa, darling Papa, why did you risk your precious life for anything?" wailed Celia. "Father, I can't stand it to see you suffer," and the daughter gave way to uncontrollable grief.

Dr. Farley, who had known and loved Celia's mother, stepped forward and laid a firm hand on the girl's quivering shoulders. "Don't, my dear girl," he said quietly. "Your father needs your strength, not your weakness, you know. Please God we shall not let him go. Let us hope for the best, Mr. Rudolph, and you and this dear child by keeping up a splendid courage, must help me to do my best."

Celia conquered her tears. "Father," she whispered, "Mr. Otis is downstairs and we are engaged. He will be a son to you, Father."

Mr. Rudolph's weak grasp on her hand tightened lovingly, but he was too ill to speak.

"You are tiring him, I fear," said Dr. Farley, leading the girl gently to the door.

It was Celia's first experience with sickness of a serious kind and when she reached the living room, where Mr. Otis awaited her, she again quite lost control of herself and sobbed in his arms in an almost terrifying way.

"Hush, my darling, your father's splendid vitality may yet win out. There may be many happy, useful years before him."

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COLORADO'S UP-TO-DATE PATRIOTISM

MRS. ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

Up-to-date patriotism seems to me to be the key-note of the activities of Colorado women these days. The Daughters of the American Revolution, perhaps our most conservative organization, are considering this year, such live questions as immigration, suffrage, arbitration and conservation, and it delighted my soul to see Gail Laughlin, known from Maine to California as a militant suffragist, capture these women with her wit and logic; women who, in their sheltered lives, never dream of the possibilities and responsibilities which the ballot brings to them; not even recognizing that the very fact that a pedigreed organization like the "Daughters," is considering up-to-date civic problems, is due to the tingling consciousness that because we are women of Colorado, we ought to be intelligent on social and political questions.

White Ribboners in Forefront

Naturally we of the white ribbon feel that obligation more and more keenly, and now that our petitions are in circulation for a prohibitory amendment, our women are coming to the front in marvelous fashion, one woman prominent in club and social circles writing, "I take my petition wherever I go, on the street, in parlors, to meetings of all sorts, and everybody seems eager to sign it." Similar reports are being received from all parts of the state.

I think the reason is, that as intelligent men and women peer out into the darkness of civic misrule, of betrayed girlhood, of suffering motherhood, of starving manhood, they cannot fail to see that what Turner has well called "The Business of Dissipation," is enthroned in Colorado politics and that the liquor traffic is the "Captain" of its vile industries and must be overthrown.

Clean Citizens—Clean Politics

Last fall voting citizens of Denver signed the petition for an amendment to the charter, which, if adopted, would give us a commission form of government; but the council has refused to call an election on technical grounds—which the courts sustain—and the city is, for the present, powerless to resist the legal octopus which grips it.

Probably the great majority of the people do not realize that clean politics must be born of clean citizens, and that policies fostered by the liquor interests cannot bring forth municipal purity; but W. C. T. U. women believe just that, and if we can extend that knowledge to the body politic, it will be a powerful factor in bringing in a White Colorado in November.

Pertinent Topics Discussed at "Spreads"

Very popular and very helpful just now are our "Discussion Luncheons" where women meet, for instance, missionary organizations at a modest "spread," for a modest price, and discuss around the table, the "Relation of Temperance to Missions, Home and Foreign," as well as the bearing of the present campaign on every missionary enterprise of the church. Or it takes another form, as in the recent "Legislative Breakfast" of the Central union of Denver, where seventy women listened to Gail Laughlin on "Commission Government;" to Mrs. Hawley on "The Canteen;" to Mrs. Hungerford on "Congressional Prohibitory Legislation," and to the Rev. Dr Wadsworth, one of the general temperance secretaries of the great Presbyterian church on "A Union of Forces."

Dr. Wadsworth, in common with the Temperance Committee of the Methodist churches of Colorado, is in hearty sympathy with our plans, and will urge voting for both the temperance measures to come before the people, county option and state-wide prohibition, while the Prohibitionists are, of course, with us, heart and hand.

The annual dinner of the district W. C. T. U., January 25, is being planned for on a large scale, and we hope, through telling speeches and inspiring music, to reach a great body of our good men with the gospel of up-to-date patriotism.

The Stranger Within Our Gates

MRS. MARY B. WILSON
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People

One Family of Voters (to be)

One morning the telegraph wires in San Francisco began to hum and speedily this little message of ten words shot like lightning over 3,000 miles of country, to New York: "Miss Mary L. Orr, Ellis Island, New York. Send Tony Decarro to New Bedford. Funds from son coming. C. S. D." Unfortunately no steamer was named, nor was a date given, but Miss Orr consulted the records of immigrants who within the last day or two had passed inspection, then studied the list of vessels just arriving or on the way, and ascertained which ones were scheduled to carry Italians.

Searching for "Tony"

When the examination of passengers from these steamers had been completed, our W. C. T. U. missionary diligently searched the railroad room for Tony, and failing to locate him there, visited the detention room. Here he was found. He said that his wife and children had been taken to another room; that funds were expected from their oldest son, who lived in San Francisco, but that the inspector had told them that there was no money for them, and they, therefore, did not know what to do. Think of the comfort brought to the heart of this stranger when Miss Orr, through an interpreter, told him of the receipt of the telegram. What pleasure to see his look of anxiety fade away. Arrangements were soon made for the trip to New Bedford and the little family hastened on its way rejoicing. *This good work would not have been possible had it not been for the employment of a W. C. T. U. missionary of our own at Ellis Island,* who is always ready and glad to heed any call for aid, especially when it comes, as in this case, from a white ribboner, for the "C. S. D." of the telegram is a superintendent of the department of Work Among Foreign-Speaking People.

W. C. T. U. Missionary Supported by Memorial Fund

Miss Orr gives all of her time to the work at the immigration station at the Island, locating baggage and friends, sending telegrams, clothing those who need clothes, visiting the anxious ones in the detention room, the disappointed ones in the deporting room, the sick ones in the hospital, pleading with wayward girls and women to give up a wrong life, distributing literature in many languages, and wherever she goes giving words of help and cheer. She is the special friend of the children, and they follow her wherever they are allowed to go. *Blessed be the Memorial Fund,* from which Miss Orr's salary is paid.

The "White Ribbon Woman"

A young English woman, her arms full of babies and baggage, was crossing the Atlantic in the steerage quarters of a great vessel. Her chief treasure seemed to be a letter from her husband (who had preceded her by some months) part of which read: "When you get to Philadelphia, look out for the White ribbon woman, who will help you with everything, just as she helped me when I landed there. I do not know what I should have done without her." Of course the stranger looked for the "white ribbon woman" and as she meets all steamers and is well known by all the officials and workers at the station, naturally had no difficulty in finding her. Miss Gruninger, the worker in question, helped with the babies, the baggage, the food, the telegram to the husband, changed English money to United States currency, bought the railroad ticket, looked after transportation on the trolley car to station, and finally seated the family in the train. This was another place where the Memorial Fund proved of assistance.

Another Worker Aided

In Worcester, Massachusetts, there lives a blue-eyed, clear-brained, optimistic, consecrated woman, who has in her care a husband and seven bright children. In her house there is a printing establishment over which she wisely presides. Everything from letter-heads to wedding invitations, in English, Swedish, Norwegian, or Finnish, comes from her press. She writes articles in both English and Swedish and can translate either language. She is the editor of a Swedish W. C. T. U. paper, the *Hvita Bandet,* for which she sets the type, runs the press, mails the papers, solicits advertisements and subscriptions, also managing its financial end. She is president of a Scandinavian W. C. T. U. of 130 members; oversees three L. T. L.'s; does county, state and National work; goes before the legislative committees at Boston to plead for better laws. The part she and her union played in Worcester's dry campaign cannot be put into words—they not only prayed but *worked.*

The Memorial Fund supplies a generous amount for the support of this Swedish publication and money for postage and incidentals connected with the work done for the National department; also part of the expense of an occasional trip to a National Convention, *en route* to which this woman never fails to work day and night. With all her "outside duties," Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, of whom I write, does not neglect husband, children, home or church. White ribboners could help this devoted sister by subscribing for *Hvita Bandet,* 30 Central Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

(Continued on Page Nine)

The Children's Playground at Ellis Island

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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Evanston, Illinois, January 25, 1912

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

Have you started petitions to your Senators and Congressmen? If not, this should be attended to immediately. Read what our Legislative superintendent in her Washington Letter, writes of the hearing on the bill, January 19. Do not delay to send to Mrs. M. D. Ellis, 522 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for petition blanks. She writes that the demand for these blanks is so great that postage must be sent with all orders.

RECOGNITION OF MISS WILLARD AS A PATRIOT

The first and only woman to be honored by having her statue placed in the nation's Capitol at Washington, was Frances E. Willard. This action was taken on the vote of the Illinois Legislature in 1905. "Some of these statesmen did not fully believe in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, those insurance policies of happiness for the home and righteousness for the nation which Miss Willard gave her life to establish," wrote Anna A. Gordon, in a tribute to Miss Willard. She goes on to say, "But these high-minded statesmen recognized the fact that Miss Willard was not only a famous educator and tireless temperance reformer, but a patriot who had rendered the highest service for God and home and native land. They admired the greatness of her character, her generous-heartedness expressed in lavish deeds and her yearning desire to protect the little child, as well as to help 'poor humanity that beats its life along the stony streets.' The white marble statue of Frances E. Willard is a gentle, though strong and dignified womanly presence among many statues of the nation's foremost soldiers and statesmen. It inspires in the hearts of men and women noble and holy resolutions. Upon it rests the halo of the home."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. DAY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among the prominent white ribboners at home and from abroad who will attend the meetings held on National W. C. T. U. Day in Washington, January 30, will be Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president of the W. C. T. U. of China, who will give an address in the afternoon; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who, it is expected, will spend that day in Washington on her way to West Virginia, where she is to lend a hand in the campaign now going on in that state; Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., who will spend several days in the capital city; and Mrs. Frances W. Graham.

HOW TO CONQUER ALCOHOL

FRANCES E. WILLARD

[Published in the *Golden Rule*, Boston, Mass., November 25, 1886.]

Over my writing-desk at home has hung for years a photograph of Guido's great picture in the Capuchin Church at Rome, "The Archangel Michael and Lucifer."

Away back in my tourist days, before I dreamed of the happiness in store for me as a worker for humanity, this picture seemed to me the truest illustration of the philanthropic method.

The strong, serene, sunny-haired angel stands with one shining foot upon the head of his prostrate foe, and the other on the solid Rock of Ages. Both hands are busy, one tightening a chain about the monster's brawny arms, the other firmly holding the swift, down-gliding sword, while the bright wings of the victorious angel are in an attitude that betokens steady motion.

So it is by taking our stand on the rock of Christ's gospel, and keeping ever spread the wings of faith and prayer, that we shall be able to curb with one hand and thrust with the other this rum-fiend against which we fight.

WISE WORDS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

We Christians must not sit by and let the fires of intemperance burn on; we must not permit poverty to shiver and squalor to send forth its stench and disease to fester in the heart of great populations. All this must be stopped, and we are the Christ-men and the Christ-women to stop it, or else we are pitiable dreamers and deluded professors of what we do not believe.

Science is on the side of temperance reform; each child should enact against all evil habits a prohibitory law for one—that one himself; declare that law constitutional in the supreme court of his own judgment and enforce it by the executive of his own will, worked, as I believe that will to be in everything that is good and true, by the blessed will of God.

We vaguely wonder what we can do to help a cause along, but in philanthropy as well as in finance the old saying holds true—"The way to resume payment is just to resume." There is nothing simpler, and because so simple, nothing over which people stumble more stolidly than how to go about doing good.

It is the unexpected that occurs and the hopeless that succeeds. Optimists do not happen; they are resultant forces of Christianity, acting through the laws of inheritance. The threads of sunshine woven into that cloth of gold that we call temperance, shone from the sun of righteousness. For this were they born, and for this cause came they into the world.

Nay, verily, beloved, let us "rise to the occasion" every time, for history teaches that if reformers fail to do this, "the occasion" shall overwhelm them as Tarpeia was overwhelmed upon the rock at Rome, and shall grind them to powder, as the stone cut without hands from the mountain grinds all who oppose its mighty march.

There is a power, not of ourselves, which makes for righteousness, nay, there are a million powers harnessed today to the chariot wheels of temperance, helping to drive it onward along its splendid pathway, independent of us and with no intention to co-operate in our movement, but compelled to do so by the resistless affinities of God's laws written in nature, in society, and upon human hearts.

The world is full of good impulses, but they need harnessing; enthusiasm goes to waste because there is no engine through whose wheels and levers its force can be applied.

Our special UNION SIGNAL Day issue of this paper will appear February 1. It will contain excellent material for programs for local unions. If you desire a sample copy of it sent to those whose subscriptions you wish to secure, please see that the name and address of each is sent at once to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

The Virginia W. C. T. U. has opened temporary headquarters at 223 Governor Street, Richmond, during the session of the Legislature, in order to work especially for the Enabling Act to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to the people. The state president, Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, and the state recording secretary, Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, are there.

Souvenir cards for teachers' meetings have been issued by the National department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and can be secured from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, at 25 cents per 100. The evening S. T. I. program by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, which appeared in a recent number of THE UNION SIGNAL, will be brought out in leaflet form and put on sale at Headquarters.

A Saturday Night Gathering in an East Side Mission, New York, Mothered by the State Superintendent of the Department, and Entertained by a Moving Picture Machine secured by her.

THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page Seven)

From far-off old Mexico, New Mexico and California came calls for temperance teaching for little Spanish-speaking boys and girls. The Memorial Fund "took notice" and the Spanish L. T. L. Manual is the result. The Florida women are now using these Manuals for distribution at public meetings. Send for a copy.

The far-sighted editors of a great Italian weekly, *L'Araldo*, seeing the need for temperance reading matter, called upon the W. C. T. U. department of Work Among Foreign-Speaking People for assistance in this direction. The Memorial Fund responded and each month, through this publication, which is also endorsed and circulated by the various denominations, our own special truths and principles are given to the educated Italians all over this broad land.

Chinese Voters Reached

The young Chinese voters in California needed instruction along the lines of Christian citizenship, so the National associate in this work prepared and issued for them a neat little leaflet.

All the literature for this department must pass through the hands of the translator, the special printer, and frequently, the expressman. The translators must be persons who are in sympathy with our principles, for it is very easy for one to color an article with his own opinions. It has, therefore, been necessary to search far and near for such friends. They are found in Pennsylvania, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Maryland, Iowa, Illinois, Canada and Old Mexico.

As the printing calls for special type and accents, and needs a foreign typesetter, it is done in various cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lawrence, Worcester, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Santa Fe. In the year just ending, 965,000 pages, at a cost of $608.45, have been printed in nineteen different languages—Arabic or Syrian, Chinese, Bohemian, French, Finnish, German, Italian, Norwegian-Danish, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Swedish, Spanish, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Slovak, Croatian—and circulated in thirty-three states, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Cuba and Spain. And the Memorial Fund did all this!

Field Larger Than Funds

A call has been received for special literature in Bulgarian, Bohemian and Italian to be used in a great state campaign and requests are on the books for reading matter for Armenians, Persians, Turks, Bulgarians, Lithuanians, Ruthenians and Dutch, as well as for new leaflets for the nationalities already on the list. The Memorial Fund, however, is not great enough to meet all these needs. Missionaries are needed at the immigration stations at Boston, Baltimore, Providence, Tampa, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, but where are the necessary funds? Colleges and training schools for foreign young men and women would be glad to give special attention to students sent them by the W. C. T. U.; several unions in Massachusetts and Connecticut are assisting such.

What COULD Be Done

A very great field of usefulness is opened by means of the essay contests conducted by the Scientific Temperance Instruction department, but prizes are necessary and again the Memorial Fund is not sufficient. Last year in one school of 1,800 Jews and Italians, 252 essays were written, the prize money being donated by a young husband and wife who are interested in the foreigners. The principal of the school asks that another contest be held this year, as the other "did so much good." Several foreign periodicals will print our articles if we pay for translations and type-setting, BUT——

Entertainments given by means of stereopticons, moving picture machines and post card projectors are both instructive and pleasing, and all foreigners, though they cannot read one word of English, can understand pictures. And thus the opportunities for pushing the work of this department increase and the needs multiply.

Plentiful Returns From Pennies Spent

Reports show that $5,082.38 was spent by the National, state, and county organizations last year. If we consider each penny of this a seed sown, we may confidently expect a return of "thirty-fold, sixty-fold," or perchance, "an hundred-fold," for the Lord's pennies, like His word, "will not return void."

Spanish L. T. L. in Pomona, Cal.

The Prize Baby (Japanese) in Oakland, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEARUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

As the different state W. C. T. U. papers reach me, it is very gratifying to note therein letters from the state contest superintendents filled with words of enthusiasm and many fine suggestions for the work. All seem to agree that 1912 is to be the banner year, and with this thought felt and expressed by so many, I believe it will be.

When you read this communication, the holidays will be over, there will be nothing to distract your attention from the contest work and it can be resumed vigorously. Perhaps the first special feature will be the holding of a Frances E. Willard memorial contest on the seventeenth of February. How could we more truly honor our great leader than by having thousands of contestants commit to memory and give out to others the products of her brilliant mind. The "Frances E. Willard Reciter" contains splendid selections. The receipts from such a contest may be sent in full to the National W. C. T. U. Memorial Organizing Fund, or be divided between this and the local and state work. A prize was offered last year to the local superintendent who would send to the National Treasurer the largest amount from the proceeds of a contest. Several wrote me that they had sent in sums varying from $2.00 to $5.00, but the authentic report must come from the National Treasurer, and those competing for the prize offered again this year, must not fail to specify that it was in connection with a contest.

Medals and books were recently sent to our World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, Miss Ruth Davis, where splendid work in this department is being done. While they have their own books translated from the "National W. C. T. U. Educator," and the medals, many prefer our English books and inscriptions.

I have a quantity of medals for essay contests in the public schools, and shall be pleased to fill your orders.

Several of the state superintendents have sent me copies of their own state Plan of Work, with the information that they have sent these to all their local unions. Others are sending out the National Plan of Work. We urge you to supply every local union with the leaflets of the department, for despite the thousands of leaflets sent out yearly every mail brings requests from some state for literature.

Make every effort to crystallize into active work the sentiment created by contests, whenever possible using contestants for Chautauquas and other public meetings. The illustrated catalogue gives a list of souvenirs, etc. My hope is that the new W. C. T. U. year may bring you great returns for the work done.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

In preparing a program for an adult class of contestants, selections from Part I of the "Frances E. Willard Reciter" should be used, the music to be from "The Temperance Songster," with "All Round the World" as the opening number.

If the contest is to be given by the L. T. L., Part II of the "Reciter" containing selections for children's classes should be used, the local president, or superintendent, taking charge of the program, and the sketch by Anna A. Gordon, "How a Little Girl Became Famous" being used. "Saloons Must Go" from "The Temperance Songster," would make a good closing song.

The opening exercises consisting of Scripture reading and prayer, could be conducted by the local president and the biographical sketch of Miss Willard by Lillian M. N. Stevens could be read by the superintendent or local president.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FRANCHISE PLANS FOR 1912

MRS. S. L. W. CLARK

Write early for the Plan of Work which will be sent free, or for postage only (where it is possible to send this), in any quantity you promise to use. State superintendents may, by writing to the National superintendent, make advantageous terms on all Franchise W. C. T. U. department literature. Every state Franchise leader should take the *Woman's Journal*, whose editor is favorable to our department work and the pages of which are packed full of necessary information. The list of suffrage publications should be studied and whatever will best forward the work, selected. Our organization has very important fields to cover, in these days of suffrage campaigns—fields which will not be worked at all, if we do not awaken to our responsibilities therefor.

The National Suffrage Society has a few workers among the churches, but it is impossible through them to reach all. With our well-organized departments and with our membership, the very cream of the Christian churches, surely we should use our glorious and ever-increasing opportunities to strike blows for the only true liberty, regardless of sex, namely, that which is founded on Christ Jesus: Galatians 3:27-28.

No one knows so well that the efficiency of every department would be tremendously increased through the ballot in woman's hands as the leaders of our forty departments. Therefore, every effort put forth for the enfranchisement of women is a forward movement along every department in the W. C. T. U.

Organizers, lecturers, evangelists, superintendents, and National and state officers who are making strenuous efforts to hasten equal suffrage are really adding to the effectiveness of the special reforms for which they strive. Who but evangelists can so suitably interpret the Word, showing that where the Spirit of God is, *there* is liberty.

No department was more helpful in our Washington campaign than the Press. Every Franchise W. C. T. U. leader should study the Press leaflets, so that more effective work can be done to bring the cause before the people.

Those who do legislative work feel keenly the lack of votes. Enfranchised women pay no attention to the silly rantings of the antis, who lift horrified hands at the possibility of women going to the polls, and who dolefully prophesy disaster and loss of all real feminine influence, etc., *ad libitum, ad nauseam.* No indeed, *the women know* by experience that their influence is now united to power; that the electric wire is now connected with the dynamo; in other words, their influence cannot be disregarded, because they now have power to make and unmake Legislatures. Prohibition of the liquor traffic, with laws as thoroughly enforced as on any other question; an equal standard of virtue, legally established and justly enforced, can only come with the intelligent participation of *women* in all governmental affairs, led by the white ribboners, who as officials, lecturers, or superintendents of our forty different lines of work, stand in the forefront of the battle for righteousness.

Think of the department of Proportionate and Systematic Giving—how intimately does it touch woman's legal status.

No matter how many women have kind husbands, the *law* for all is that marriage brings dependence. Homemakers are listed in the Federal Census as having no occupation. Marriage is the only partnership in which *one* controls the common capital and the other is really a dependent.

Will Push Bill for Wives' Civil Rights

One of the plans for the year is to have presented to all state Legislatures a law which shall remove all civil disabilities resting upon women (because married) which do not also rest upon

men. Marriage, to a woman, involves more than to a man. The duties a mother of citizens performs for her country should merit honors, not disabilities, as a reward. Marriage is a bond which should bind both man and wife equally for the common good.

The most law-abiding class is women. We need this class in law-making and law-enforcing. The host of white ribboners can, if they will, be the most potent force in meeting this want.

To stimulate full and early reports there will be a beautiful, symbolic banner given to the state superintendent who sends the best all-around report to me two weeks before the Portland Convention. The county which has the largest proportion of its unions take up the "Course of Study in Governments" will carry off a suffrage flag. All state superintendents sending their reports in *on time* will receive a water-color souvenir of Washington. We *can* make this a record year, especially in the states having active suffrage campaigns, and we *will*. Write to me often. Your National superintendent fervently desires to serve you for the cause of equal rights in every way she can.

Institute programs will be furnished for 15 cents per 100.

Through institutes we reach the women who need *arousing* for the sake of what a free woman citizen alone can bring to her home and country.

Send to Mrs. A. E. Carman, 5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill., for Franchise contest books. For debates the leaflet by Ohio's state superintendent is recommended, because the affirmative and the negative points are so clearly stated. Address Miss G. B. Sackett, Amherst, Ohio.

The moot legislative play and a playlet, partly musical, "A Dream Come True," written by Mrs. F. C. Davidson, for the Young People's Branch of work, can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., or from your National superintendent. Price, 15 cents per copy; 10 for $1.00.

1506 N. 40th St., Seattle, Wash.

ORGANIZERS

MAY LAVARELL WOODS

I spent twenty-three days in November and December in the Thirteenth district of Texas. Nine W. C. T. U.'s were organized, with ninety-seven active and seventeen honorary members, and three L. T. L.'s with 215 members. I delivered twenty-two addresses to 2,565 pupils of schools and 100 teachers, four addresses before Sunday schools numbering 250 persons, held nine afternoon meetings, secured four UNION SIGNAL and as many *Crusader Monthly* subscriptions, distributed 500 pages of literature, made twenty-one calls and secured twenty-one signatures to the pledge. In most of the places I visited, the women, even after the seeming defeat for state-wide prohibition, seemed willing to take up the work.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

CLARA J. BEECHER, Sherrill, N. Y., a loyal member of the Kenwood W. C. T. U.

MARY E. HANKINS, Baldwin, Kansas, for seven years superintendent of the state School Savings Banks department, and a consecrated and loyal white ribboner.

JANE A. HOTT, Springfield, Mass., former president of the Central W. C. T. U., and a devoted and earnest worker in the local union, of which she had been a member for twelve years.

An Object Lesson in Indian Progress—Three Members of Indian Quartet

The Red Man and Christian Citizenship

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, National Superintendent of Work Among the Indians

It would be a pleasure to share with the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL a recent experience, if only it were possible to make them see all that I saw. This experience was a tour of several Indian rancherias in company with Mr. and Mrs. Collett, who are in charge of the missionary work of the Northern California Indian Association. Both of these devoted workers are ordained ministers of the Congregational Church, but their work is not denominational in character. They volunteered a year and a half ago to serve in this way and have "made good." Located with one of the Indian bands to whom the Government had lately given a small tract of land, they have lived in a house little better than those the Indians have, have held classes and maintained religious services in the little school house, built by the Indians themselves, and, as a result, have noted most gratifying evidences of the advancement and development of the people. Little houses and garden patches make an attractive spot of the place the Indians call "Cachil Dehe," which means, a place to set traps, and the trap set by the missionaries is doing its work—catching men and women. As the Indians see the object of adopting the white man's ways, they are following his lead and the changes of one year are marvelous. Old and young together are seeking the way of salvation as eagerly as they do material betterment.

Indian Club Affairs

The National superintendent of this department had the pleasure of installing the officers of a little club among the Indians, who transact business in good parliamentary form with the aid of their missionary teachers, and at the same time learn fine lessons in co-operation. I think they are themselves surprised to find how many things they are doing by means of concerted plans. After the business of the club (in which those who could, paid dues), by motion and vote, committees for various duties were appointed and bills ordered paid for the expense of lighting the school house, and other necessities. After this they sang, gave a rally cry of their own and then the white ribbon cheer which came with a ring only surpassed when they uttered the rally cry of the W. C. T. U.:

"California, the Golden West,
California, forever blest,
Raise its standard, raise it high,
California's going dry, dry, dry!
California's going dry!"

and every one pledged to help to make it dry.

Both men and women are studying hard to be able, as a qualification for voting, to read the Constitution.

Mr. and Mrs. Collett live at this rancheria but have supervision of several others, which they can only reach at rare intervals. An Indian's team and wagon were borrowed for our expedition

Digger Indians at Wedding Dinner

with the captain of the band, an intelligent man, whose godly life bears the highest testimony to the value of the mission, as driver and guide. A goodly lunch box and a sack of barley for the horses, comprised the outfit with which Mr. and Mrs. Collett and myself made the journey of more than 200 miles. An address to the Indians Sunday morning, and another in the evening to the white people in a little town seventeen miles away, constituted the first day's work. Places to sleep were so infrequent that an average drive of fifty miles a day was necessary.

Burial Places of Own People Revered

The other rancherias were located on the tracts recently provided by the Federal Government, but had to be where land was not dear, and near the old haunts—old homes could not be said as it is so long since the Indians had any, but they have haunted the localities where their people have lived and died, and in locating their lands might sometimes have chosen a more fertile soil but for their veneration for the burial places of their people. One of these rancherias was in a bleak mountain region, where one wondered how they could live, but the bones of 750 of their people lie there and they would not leave it. A tract of arable land as near as possible to the place they loved was given them to cultivate, but their wretched home is still on the mountain, wild and bare.

These remote rancherias afford only the most primitive conditions of life, but somehow the Indians all hear of the progress at "Cachil Dehe." In order to send them Christmas cheer a list especially of children and old people was made, and everywhere good counsel, kind words and needed help were given. One object of the journey was to induce parents to send their children away to the Government schools; another was to secure a school census, with a view to asking the county authorities to supply district schools; but the main object was a better acquaintance and personal knowledge of the needs. It was a strenuous week, covering three counties and ending at Chico, in the beautiful and ever hospitable Bidwell mansion, which our own Mrs. Annie Bidwell by her personal ministration and unremitting devotion has made a living demonstration of what Christian love does for the Indian. The Indian village on the Rancho Chico is the only place in California where the Indians have not been disturbed in their original home. Their rights were secured by the justice and magnanimity of the late General John Bidwell, and their civilization is a splendid monument to him and to his wife, also.

Following this trip, Mr. and Mrs. Collett visited the towns along the Sacramento River, taking with them a quartet of Indian singers, and held special Thanksgiving services. Three of these, when children, had been refused admittance to the district schools of the county because they were Indians, but their father moved to a place where they were allowed to go to school and they are now an object lesson in Indian progress. The fourth member of the quartet was one of Mrs. Bidwell's Indians, who had been educated in the Ohio State Normal Training school. He has a fine, rich baritone voice and is winning laurels for himself as a professional concert singer.

The first Christian burial took place at "Cachil Dehe" less than a year ago and next in order comes a Christian marriage. Constant efforts have been made to cultivate an appreciation of the sacredness of the marriage tie and the propriety of having a religious ceremony. The Indians had heretofore been satisfied with their old forms and festivities, but with the responsibilities of Christian citizenship dawning upon them, they desire, in all things, to conform to the laws. A wedding day was therefore fixed, the little school-house prettily decorated, the clergy and a few friends from the nearest town invited, and the license issued by the county clerk. Then came the event itself: The teacher played a wedding march on the little cabinet organ, and nine couples marched in and stood in a solemn row before the happy missionaries. The visiting clergy might pray, or otherwise assist, but only their own performed the sacred rite. Mr. Collett married the first couple, Mrs. Collett the next, and so on alternately. Every bride wore a white dress and had a wedding present. Ice-cream and cake were served and everybody had a good time. Every Indian in the whole upper Sacramento valley will soon have a more serious conception of the responsibilities of matrimony.

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Scott's Emulsion
Happy Thoughts

Let these
Vitalizing Elements
into your home; they are the simple means of keeping Nerves, Brain and Body strong, active, enduring.

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Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS 11-63

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Illustrating the Effect of Food

The remarkable adaptability of Grape-Nuts food to stomachs so disordered that they will reject everything else, is illustrated by the case of a woman in Racine, Wis.

"Two years ago," she says, "I was attacked by a stomach trouble so serious that for a long time I could not take much of any sort of food. Even the various kinds prescribed by the doctor produced most acute pain.

"We then got some Grape-Nuts food, and you can imagine my surprise and delight when I found that I could eat it with a relish and without the slightest distress.

"When the doctor heard of it he told me to take several small portions each day, because he feared I would grow tired of it as I had of all other food.

"But to his surprise, (and that of everybody else), I did not tire of Grape-Nuts, and became better day by day, till, after some weeks, my stomach entirely recovered and I was able to eat anything my appetite craved.

"My nerves, which had become so weakened that I feared I would become insane, were also restored by the Grape-nuts food in connection with Postum which has become our table beverage. I appreciate most gratefully and thankfully the good that your food preparations have done me, and shall be glad to answer any letters inquiring as to my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Y. P. B. of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. On front steps of University Hall, Dormitory for Women, erected by funds from concerts of the original Jubilee Singers.

AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE

MRS. E. E. PETERSON

National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Work Among Colored People.

My story begins at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where I arrived in the month of March, 1911. The state president and her energetic W. C. T. U. representative had planned meetings for afternoons and evenings, with three whole services on Sunday. These were announced in the dailies. Being uncertain of the first date at the place scheduled to follow Cheyenne, which was Spokane, Washington, 1,200 miles away, they had left open the last date in the first named place.

Not a Promising Outlook

Among the many points of interest in and about the city was Ft. Russell, about an hour's ride on the trolley from Cheyenne, where the Ninth Cavalry was stationed. I immediately asked if a meeting with the soldiers could be planned, but was answered in the negative and assured that every attempt in that direction by the W. C. T. U. and the pastor of the A. M. E. Church had failed. When I took down the telephone directory to look up the number of the fort, the pastor, my host, looked on in surprise, declaring that it was not in keeping with the dignity of a woman holding office in the National W. C. T. U. to attempt further to get an audience. To this I replied that the greatest dignity that I could possibly bring to the position was to keep at the foot of the Cross and to wade through the "flood and flame" of contempt and opposition, that some wanderer, lost through a drink-depraved appetite, might find the way to God. He gave me up as a rather hopeless case and I called up the chaplain, who said he did not think it possible to hold a meeting, because the soldiers were not in favor of temperance or the W. C. T. U. I replied that if he could arrange it and even one or two would come, it would be worth while, and tried to impress upon him the necessity for the work.

Pleads to Speak to Boys

Finally he said he would not give me a definite answer, but would call and see me personally. Punctually to the minute he arrived. After repeating some of the objections he had already stated, he said the soldiers blamed the W. C. T. U. for its part in the removal of the canteen from the Army. I pleaded the case of the boys away from Mother, tempted by weak companions, who probably already had fallen under the spell of this artful deceiver, and insisted that it was God's will that I should talk to two or three or even one; if not one met me, I would hold the meeting alone. He consented, saying that he would do the best possible under the circumstances, invited me to spend the night in his home (the wife seconding the invitation over the phone) and took his leave with the understanding that my last evening in Cheyenne would be given to Ft. Russell.

Surprised by Fair Attendance

When the time set for the meeting arrived we found a greater number present than had been expected. The chaplain had arranged for the christening, at the same time, of his beautiful baby, which proved a great attraction.

After the consecration of the little one, in a few well-chosen words, the pastor introduced me, and I straightway looked to "Him from whence cometh my help" for the message for Christ and purity, with which to reach the hearts of these mothers' boys. After giving them a brief account of the Crusade wives and mothers, who knelt in the snow in the winter of 1873 and of the wonderful wave which bore to the bosom of God the drunkard and the man who kept the bar; of the effect upon the country of the songs, pleadings and prayers of the consecrated army arrayed against the enemy of the home, I made a plea for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its holy mission, telling of the part the women of the negro race are taking in it, and of the many counties in the South which have been saved from the curse of drink, because the men heard the appeal of their own women. I said to them that if they blamed the women of the race for taking part in this peaceful warfare, they must first blame themselves; that as the negro soldier had never deserted the flag when called upon to defend its glory, so the women of the race mean to follow their example of loyalty and stay in the temperance conflict till the homes of the nation are forever saved from the curse of drink and there shall not be a drunkard in all the land.

Shall They Perish?

After telling the story of one home, which I knew was ruined many years ago through drink; of the wife who did not touch it, but who was not spared the dishonor of following her once noble husband to a drunkard's grave; of the child who was not spared, being left in poverty with her mother, I concluded by calling upon the audience to bear witness if the women and children who had felt the sting of the serpent in their lives were making a mistake in trying to protect boys everywhere, in the Army and out of it, from the withering influence of this deadly enemy of health, peace and happiness. We knelt in prayer, and when we arose, the chaplain said many kind things of the appeal, expressing a hope that every man in the house would sign the pledge, and, turning to me, said, "If you will give us tomorrow evening, we will fill this hall for you." The next day was the time set for me to leave the city for Spokane, and I therefore expressed my regret at being unable to accept the invitation.

Signal Testimony

A soldier in one corner of the hall rose to his feet, saying, "Chaplain, I do not know whether I am in order or not, but I would like to say to Mrs. Peterson that four years ago I promised Mother I would not drink. I have kept the pledge and will sign one tonight, if she desires it." Several came forward and wrote their names on the cards. The meeting was dismissed and when nearly all had departed, a woman introduced herself to me and then presented a young man, saying, "He is one of our best, with one exception—he needs to sign that pledge. Sergeant N——, you must do that." "Oh," the youth exclaimed, proudly drawing back, "I cannot. When I give my signature or promise, it is binding. I would not break it." "I realize that," she responded, "and that is why you must sign." She pleaded with him a few moments in language that showed great respect for the young officer, whose good face was beginning to show slight traces of the use of alcoholic liquor.

The Cause Wins

There was a pause in which the young man seemed to be weighing her argument. I broke the silence by saying, "Had my father signed the pledge at your age, Sergeant, in all probability he would now be living and our home circle would be unbroken." "Sergeant N, *do sign that pledge*," she urged with the womanly, courageous spirit that had characterized her from the beginning. Evidently he whom she sought to influence was buried in thought, or perhaps he was praying. Finally his hand went to his breast pocket as if in search of something when —glory to God—he drew forth a fountain pen, walked to the table on which lay the pledge card, read the words slowly, and with a firm hand wrote, "Sergeant N—, Troop ——, Ninth Cavalry, Fort D. A. Russell." Turning to the lady, he said, "It is through your influence I have signed this pledge and with God's help, I mean to keep it." I exclaimed "Praise God," and within my soul continued the strain,

"From whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him who heals the drunkard's woe,
Praise Him who leads the temperance host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

Good Work Extended

A very pleasant night was spent in the home of the chaplain and his lovely wife. At the breakfast table each one spoke of a letter of introduction for me to the chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, saying playfully that if one did not write it, the other would. When the time for my departure arrived, I had in my possession two letters of introduction (with permission to use either or both) and these I took to the chaplain mentioned. Never in all my twelve years of work in the blessed cause, have I ever spoken to a more appreciative or enthusiastic audience. "Our boys," declared the chaplain, "are not all total abstainers, but we are all in favor of prohibition."

(Continued on Page Fourteen.)

LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES

PHOTOGRAPHS

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These pictures were selected by the General Officers and enlarged from the most satisfactory photographs of Miss Willard. Size 20x24 inches, unframed. Price, $4.00 each, express charges prepaid. **Be sure and order by number.**

A print of No. 3 (Miss Willard), size 18x22, specially designed for schoolrooms, 50 cents.

Plate for Frances E. Willard's Portrait. Three inches long, by one-half inch wide. The name, Frances E. Willard, is handsomely engraved on gold plate. Price, each, $1.75.

Photographs, cabinet size, of Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, 25 cents.

FOR MEMORIAL MEETINGS

The Temperance Songster—35 cents per copy; $3.60 per doz.; paper, 15 cents per copy; $1.80 per doz.

Annual Address by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—5 cents per copy; $4.00 per 100.

Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard, by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry, by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

Frances E. Willard's Influence upon the Young People of Today, by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—15 cents per copy.

What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

Frances E. Willard Reciter, Price, 10 cents each.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, a four-page leaflet for distribution in Memorial meetings. Price, per 100, 25 cents; per 500, $1.00.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. LITERATURE

By **Anna A. Gordon**, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.: **The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.** Price, $1.00 per 100. **Why We Wear the White Ribbon; Together**—An Appeal to Women of All Countries. Price, 30 cents per 100.

By **Katharine Lent Stevenson: World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund—Why? How? When?** Price, 75 cents per 100.

Handy Booklet of the World's W. C. T. U. Answers the questions, What is it? Why is it? Who are its leaders? How does it work? Price, 2 cents each.

Report of the Eighth Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., Glasgow, Scotland. Price, 20 cents.

FOR CAMPAIGN WORK

Anti-Canteen Testimony, by Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army—the statement of an official who has seen many years of active service, an authoritative and comprehensive comparison of conditions in the army *with* beer in the post exchange and *without* it. A four-page 6x9 leaflet. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

General A. S. Daggett characterizes it as a "splendid leaflet, one which ought to be read by all intelligent people." **DELUGE THE COUNTRY WITH IT.** And send out as a companion leaflet the autograph letter by General Frederick D. Grant published last week on the first page of this paper. It is for sale at cost, 25 cents per 100 copies.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

WHEN MARSHALL WENT DRY

THE PART THE COLLEGES TOOK

O. A. Fuller, Marshall, Texas

About six a. m. on the day of election the white women and children paraded the streets. It was a wonderful sight. Prof. Bledsoe, a graduate of Bishop College, told the executive committee that as soon as they were through parading, he wanted them to stand aside and let the negro colleges have the streets. At ten o'clock the Wiley students, headed by President Dogan and Wiley's band, formed in a line about 500 strong, and met the Bishop College students, headed by President Maxson and some of the faculty. This solid line, covering about five blocks, marched up Washington street to the court house square and sang prohibition songs. Among the most significant of these was, "Marshall is going dry," to the tune of "Bringing in the Sheaves." The students carried the college colors, pennants, white ribbons and banners with various inscriptions, such as, "Marshall Wants Sober, Industrious, Educated Negro Citizens;" "The Students of Bishop's College Stand for Prohibition," "Ruin or the Home," "Fathers, Protect Me."

Suffice it to say, that this line of march had its effect. It is said that one saloonkeeper, when he saw the students and teachers marching said, "If that crowd is going against us, our cause is lost."

AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

Grateful for Memorial Fund

When there was a request for those who desired to have a nation free from the saloon, to stand, the entire audience responded and burst into cheers. My trip was concluded in June. The most pleasing memory of the many I recall in connection with that tour, was of the womanly courage that aided a mother's boy, when the foundation of manhood and honor was endangered, to stand for the right. My heart turned with gratitude to the thousands of contributors to the Willard Memorial Fund, through which this trip with its fruitage of thousands of promises to stand for prohibition, hundreds of signed pledges, and many unions of courageous women handed together in a righteous cause and helping to lead the children and young people to victory over the saloon, was made possible.

The superintendent of Work Among the Indians has a standing offer to send the necessary medal to any teacher of an Indian school who writes to her that she is preparing a class for a medal contest. Splendid work of this kind has been done in many places. A teacher in Arizona writes, "We had our first medal contest on Christmas night, and the people were very much pleased. Five Indian boys and one girl spoke, and all did well, especially the older boys, about eighteen years of age. They appreciated the opportunity and worked very hard. A young man eighteen years old—a sixth grade pupil—won the medal, by his recitation of 'A Tribute to the Flag.' Please send me another book. We shall have more contests."

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

THE MAP AND THE FLAG

(Continued from Page Five)

the little flag stickers from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. With the following statistics taken from the report of the Memorial Fund for 1911, you can easily give this demonstration: Every state was represented by the thank-offerings received by our National Treasurer, amounting in all to $8,606.90. Appropriations of money or literature, or both, were made to Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Northern California, Florida, Northern and Southern Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Texas No. 2, Utah, East Washington, West Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Stick one of the little flags on each state named. Explain that the department work extends over the entire country. A flag off New York signifies the work by the white ribbon missionary at Ellis Island. Others can be placed outside the boundary lines to indicate the work in Alaska, the Philippines and the Canal Zone.

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample. Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N. Y

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

"Useful," echoed Celia. Oh, if only her father could live to undo some of the evil he had wrought, how proud and happy would she be. A part of the sorrowful apprehension which the sight of her parent's helpless condition had caused her, had been carried away by her flood of tears, and she suddenly remembered that she and Mr. Otis had had nothing to eat for many hours, although Mrs. Watson had offered them food immediately upon their arrival at the house. That good lady soon had in readiness an appetizing supper, and as the warm food and drink refreshed and strengthened her, Celia became more like herself.

The next day Mr. Rudolph remained very ill and as the days passed by, Dr. Farley, when away from the home, seemed anxious and worried. He managed, however, to keep a smiling face before Celia and even to the nurse did not communicate his own inner thoughts.

One morning Celia asked her father if he would not like to see Mr. Otis. "He has been so good to me," she plead. "I do want you to know him, dear Father, and the doctor says you may."

Her father's answer was just the one she wanted. "Yes, I'd like to—see him and you, Cely. Nurse, couldn't you—couldn't you lift this bandage a little? Maybe I've got eyes yet." Celia looked on with agonized fear, as the nurse loosened and lifted the bandage.

"Can you see me, Father?" she asked in a trembling voice, as the eager eyes peered out.

"Yes, Cely—but not well. Perhaps it'll grow—clearer."

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Radiate Health so that every one with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed.

Improve Your Figure—in other words, be at your best. You wield a stronger influence for good, for education, for wholesome right living, if you are attractive and well, graceful and well poised—upright in body as well as in mind—and you are happier.

I want to help every woman to realize that her health lies, to a degree, in her own hands, and that she can reach her ideal in figure and poise.

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Judge what I **can do for you** by what I **have** done for others.

I think I do not exaggerate when I say I have corrected **more**

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Won't you join us?—we will make you and the world better.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly, and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement of health and figure through natural means.

Sit down and write to me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.
I have had a wonderful experience, and I should like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept, 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft's name stands for progress in the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

POUND PARTY FOR BENEFIT OF FRANCES E. WILLARD SETTLEMENT. BOSTON. MASS.

The Boston (Central) W. C. T. U. held a pound party for the benefit of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, Wednesday evening, January the tenth, at the residence of Miss Lee. A barrel of packages, a box of oranges, a box of linen and other good things, including money to the amount of $7.50, were, as a result, sent the next day to the Settlement. There were about 200 present on this delightful social occasion. Special features of the evening were addresses by the president, Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, and Rev. Dr. Fulton of the Dudley Street Baptist Church; also musical selections rendered throughout the evening by an orchestra of young men, provided by Mrs. Maude A. Dudgeon, one of the committee in charge; and solos contributed by Miss Rose McKeon and Mr. Lawrence. The generous hospitality of Miss Lee was appreciated by all the participants in the evening's enjoyment.

FEBRUARY 17, 1915

The suggestion has been made by Senator Root of New York that at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples, there be a cessation, so far as possible, of the activities of the 150,000,000 English speaking peoples throughout the world, that a period of five minutes for prayer and contemplation may be observed. The date suggested is February 17, 1915, the centennial of the ratification by the American and British Governments of the treaty of Ghent. Should this date be chosen, it will have a deep significance to white ribboners because it is the heavenly birthday of Frances E. Willard, that pronounced advocate of Peace principles.

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Address Evanston, Ill.

AN ALL THE YEAR GRANDMOTHER

"I want an all the year round grandmother, not just one at Christmas," said the small boy whose grandmother only visited him at holiday time. That is the kind of grandmother who reads THE UNION SIGNAL. She sends subscriptions for *The Young Crusader* all the year, as well as at Christmas. The grandchildren have birthdays and enjoy a nice paper at any time in the year. We are glad to hear so often from the grandmothers "and the sisters, the cousins and the aunts."

IF YOU WANT THIS PAPER

This number of THE UNION SIGNAL, with its exceedingly interesting and valuable information, will be desired for distribution among friends and at the Willard Commemorative meetings. We have printed several thousand extra copies and will sell them, while the supply lasts, at two cents a copy, $1.25 for 100 copies to one name and address, not less than 50 copies to one name and address at this price. The copies of the "Willard number" of THE UNION SIGNAL are always in demand. Send orders at once if you want this issue, for our supply will soon be exhausted.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

You have planned for your UNION SIGNAL Day meeting, March 1. Have you ordered the sample copies, subscription blanks, and helpful leaflets to use at that time? Be sure to order early. The severe storms have caused great delay in the mails.

ORDER EARLY

THE UNION SIGNAL for February 22, will be our annual Prohibition Day issue. It will give a most valuable compendium of prohibition facts and figures and should be widely distributed. Orders which reach us on or before February 20, will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies, not less than 50 copies to one address at this rate. This is one of our Campaign Edition numbers. Each union is urged to send its subscriptions to the Campaign Edition before February 20, to insure getting this valuable number. What better work can your union do than to send the Campaign Edition for a year to twenty-five of your leading citizens. Send us $6.25 with the 25 names and addresses.

10c a Copy Sample, 15c

The Entertainment to make Votes for Women

A Legislative Suffrage Play

effectively used in the Washington Campaign. It will put money into your treasury. It will educate you in legislative procedure, and parliamentary law, and convert many to equal suffrage.

For sale by the author,
S. L. W. CLARK, 1506 N. 40th, Seattle, Wash.

It may be of interest to white ribboners visiting Washington, D. C., to know that board and room may be had with "Sister Jennie" Smith, National Evangelist, who, with her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, lives at 317-319 "E" St. N. E. The house is on a quiet side street only two blocks from the station and convenient to all cars. A cordial welcome is assured all comrades.

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE. San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP

Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

"A SCHOOL-HOUSE ON EVERY HILL-TOP AND NO SALOONS IN THE VALLEY"

Special Correspondence

This might well be the battle cry of Iowa white ribboners today, as it was in the eighties when we fought for a constitutional prohibitory amendment, and won it, but, by the decision of the Supreme Court, were defrauded of our rights because of a technicality of no more consequence than the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t."

Our state president, Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, urges the importance of all churches, temperance organizations and individuals sending letters, petitions and resolutions, without delay, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, asking them to use their votes and influence in favor of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. Senator Kenyon writes Mrs. Hurford that he must have the support of all these agencies in order to secure the passage of the measure

There were over 3,000 saloons in Iowa five years ago; now there are less than 500, and the number is constantly diminishing. But our opponents are crafty and unscrupulous. One of their strong weapons in this conflict is local option, but we have set up our banner—"Iowa is going dry!"

Marshalltown rejoices in the fact that having voted out saloons, they now have no vagabonds to support, but the enemy is neither dead nor sleeping. Under the provision of the Moon Law, Sioux City has closed more than half of its saloons. Our state organizer, Mrs. Laura B. Hale, is doing fine work. She recently organized a union with twenty-three members in a place where it had been declared impossible to effect an organization.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

GOOD LITERATURE WANTED

Have you back numbers of this paper, or the Youth's Companion, Christian Herald, Success Magazine, etc., that you would like to send on a mission of love and helpfulness? Over 1,000 worthy families have applied for such reading, and new applications are received daily. Write us for one or more of these names and bless the homes with your good literature. Address, REV. B. A. LOVING, Woodward, Okla.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Anti-Canteen Ammunition

In view of the efforts of liquor men and their allies looking toward the restoration of the bar feature of the post exchange, it behooves white ribboners all over the country to "get busy." The special work of the hour for local unions should be the circulation of anti-canteen literature. General Frederick D. Grant's autograph statement, published last week on the first page of THE UNION SIGNAL, is being given wide publicity by the National W. C. T. U. Press Bureau, and we urge that every opponent of the canteen constitute herself, or himself, a bureau for further and still further publicity. To this end copies of this letter may be obtained for twenty-five cents per hundred. Also let orders pour in for the "Anti-Canteen Testimony," by Colonel Maus. General Daggett writes concerning this leaflet: "It is a splendid article and ought to be read by all intelligent people." And there is no machinery to be compared to that of the W. C. T. U. organization for getting it into the hands of the millions of intelligent men and women throughout the land.

THE PUBLIC MUST BE SUPPLIED

with this information if we would make impossible the restoration of the beer régime.

For Memorial Meetings

Especially note, please, on another page, the list of supplies for memorial meetings. "The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund," a leaflet setting forth the origin and purpose of the fund, and outlining some of the work it helps to carry on, is for sale at a price which just covers handling and postage. A limited number of free copies can be obtained as usual from the National Corresponding Secretary.

Through the far-seeing vision and work of Frances E. Willard, the W. C. T. U. is today a world power to be reckoned with. Hence World's W. C. T. U. literature is of particular value in arranging fitting and interesting commemorative programs.

Biography of Miss Willard

In this connection let us announce that a revised and abridged edition of "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon, will be brought out this year. The new biography will meet the insistent demand for an up-to-date smaller volume, coming from college students, young men and women in the Young People's Branch, and the ever increasing number of those who are becoming actively interested in the temperance reform. It is to be of the usual library size and will be entitled, "Frances E. Willard." That it will be an attractive book from every point of view need hardly be said.

Further notice of publication will be given later.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

It is an electric and progressive age. Mighty forces are contributing to our success. Each day the cable, the telegraph, the telephone, the up-to-date daily, the friendly cartoonist, the magazine writer, the sermonizer, the thoughtful educator, the medical expert, the scientist, the railroad magnate, the factory owner, the athlete, the autoist, and even the aviator are pointing out total abstinence as the way of health and the way of prosperity. The hearts of our noble W. C. T. U. women, from the first, have been illumined by this truth and now on white wings it encompasses the world.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens.*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Union Signal Red Letter Day—A Modern Juno of Journalism—A Vehicle for Propagating Ideas—The Union Signal, a News Purveyor and Prophet—The Making of The Union Signal—Canteen Arguments Demolished.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Numerous inquiries have reached us as to the recent decision of the Supreme Court concerning the transportation of beer into dry territory, and its effect on the interstate liquor bill, now before Congress. The decision demonstrates more conclusively than ever the absolute necessity for the legislation we are seeking, the laws we have being inadequate to protect dry territory from interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors. There will be a hearing before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary, Tuesday morning, January 30. As was stated last week, the policy of our opponents has been for delay, but the chairman of the House Judiciary this week made a statement to the effect that the work of the sub-committee must be concluded by March 1, and that the whole committee must be through with its consideration of the bill by March 7. This affords ample time for those desirous of being heard to reach Washington. Now that a definite time has been set for the committee's action, we shall work with renewed energy. The first print of the Hobson Resolution for a Constitutional Prohibitory amendment has been exhausted, but the last of this week a second edition will be ready. Persons desirous of obtaining a copy should write to their Representative in Congress for House Joint Resolution 163. This will call the attention of the Representative to this bill, and acquaint him with the fact that his constituents are interested in a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale, of beverages containing alcohol.

Children's Bureau Bill

On last Wednesday, another warm discussion took place in the Senate over the Children's Bureau Bill, Senators Heyburn of Idaho, and Bailey of Texas opposing, and Senators Borah of Idaho, Works of California, and Dixon of Montana speaking in its favor. Next Tuesday, January 30, has been set as the time for a vote, when we trust this bill (which aims to protect children, and especially those employed in mines, factories, mills, or sweat shops) will receive a favorable vote in the Senate. It must not be supposed, however, that the Senators opposing the bill are unfriendly to the cause of children. They claim the Census Department gives all the facts necessary, and that the measure sought will be a duplication of effort; also that it would not be well for the general public to be informed as to conditions existing in certain states, etc. The friends of the bill declare the letting in of light on these conditions will do much toward relieving the situation, which in many instances is intolerable, and that statistics obtained by experts on employments of children, diseases of children, etc., will be far more useful than figures obtained by the Census Bureau.

Politics is the one great controlling element of the House of Representatives at the present time, filibustering entering into the proceedings of many days. The Democrats being in a majority, the Republicans try to thwart them in carrying out their plans. One day last week, as we sat in the gallery and listened to the reports of committees, four times inside of forty minutes there was a division of the House, one side or the other raising an objection. Then tellers would be appointed by the Chair and the members would be counted. This filibustering continued the greater part of the afternoon, until an adjournment was called and the members dispersed. I could but think of Senator Hoar's statement, "Congress in session is Congress on dress parade. Congress in committee, is Congress at work." That faithful, earnest, careful work is performed in committee is an assured fact, for no more painstaking men are to be found anywhere than on some of the committees.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has recently been a witness before the committee investigating the steel trust, and he was entitled to $22.70 as witness fees. After Mr. Carnegie's return to New York, a duly attested voucher, calling for the $22.70 due him, with his signature attached, was received by the disbursing office of the House of Representatives and a check for the amount was forwarded at once.

What is regarded as one of the most important and decisive steps ever taken for the prevention of tuberculosis was the action of the board of directors of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the District of Columbia, at its meeting on Monday night. At that time resolutions were passed, urging Congress to enact a law requiring the pasteurization, under official supervision, of all milk and cream sold in the District.

National W. C. T. U. Day in Washington

The quarterly convention of the District W. C. T. U. was held in this city, January 23, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton presiding. The attendance was very gratifying, the church being filled with members and interested visitors. Reports of superintendents and local presidents showed the work of the District to be in a flourishing condition. Great interest is expressed in the meetings which are to commence Tuesday afternoon, January 30, to be followed by a great mass meeting in the evening, addressed by our National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Mary Harris Armor. Wednesday morning there is to be a workers' conference and Wednesday evening, a reception to our distinguished guests, in the W. C. T. U. building. Those expected to be present and to participate in these meetings are Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president of the China W. C. T. U., Miss Ellen M. Stone of Macedonia, and the following state presidents: Mrs. Silena M. Holman of Tennessee, Mrs. Ella M. George of Pennsylvania, Mrs. T. E. Patterson of Georgia, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge of Virginia, Mrs. Mary Haslup of Maryland. Sunday afternoon, February 4, Hon. Seaborn Wright of Georgia will deliver, at the Columbia Theater, his celebrated lecture on "Appetite and Avarice." Mrs. Stevens will preside. February 7, at the Mothers' Club, "Our Girls" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

The School of Health

Too much cannot be said in praise of the School of Health established in the District of Columbia, under the department of Health and Heredity, Dr. Bordeau-Sisco, superintendent. Meetings have been held monthly during the past five months and will continue until May. Each meeting has been addressed by a physician, and demonstrations on the subjects of pure food, dress, home treatment, etc., have been given at the close of each lecture, besides a physical culture exercise led by Mrs. Salisbury. Trained nurses with full apparatus showing how disease could be treated by hydropathy in the home, were features of the lecture by Dr. Sisco, the nurses and apparatus being brought by him from his Tacoma Park sanitarium. Lectures by Dr. Harvey Wiley and by Dr. Howard Kelley, a very eminent surgeon of the Johns Hopkins University, will be events of special interest in the near future. The Baltimore W. C. T. U. has already followed the example of Washington, and has established a similar School of Health.

Forms for petition blanks for the inter-state liquor bill can be had upon application, at my address, 522 Sixth St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Postage should accompany the order.

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

To prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors in certain cases

Be it enacted etc., That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale or wine, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, directly or indirectly, or in any manner connected with the transaction, to be received, possessed, or kept, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State, Territory, or District of the United States or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited; and any and all contracts pertaining to such transactions are hereby declared to be null and void, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of the United States upon any such contract or contracts, or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or contracts, or for the protection in any manner whatsoever of such prohibited transactions. Sec. 2. There shall be no property right in or to any such liquor while in the possession of any railway company, express company, or other common carrier, in connection with any shipment or transportation thereof in violation of this Act.

UNION SIGNAL RED LETTER DAY

It is the oft expressed desire of the Editor-in-chief that March 1, her birthday, shall be celebrated in a way to make prominent THE UNION SIGNAL, our official organ. From the suggestive program given on this page, selections can be made for local union meetings. Let the key-note of the meeting be the words of our National President, "No white ribboner is adequately equipped for service who is not a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. It keeps its readers fully informed of all that pertains to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the temperance cause in general and makes our principles and methods more widely known."

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

Singing—"When Prohibition Wins" (*The Temperance Songster*)

Scripture Reading

Prayer

Responses to Roll-call by the reading of brief items of temperance news from THE UNION SIGNAL

Readings—Life Sketch of the Editor-in-Chief; Our Reason for Celebrating March 1; The Philanthropy Fund

Singing—"There Will Dawn a Golden Morrow" (*The Temperance Songster*)

Exercise—UNION SIGNAL Quiz, conducted by the local union president

Reading—The Making of THE UNION SIGNAL

Paper—The Value of the Campaign Edition in Enlisting New Friends for Prohibition

Readings—A Vehicle for Propagating Ideas; A Modern Juno of Journalism; THE UNION SIGNAL, a News Purveyor and Prophet

Living Arguments—An exercise consisting of two minute talks by members of the local union on the value of the paper to a physician, a clergyman, a nurse, a school-teacher, a mother, a lawyer, a voter, et al.

Subscription Shower

Singing—"God Speed the Right" (*The Temperance Songster*)

THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

"She is, indeed, a worthy daughter of sturdy Maine. The strength of Maine's hills is hers, the erectness of Maine's pines, the dignity of Maine's prohibition," said one who had long known Lillian M. N. Stevens. To this description, another of her friends has added, "She is as strong as Maine's granite rocks, as steadfast as her ocean waves, and as easily moved by humanity's needs as her pine tree tops."

Ever since the year 1875, Mrs. Stevens has been an active W. C. T. U. worker. In that year she became a state officer, and in 1878 became officially connected with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1898 she was elected National President. She also holds the office of Vice-President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and presided at the great conventions at Geneva, Switzerland, Boston, Massachusetts, and Glasgow, Scotland.

Her splendid leadership of the white ribbon army has won for her the admiration and love of the great host of Christian women who make up its membership. The source of her power as a leader has been well described by a fellow worker: "It requires courage and steadfastness to occupy such a position, but Mrs. Stevens is a Christian with the direct, childlike faith of an honest soul who believes all things, hopes all things and fears nothing, since God is God, and Christ is all in all."

A TRIBUTE TO LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Mrs. Leona T. Field, Ann Arbor, Mich.

To those who have closely followed the events of the Maine campaign, the words of Mrs. Stevens referred to in this poem, quoted exactly, "It would be nothing to me to be burned at the stake in Monument Square, Portland, compared with what it would be to have Maine lose prohibition," will be understood. To others it may be well to explain that the words were wrung from her at one of the most critical hours in that notable battle for righteousness, and were the expression of a great-hearted patriot who was willing to give her own life, if by so doing she might help to win a victory which she knew was not only for her own beloved state, but for the whole nation and for the whole world.—[EDITOR.]

The past was rich in victories,
The halo of a Saint-Reformer shone
Rays resplendent on the forward way.
The Hall of Fame claimed honor,
By that chaste woman's name.
And Willard statue held a rightful place
Among the Nation's great,
Her memory enshrined in loyal hearts.

But what of her who followed on,
And strove to fill the place of one so loved?
The path of duty oft-times hard,
The world so prone to criticise,
So chary of its praise.

Lo, here she presses on, nor counts the cost.
The conflict grows more fierce,
The cause of right seems lost,
The darkness of the early morn is over all.
With quick'ning breath, in agony of soul.
We hear her speak as unto God,
"I'd give my body to be burned if it—"
Life's loftiest heights are scaled,
SHE STANDS REVEALED!

WHAT IS THE PHILANTHROPY FUND?

This Fund is maintained by gifts (preferably birthday gifts to Mrs. Stevens), to be used for sending the paper to long-time readers who want THE UNION SIGNAL, but are for any reason no longer able to subscribe for it for themselves. The fund is under Mrs. Stevens' personal direction, and the letters of appreciation from the white ribboners—shut-ins, some of them—who have unexpectedly been remembered in this way, are a source of great pleasure to her. Any union or individual may contribute any sum, small or large, to this fund, and the amount will be carefully set aside for its intended use.

WHY WE CELEBRATE MARCH 1

March 1 is the birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, and the President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We celebrate this red-letter day—UNION SIGNAL Day—as a time for securing a wider reading of our National paper. It is an occasion when we should remind ourselves and others of the words of Mrs. Stevens, "It is not too much to expect that each local union should maintain a subscription list equal in number to one-fourth of its membership. Those unions which have reached this point are to be congratulated, not alone because they have conformed to this request, but because of the great uplift which must inevitably come to a local union and to a community through the liberal reading of THE UNION SIGNAL."

STRONG SENTENCES BY MRS. STEVENS

The only failure that can come to the Christian reformer is the failure to adhere to that which is right.

—

Peace, Purity, Total Abstinence, and Prohibition—on these four "hang all the law and the prophets" of the temperance reform, as understood by the W. C. T. U.

—

Let us work and pray that there may come to the church and to the hearts of the people of our own and of all nations a great and Christ-like desire to revive and regenerate, a desire instinct with new devotion and life.

—

All reforms are unpopular until the people are educated concerning the righteous principles and the fundamental truths they involve. No reform at first unpopular has ever come more rapidly into public favor than the movement to accord to woman her full rights "under the law and under the gospel."

—

May it ever be said, and said in truth, of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that they are women of faith, women of high ideals.

—

Above all things else let us pray for a heightened faith, a brightened hope, a deepened love; so may we come to know more of God, of the eternal goodness which abideth in the heart to regenerate and inspire, of the eternal righteousness which cometh to a nation to purify and to exalt.

After all, and above all, do individuals and nations need to have more of the Christ spirit, and when this in greater fulness shall come to humanity, the time will come when there will be peace—

"Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies,
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise."

A MODERN JUNO OF JOURNALISM

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

THE UNION SIGNAL is not of Jupiter. It did not spring full grown from the head of any one, but has come to its present goodly estate by a process of evolution.

It is interesting to call the names of friends who have been connected with the paper and who have greatly aided in its development. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, the first president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. E. E. Marcy, of Evanston, Illinois, were members of the committee appointed at the National Convention of 1874, to establish a paper as the organ of the new National union just formed.

The next June, the paper was started and was named "The Woman's Temperance Union," with Mrs. Jennie Fowler-Willing as editor. It was published in New York City. In 1876, Mrs. Margaret Winslow became editor. In 1877 the name of the paper was changed to "Our Union." In January, 1883, "Our Union" was consolidated with "The Signal," a temperance paper owned and published in Chicago, and the name became "The Union Signal."

During the twenty years that THE UNION SIGNAL was owned and controlled financially by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard, Miss Mary Allen West, Miss Julia Ames, Miss Margaret Sudduth, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, Mrs. Clara C. Chapin and Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett, served either as managing editors or acting editors, and most of that time Frances E. Willard was editor-in-chief.

On October 10, 1903, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union purchased THE UNION SIGNAL, and since that time it has been published in Evanston, Illinois. During this period, it has never had a dollar of indebtedness.

Mrs. S. M. D. Fry

The editors have always striven to embody in the paper that which was of most vital importance to the members of the organization, and to give it a form in keeping with the journalistic standards of their time. It can, however, be said without disparagement of the paper in past years that THE UNION SIGNAL never was more newsy, more helpful, more up-to-date than it is at the present time, and never did it more nearly conform to the standards of first-class journalism.

THE UNION SIGNAL could be improved, but this can be accomplished only in one way—by a larger subscription list. A membership of 300,000 can make the official organ anything that the organization desires. It is today the equal of the best temperance paper published, and all that is necessary to make it better is a subscription from each member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Nineteen hundred and twelve is a great anniversary year. Almost by the scratch of a pen, it can be made the date when THE UNION SIGNAL came to its birthright and became the modern Juno of journalism.

A VEHICLE FOR PROPAGATING IDEAS

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

The viewpoint of a UNION SIGNAL editor, as to the value of the official organ to the constituency she serves, is, of necessity, obscured by a self-consciousness akin to deep personal embarrassment, for every issue that goes forth is a compilation of material that, in her best judgment, is of vital importance and practical value to the worker in the ranks. Confirmation or criticism of her judgment must come from the workers themselves, and thereupon rests her final opinion as to the policies, plans and precepts to be set forth from week to week. An editor whose field of labor has shifted from the local union to the sanctum, and back again to the ranks, has, perhaps, the widest possible perspective, and, reviewing the years that have been crowded with activities, in mental search of the requested "reminiscence" that will suitably illustrate "the value of the official organ," memory lays insistent emphasis upon one editorial entitled, "The League of the Golden Pen." It embodied the spiritual essence of our creed,—each individual a link in the chain of Christian comradeship, whose strength is multiplied *by expression!* That it touched the hearts of many readers was evidenced by the letters of appreciation received; and it brought to the editor a profound conviction that, while the *usefulness* of the official organ depends, in great measure, upon the practical nature of its weekly message to the local worker, its real and eternal value lies in its potency as a vehicle *for the propagation of an idea!* The most efficient worker in any reform must rest under conviction as to the righteousness of his cause; and such conviction cannot fail to result from a thoughtful, systematic reading of THE UNION SIGNAL. Its message is from God, interpreted with the compassion of love for weak humanity, and the profound belief that the way of sobriety leads to salvation for the Nation. Conviction engenders desire for action, and then the official organ becomes doubly valuable in its wise counsel and direction as to "how."

In the opinion of the writer (and her judgment certainly cannot be suspected of prejudice) THE UNION SIGNAL was never more valuable to the cause it represents than it is today. In every department it is so keenly "alive" as to thrill the reader with pride for victories past and inspiration for those to come. If the magnificent women of the white ribbon army appreciate the fact that consecration of heart and hand and brain are a weekly offering to their need on the part of the tireless editorial workers, let each one join the League of the Golden Pen, and *tell them so!*

Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher

THE LEAGUE OF THE GOLDEN PEN

(Reprinted by request)

Scattered through the world are hundreds of men and women who count themselves members of the League of the Golden Pen. They are bound together, not by any of the ordinary formalities of organization, such as constitution, by-laws or officers, but simply by unity of purpose. Their sole and simple object is to constantly enlarge the circle of those who shall make it their practice to write at least once a month a letter in the spirit of Christ, to give gladness, comfort, counsel or inspiration to others. Many are its possibilities for helpfulness.

What splendid work along temperance lines might be accomplished by quiet wielders of the "golden pen." Letters of advice, warning or sympathy to the sorely tempted might receive a welcome when the spoken word would be scorned. By such method, one could reinforce the work of the men and women who are fighting in the front ranks, whose morning mail often brings them letters of discouragement, abuse or even threats. What better stimulus could be given these devoted workers than a continuous stream of letters of sympathy and appreciation. If the timid, half-hearted legislator who represents you puts himself on record, even in a very insignificant fashion, in favor of worthy legislation, let the League of the Golden Pen keep Uncle Sam's messengers busy delivering messages of gratification and approval, and thus shame him into doing his utmost to live up to your expectations.

THE UNION SIGNAL—NEWS PURVEYOR AND PROPHET

CLARA C. CHAPIN

"Ex" equals—what? In this particular instance, editors. And, in the opinion of this ex-editor, it is no small honor and privilege to have been part of UNION SIGNAL history—to be able to say, "Much of this I saw and part of this I was."

THE UNION SIGNAL, let it be said, has ever been found in the vanguard of temperance journalism, and it is with peculiar fitness that "March first"—its slogan from the beginning—now also stands for its red-letter day. It stepped to the front, as the representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, thirty-seven years ago, and as that organization has grown in numbers and in power, so, sequentially, has THE UNION SIGNAL's sphere of influence expanded and become more distinctive. As a purveyor of temperance news—late news, live news—and as an aid in prohibition campaigns, it is without a peer. And why should it not be? The National W. C. T. U. has forty-five different branches and departments, covering as many phases of Christian temperance work, each under the supervision of a specialist with an organized force in every state; consequently it has unique advantages in the way of news service. The most progressive temperance thought, and that thought translated into action—this is what we find chronicled in THE UNION SIGNAL. And pervading all its pages the homey touch, the personal equation, the white-ribbon *camaraderie*, which has ever distinguished it from the ordinary organization paper.

During the past few years, prohibition forces have moved so rapidly upon the liquor traffic and the conflict is now at such close range, that THE UNION SIGNAL is more than ever a campaign necessity. That within four decades from Crusade days, prohibition sentiment is sweeping the country, and a bill providing for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution actually before Congress, is due, in large measure, to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union with its wonderful machinery, always well oiled and ready for any emergency—machinery in which the official organ is the chief wheel. It is a wheel with many *spokes*, being the speaking medium of the General Officers and of all W. C. T. U. branches and departments, but the "Maine" spoke is the one whose birthday we celebrate as UNION SIGNAL Day.

Mrs. Clara C. Chapin

There is nothing dry about THE UNION SIGNAL except its attitude upon the liquor question, as its readers can testify. But while its principles, its platforms, its matter and its manners are very, very dry, it highly approves of a certain kind of shower. The powers that be are hoping and expecting a very heavy one at National Headquarters, on March first—a shower that will register such a precipitation of subscriptions as shall break all previous records.

Finally, let it be said that the mission of THE UNION SIGNAL has always been and always will be that of a prophet—taking that word in its true and more comprehensive sense. It not only foretells, but it *tells forth*. It warns, instructs, leads, and its work will not come to an end with nation-wide prohibition of the liquor curse. Editors may come, and editors may go, but THE UNION SIGNAL goes on till the last foe expires; goes on till Christian temperance effort, with its all-inclusive humanitarianism is no longer needed, because the kingdoms of this world—kingdoms mental and physical—are become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ.

THE MAKING OF THE UNION SIGNAL

"Here comes the postman!" The little white cart turns into Chicago avenue, and the horse, with an accustomed air, stops under the historic elms in front of 1730. With his big load, Mr. Travis, the postman, enters National W. C. T. U. Headquarters where deft fingers speedily assort the mail into piles to be distributed to the different offices. That portion which is intended for the Editorial and Circulation departments of THE UNION SIGNAL is our chief concern. It is taken across to the handsome new Literature Building, the Circulation package being left with that department on the first floor, while the Editorial mail is carried up the broad light stairway to the well-equipped offices on the second floor.

The managing editor opens one envelope after another with happy anticipations of surprises in the way of literary masterpieces, news of prohibition victories, novel and ingenious plans of work which may be contained in her letters. Not often is she disappointed, for almost every delivery of the postman brings to her something of value in news, stories, words of appreciation, or friendly letters from her co-workers. The contents of these various communications are read, and classified as of immediate importance or to be reserved for more careful perusal. Every manuscript is read and re-read, and the decision as to its availability for the paper is determined not alone on its merit as a literary production or as good news, but from the standpoint of its value to our organization work. After its acceptance, it is carefully edited and prepared as "copy," in accordance with the exacting requirements of the printer. If the writers of well-phrased, neat typewritten manuscript could hear the appreciative words spoken of it, they would be repaid for the trouble of preparation. The marketable value of an article, let it be said, is to some degree determined by the work the editors are obliged to put upon it. Let no one imagine that the surgical operations performed upon articles and news are inspired by any less worthy motive than a desire to reduce them to such dimensions as will permit them to fit

(Continued on Page Seven)

Editorial Department

In the corner at the right is the desk of the Managing Editor

Circulation Department

Across the room, near the ceiling, are the flags of countries where there are Union Signal Subscribers. At the left, is the desk of the list clerk; at the right are sample copies of the Union Signal.

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter IX

When James Otis entered the room he was deeply affected. He had imagined the day when he would ask Celia's father for his beloved child, but never had he pictured anything like this.

"Your nurse tells us you are better, sir, and we shall soon have you out of this, I trust," he said.

Mr. Rudolph gave one long, searching look into the face of the man bending over him, then asked Celia to replace the bandage. "You look like your picture," he said, groping for the young man's hand and seeming satisfied when the strong clasp closed upon his. "Cely tells me that you—and she—"

"That we love each other, and with your permission, we hope to marry as soon as I can make a suitable home for her." Mr. Otis was accustomed to stating a point clearly and distinctly.

"I am glad—very glad. It was good of you—to come. I believe you will be good—to my Cely. She is very—precious—to me."

"She is precious to me also, sir. Her happiness shall be my first thought and care."

"Your voice sounds good—and strong—and earnest," said Mr. Rudolph. "Cely—put your hand—in mine—there—my son, my dear children." The feeble voice trailed off into silence.

A day or two more of hope, of untiring attention to every detail connected with the sick room, and then it became apparent that Mr. Rudolph's end was near. There were internal injuries which could not be located, and the strong man's strength was of no avail.

"Cely—Cely—," he said in an agonized whisper, "I've never—brought you up—to pray—Cely—but I wish—you'd pray now."

"Darling Father, the pitiful Saviour cannot refuse to hear us." Celia sank down beside the bed, and with her dear one's hand closely clasped in hers, she poured out her first audible prayer, into the ear of Him who is mighty to save.

"Cely—He heard—I'm sure He did," whispered the dying man. "I've never done—much good—and I'm—sorry—He knows—." The voice failed and after a few moments Celia realized that she was fatherless.

Mr. Rudolph had shown much wisdom and forethought in conducting his business, setting aside a certain amount to be used in his brewing interests, while the rest was invested so judiciously that no taint of evil could cling to it. Celia's heart was glad within her when this was revealed, and she at once set her mind to work devising some way in which the funds, the source of which was so abhorrent to her, might be used.

"Why not build and endow a temperance library for the town?" suggested Mr. Otis, thoughtfully. "It would be an invaluable gift for the young people, dealing as it would with every phase of the question, in history, fiction and every other form in which it can be presented."

"Oh, thank you for the suggestion," cried Celia, her eyes bright with interest and pleasure, "and some of the rooms could be fitted up for temperance club rooms."

"A fine idea," responded Mr. Otis, heartily, "and what is left over can be invested as a permanent fund for keeping up the enterprise."

"Without doubt there is need enough for such a work," sighed Celia. "Poor Papa!"

"Yes, one brewery in a town can scatter seeds which it will take years to eradicate, but cheer up, my dear, we will do what we can. The past is in God's hands, the future is all before us."

"I think my father saw this before he went, and he would be glad to see the evil he left behind him counteracted," remarked Celia, wistfully. "There was so much that was noble and good in dear Papa. I am glad, James, that you could see him and realize something of what he was to me." She lifted tear-dimmed eyes to his.

"I can never be thankful enough," replied Mr. Otis, earnestly. "When Constance telephoned me, I was stunned for a moment with the thought of your sorrow, then the plan of going with you flashed into my mind like an inspiration, and I have never had a doubt since of its being God's plan as well as mine."

"I feel, James, that I can never again be just the same careless, light-hearted girl," Celia replied. "That prayer, uttered in the very presence of the death angel, has somehow changed life for me. God seemed so far away before that; He is so near now, and as I have always gone to my earthly father with all my perplexities and cares, now I want to take every interest and burden to my heavenly Father."

There were many details to arrange, many legal forms to be observed. Mr. Otis proved himself a tower of strength to Celia in these matters. Although Mr. Otis knew that Celia was a rich man's daughter, he had little idea of the magnitude of the Rudolph estate, and one day after a conference with the lawyer, he came to Celia greatly depressed.

"If I had known half of what I do now, I should never have dared to ask you to marry me," he said gloomily. "I have always despised a fortune hunter."

"But you asked me before you knew, so you are fully exonerated, dear James. I am glad, too, for I should not like to be loved for my money. As it is, we will put it to work where it will do good, and make others happy as well as ourselves. Think how many lives we can make brighter."

"I told your father that I would make a home for you, but how can I, in the face of your great wealth?"

"You shall, and I will wait patiently until you can. There are nearly three more years of school, and I am more anxious than ever to prepare myself for the future that is before us. You and I are all the world to each other—the money is only an incident."

"A rattling big incident, I should say," James replied.

Mrs. Watson and Eliza were placed in charge of the house, and Celia left the scene of her sorrow without the pain of breaking familiar associations.

Upon her return to school, the loving sympathy of her school-mates and members of the faculty helped her to bear her grief.

Constance had much to tell her of what had been done at her home during the holidays. "We missed you and James sorely, but I was glad that he was with you, dear. Mother wished me to tell you that your generous gift had helped the temperance cause materially, and it had proven an inspiration to others to give liberally also."

"I am so glad to know that, Constance. I had a touching reminder of the Flower Mission work at home, after it became known what the brewery funds were to be used for in Branscomb. Mrs. Baldwin, the president of the union, was at the station when we went away, with a long florist's box. 'I fear we have sometimes misjudged you, my dear,' she said in a sweet motherly tone, which went straight to my heart, 'and I want you to know that we are sorry for you and that we love you.' James opened the box after we were on our way, and there were the loveliest lilies I had ever seen."

"It was a beautiful thing to do," remarked Connie thoughtfully, "but it is only one incident of many where hearts are touched and made lighter through the precious ministry of flowers."

Constance learned with delight that Celia was sometime to become her cousin, and the enthusiastic girls made many plans, not selfish nor frivolous, but altruistic and worthy of themselves. Constance was deeply moved when Celia came and knelt beside her for the evening prayer, and in that quiet hour the two found a fresh bond of union.

Celia plunged into her books with such devotion, that the days passed rapidly, and she soon made up for lost time and was able to qualify for the next year's work. "It will not seem like the same place with another room-mate," she said mournfully to Constance, as Commencement approached.

"No, dear, but you can be the help and strength to some one who needs you, that you say I have been to you. How beautiful it is that each one of us has an influence which may go far into the life of another. I, too, dreaded the new room-mate, after I heard that Cornelia was not coming back, but see how my dread has been changed to a sweet friendship, which I trust will last our lifetime, and even beyond."

"You always do me good, Connie," cried Celia earnestly. "I trust our Father to send someone to take your place while we are separated."

A few weeks more, and then came the final rush of the Commencement, with the events and exercises so dear to the collegiate heart. Mrs. Farrell and the doctor were coming to see Constance graduated, and Mr. Otis was to be there for the last day. In consequence, both girls were busy with plans for the entertainment. In spite of the pleasures of the occasion, Celia was often sad and lonely at the thought that her father would not be a proud witness of her own graduation, as they had so often planned. The sad truth that he had gone from her never to return, seemed unreal to her at times, and the hot tears often filled her eyes as she said to herself, "Dear Papa. I hope you see your little girl, and know that you are not forgotten."

Constance had been chosen valedictorian of her class, and knowing that she would on that account be conspicuous, she spent many anxious moments over the question of a graduation gown. Celia entered into all her plans for the purchase of a simple dress, and not until the arrival of Mrs. Farrell did she present to Constance her beautiful Commencement gift—a gown far more exquisite and elegant than any the doctor's daughter had possessed.

"Oh, Celia," she gasped in her utter surprise, "it is too lovely for me."

"Nothing can be too beautiful for you, Connie. I am to have one exactly like it for myself."

"Since Celia puts it that way, my dear, you can only accept the gift she offers in the same spirit," observed Mrs. Farrell.

"I shall always love to wear it for your sake, Celia," said Constance, turning from the mirror with shining eyes. "But how could you get a gown to fit me so perfectly?"

"Ask Madame Manton," laughed Celia. "By the way, you will find your old blue muslin in the closet on the third hook from the corner. I do not believe that you have missed it."

Photograph by Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp

Workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters—Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National Treasurer, and the Managing Editor, in the center of the group.

(Continued from Page Five)

comfortably into the crowded pages of the paper. Nothing is more heartily welcomed than brief paragraphs which tell in a newsy, interesting fashion of work accomplished, or methods inaugurated that will be helpfully suggestive to other workers.

When the copy has been properly edited, it is entrusted to the round-faced, fleet-footed urchin employed by the printer to act as the link between his establishment and the editorial rooms. The skilful fingers of the linotype operators soon transcribe the material sent, upon long sheets of galley proof, two copies of which, in white and yellow, are returned to the editors. The yellow is used for the purpose of making it into page "dummies," and the white, with its wide margins, for corrections and changes. Making up the paper is a fascinating piece of work, but it is also a perplexing one, for frequently the editor is obliged to spend much valuable time on the "fitting in" process, and sometimes, to accomplish that purpose, she must eliminate excellent lines from an article. The page "dummies," with the corrected galley proof, are returned to the printer, and the make-up man, with these as his guide, quickly assembles sixteen neatly printed pages. These must be carefully read before the final o. k. of the editor assures the printer that the paper is ready for the press.

During the making of the paper, the Circulation department has been no less busy in preparing to get it to the subscriber. The heavy mail addressed to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* goes first to the office of the Circulation Manager, where it is assorted. The postmaster's notices of change of address, or orders to discontinue the paper because the subscriber has "moved and left no address," and the postal card changes of address, requests for sample copies, and other inquiries are first carefully read and each is sent to the proper desk to receive immediate attention.

The letters are then opened and a blue pencil marks the amount of money contained therein, whether it is a draft, postal or express order, currency, coin, stamps, or, alas, a personal check upon which exchange must be paid, thus making it worth less to the receiver than to the sender. Each letter is scrutinized to see that the full postoffice address of the sender is given; if not, it is supplied, if possible, from the envelope. There is not time to tell of the letters intended for some other department, or sometimes for people in other states, which come to this desk; of the letters in which personal messages or business matters for other offices are so intermingled, that the parts intended for others must be copied. All that is another story.

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp
Circulation Manager

Each money letter is then given an "order number" and the name of the writer and the amount sent is entered in a large cash book; the letter is dated, and if it should be receipted is passed to another desk for that purpose. After it is receipted, if it asks for samples, pays for special copies, or bears the request that the subscriptions be credited to some special person, it goes to another desk, where these matters receive attention. The subscription letters then go to the list clerk, who assorts them by states and looks up each name by the postoffice given, to see if it is a renewal of a subscription now on our list or is a new one. If she does not find the name and address exactly as given in the letter, it is entered on the card record as a new subscription. These cards give the name and address of the subscriber, the date the subscription was received, the date it expires and the order number of the letter. There is also a place on the cards for three changes of address with record of the person by whom and the date when the change was ordered. The letter receives check marks at each desk to show that everything called for has been done. It is then carefully filed, that, if needed, it may be quickly referred to.

The subscription cards are next taken to another light, airy, well ventilated room where a stencil is cut for each one, and these stencils, and also the cards, are carefully filed by state and by postoffice in the cases provided.

On the Saturday preceding the date of mailing the paper, the stencils are put into a machine whose perfect mechanism never ceases to charm those who have it in charge. At the rate of one hundred and fifty per minute, the names on the cards are printed on the wrappers which the machine cuts and places in a neat pile. These wrappers are then "stripped" by the quick fingered girls, who place a strip of paper a little longer than the wrapper between the names of the different postoffices. On Tuesday morning these wrappers are taken to the printing office and on Thursday, they go out north, south, east, west and to other countries, carrying the papers to nearly 24,000 subscribers.

These wrappers (divided into piles, separated by the strips of paper indicating the points to which they are to be sent) are put into the hands of an expert mailing clerk at the printing establishment, who is responsible for having the papers so "made up" for proper distribution in the postoffice, as to insure prompt delivery to even the remotest points. These addressed wrappers are then distributed among a force of girl mailers, who enclose in each a UNION SIGNAL. When they come to a strip indicating that they are at the end of a list of subscribers for a certain town, they pass the wrapped papers to a boy, who ties them in a bundle, places them with

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Addressing Machine

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

CIRCULATION MANAGER, MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

Address all letters and manuscript intended for the editors to The Editorial Department, THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill. Unavailable manuscripts will be returned only when sufficient postage accompanies the request.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS may commence with any issue.

The Date on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires.

PAPERS will be discontinued unless otherwise ordered.

REMITTANCES should always be made in the safest manner available to the remitter. Register cash remittances.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Give both your old and your new address when you desire a change.

PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
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Address all business communications to

The UNION SIGNAL,
Evanston, Illinois.

Entered at Evanston, Ill., postoffice as second-class matter.

Evanston, Illinois, February 1, 1912

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

Have you started petitions to your Senators and Congressmen? If not, this should be attended to immediately. Read what our Legislative superintendent in her Washington Letter, writes of the bill. Send to Mrs. M. D. Ellis, 522 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for petition blanks. She writes that the demand for these blanks is so great that postage must be sent with all orders.

It is a pleasure to be able in this issue to give to our readers messages from three of our former managing editors of recent years. We had hoped to have one from Miss Margaret Sudduth, but owing to belated mails, our request did not reach her in time for a response. Since laying down the editorial pen, Miss Sudduth has distinguished herself in "dry" farming in the West, and has recently been awarded a prize for the finest improved ranch of this character in Montana.

Our Duty to Our Own

A certain obligation is inherent in the mere fact of possession. If a man owns a horse, it is his duty, as well as to his interest to see that the horse is well cared for. Property rights are synonymous with property obligations. The man or woman who owns large tracts of land in any given community owes to it certain duties, which cannot be wholly covered by taxation. The old feudal system was founded upon a great truth, and "*noblesse oblige*" is still the motto of all who recognize the obligation which is inherent with power, whether that power comes from knowledge, wealth, position or from any other source.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union owns and controls its two official organs, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. What follows as a necessary corollary of this statement? That we are under obligations to these papers and to the great constituency which has a share in their ownership. It is the duty of every woman who wears the white ribbon to do her part towards making our possessions a credit to our society and a blessing to the world.

Surely that seems a simple proposition and those which logically succeed it are equally simple. We can perform our duty towards our official organs only as we give them proper support. We can give them proper support only as we ourselves become subscribers, as we take and read and then do our utmost to influence others to take and read our papers. If we fail to do this we are failing in a manifest duty. Would we let our own children starve or go without adequate clothing? But THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* are the children of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If *we* do not provide for their needs, who will? If *we* do not take an interest in extending their influence, who can? Is it not as true of these children of the brain and heart, as of children of flesh and blood that "if any man provide not for his own, he has denied the faith and is worse than unfaithful?"

One Thing Which Cannot Be Shaken

One is often surprised at the unexpected turns in the tide of reform. Perhaps it would be more exact to say, at the unexpected twist in the minds of reformers. For example, there has this year been presented to the Legislature of one of our sovereign states, a bill bearing the signatures of two of the most prominent temperance clergymen in the state—men whose voices are lifted up everywhere against the legalized liquor traffic, who speak for prohibition and who have been regarded as strong towers for the cause; and yet this bill asks for nothing less than the state control of the liquor traffic.

What does it mean? It is difficult to explain, but doubtless the explanation lies almost wholly in the fact that the human mind finds waiting its most difficult task. We see so clearly what ought to be done; we long so eagerly for the fulfillment of the dreams which we know to be righteous, that, when the "vision tarries" too long, we grow impatient and no longer "wait for it." Some specious plan suggests itself which promises a little more speedy solution of the problem, and we are drawn aside, despite the too obvious fact that the new plan is very clearly a lowering of the standard of principle, a compromise with the evil we have for years been fighting. "Lord, what fools we mortals be!" said Shakespeare, and in no way do we show our folly more frequently than in the eagerness with which we turn to the new plan, even though it be an inferior one, because it promises a speedier fulfillment than the old.

To the credit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union be it said that we have never been of the number who thus turn aside. At the beginning we set as the goal of our hope and the supreme end of our effort, total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and Nation. We have never wavered in our allegiance to that two-fold ideal. We have worked for local option, in territories where that was the only measure presented, but always with the express statement that we worked for local option only as a means to an end. The voice of the siren has not dulled our ears, nor the allurements of the specious deceiver blinded our eyes. Far more truly and more universally than when the words were first penned does the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stand for "the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law." "Having done all," we thus stand and will stand until the final victory.

FRIENDLY COMMENT

The last UNION SIGNAL was worth the price of the paper for the year. The Frances Willard Union of New York City is going to appoint one of our very best members to look after renewals, new subscriptions and the general interests of our publications.—*Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, New York City.*

You certainly are making THE UNION SIGNAL helpful and I have been mightily pleased with the recent numbers.—*Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president, West Virginia W. C. T. U.*

"I greatly appreciate the splendid paper you are giving us," writes Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, the president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

THE UNION SIGNAL was never better nor more interesting than at the present time, and it must prove a great benefit and impetus to the work.—*Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, National superintendent Purity in Literature and Art.*

I want to congratulate you on the splendid paper you are giving us. It seems to me to grow better and better.—*Mrs. Florence D. Richard, Leipsic, Ohio.*

SPEAKERS LACK EXPERIENCE

We are credibly informed that the army register shows the leading speakers at the New York meeting for the restoration of the canteen have not had such actual experience among the enlisted men of the army as would enable them to understand the real situation. Dr. Seaman, never having been in the regular service, could not be expected to know the conditions. While a great traveler, his service consisted of only two years with a volunteer regiment which was ordered to Porto Rico, and he has never been with the rank and file under normal conditions. We understand that General Burbank, the husband of Mrs. James Burbank, was retired shortly after the Spanish-American war began, and General Roe, husband of Mrs. Roe, one of the speakers, served only two years in the regular service and resigned in 1870.

Mr. Ratcliffe, the expert mailing clerk and his assistants, at the Bowman Publishing Co., wrapping and preparing the Union Signal for mailing

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all others going in the same general direction, and encloses them in a mail-bag, which bears a tag giving instructions to the railway mail clerk to leave at a certain point. These sacks are then loaded in a wagon and delivered to the postoffice authorities, who charge the UNION SIGNAL postage according to the weight of the papers.

Did space permit, there are many other interesting details which could be told of the work done in THE UNION SIGNAL offices in preparing ammunition for the protection of the home. The force of happy-hearted workers who value highly the opportunity for service to the great organization of which they are a part and which they love, is daily striving to bring to pass this prayer, "May we with the light of knowledge and of truth, dispel the darkness of ignorance and of prejudice, and so hasten the glad day when every home shall be protected and when prohibition shall triumph in all the nation."

Furnace where metal for linotype machines is melted

The linotype operators in the rear—the "make-up" man in the foreground—Mr Blum, the foreman, standing beside his desk

A WELCOME VISITOR

The weekly visits of THE UNION SIGNAL are sorely missed. It never was my purpose to allow my subscription to lapse; I simply overlooked the important matter. Please be so kind as to start your welcome weekly visits at once. You are still a mighty power for good in this land of ours; you are doing a great work. We bid you "God-speed."—*R. E. L. Harris, Pastor Woodlawn Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga.*

QUOTATIONS FROM MISS WILLARD CONCERNING THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

In 1882 she wrote: "First in importance is our National organ, the literary outgrowth and exponent of the Crusade, but it's a most neglected child."

"Each woman who wears the white ribbon is as responsible to make our paper all we wish it to be as the exponent of our principles and aims as is any other woman among us, for our noble and earnest-hearted editors are only the mouthpieces of our desires and purpose."

"If you wish people to act right they must think right. If they think right, they must read right, read the right kind of books and papers."

When *The Signal* and *Our Union* united to form THE UNION SIGNAL, Miss Willard wrote, "My heart is thankful as I write the new name of our organ for the first time. It is as if two armies of allies had effected a junction and in united phalanx were marching on the foe. It is a strong move, and conducts to a strategic position." Truly she would rejoice with us now in the new junction whereby the W. C. T. U. of Florida, Virginia, and Montana all march in a solid phalanx to the orders transmitted by their chosen leaders through THE UNION SIGNAL.

"Early on February 17, the last day God let us have her with us, she remembered it was time for her 'letter from home' as she always called THE UNION SIGNAL, and sweetly said: 'Please let me sit up and let me have our beautiful SIGNAL.'" — *"The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard."*

I wish to thank you for the help you are to me through THE UNION SIGNAL, for I can no more do without it than I can without my church paper. It should enter the home of every W. C. T. U. woman.—*Mrs. K. Clark, Algona, Iowa.*

HOW TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH WHITE RIBBONERS

An Illinois comrade who attended her first National Convention last November was much surprised to find the experience not at all novel. "The convention proceedings were just as I expected them to be, all the dear sisters looked and acted exactly as I imagined they would, and I felt as if I had been attending National conventions for years. So eagerly and so carefully had I read every word of the Convention issues of THE UNION SIGNAL, as well as all other numbers, that I seemed to be well acquainted with our women, and their pictures helped me to recognize them when I saw them at Milwaukee."

A FAMILY THAT APPRECIATES THE UNION SIGNAL

Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, vice-president-at-large of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., has reason to be proud of her family. Six of her children have married and established "white ribbon" homes, and each of the six families takes THE UNION SIGNAL.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

"When I am entertained at a W. C. T. U. convention," writes a subscriber, "it is my custom, upon my return home, to send a subscription to either THE UNION SIGNAL or *Crusader Monthly* to my hostess, as a souvenir of the pleasant time enjoyed in her home."

THE UNION SIGNAL is a dear good paper, and while it is entertaining, it is also very instructive, and keeps us in touch with the whole world's temperance movement. It is also encouraging to learn from its pages that there are workers who are very much alive, and it inspires us to "press on" and do what we can.—*Mrs. J. E. G. Lewis, Frazee, Minn.*

The Union Signal on the press

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

Our department is engaged this year in a great educational campaign. If, through our efforts, a wide reading is given to the information contained in each issue of our National official papers, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, it will interest those who are at present indifferent and enlist their assistance in securing total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation.

To encourage a wider reading among those not members of our organization, THE UNION SIGNAL is now publishing a monthly Campaign Edition, at only twenty-five cents per year.

Each local superintendent is urged to bring this Educational Campaign, and the Campaign Edition as a potent factor in it, to the immediate attention of her union. Effective educational work in each community should be commenced before the local campaign for prohibition is launched.

While placing as many Campaign Edition subscriptions as possible, we must not fail to continue faithful work for enlarging THE UNION SIGNAL family, to the members of which the paper is a weekly visitor. Every member of our organization needs to read the paper—her own paper. It is the privilege of the local superintendent to make this possible by a careful following-up of subscription renewals, and tactful but persistent invitations to non-subscribers to become readers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The Young Crusader should be found in every home where there are children. It is needed in the school room and the Sunday school. It is our work to widely extend its circle of influence.

The state superintendent who, on or before March 1, 1912, sends me the address of the most local superintendents of this department in her state, will receive $5.00, as a token of appreciation of her work. If each local superintendent will immediately report to her state superintendent, she will have done her part to bring this premium to her state.

The state superintendent who receives and reports to me by October 1, 1912, the largest percentage of reports from local union superintendents, will receive $5.00 at the Portland Convention. The percentage will be based on the number of unions in the state, not on the number who have superintendents. The local superintendent should keep a careful report of her work and send it to the state superintendent before September 15, 1912.

Our 1912 watchword is **"REACH OUT!"** Reach out in the Educational Campaign. Reach out in securing new readers for our papers. Through letters, personal influence, your state paper, in every way **"REACH OUT!"**

Evanston, Illinois.

HEALTH AND HEREDITY

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

All who read the communication from Margaret Dye Ellis in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 3, will know that the first bill to be introduced in the Senate was Senator Owen's in reference to a U. S. Government Department of Health. All state superintendents, also state presidents and workers, have been notified and have received copies of the resolution passed in annual Convention at Milwaukee, which was as follows:

"We cordially approve of the movement for a National Department of Health at Washington, believing that such a department would be in the interests of the people in matters of pure food, unadulterated drugs and sanitation, that it would regulate the inspection of milk, meats, and water supply; thereby leading to a lessened infant mortality and to the prevention of disease.

"We urge this measure with the understanding that such a department shall in no sense represent any school of medicine."

Please note suggestions on this and other matters pertaining to Health and Heredity department work:

(a) Work for the above resolution both nationally and for what it covers in local intent and purpose.

(b) Work for your life, your home, your community, your milk, water, ice-supply, your markets and shops and bakeries—for purity and cleanliness. Burn or bury garbage and scatter the dumps!

(c) Eliminate pests: as the house-fly, mosquitos, and all carriers of infection and disease.

(d) Work for pure food supplies; food reform; examine labels—mal-nutrition, carelessness and neglect are great allies of the liquor traffic—as also excess in meat supply, spices, and highly seasoned foods.

(e) Distribute literature to fight dirt, disease, drunkenness—charts, posters, leaflets; sanitary maxims; preventive methods in Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tonsilitis,—the alcoholic appetite, and the drink habit.

(f) Work for *atmosphere* "pure, holy, and undefiled."

Vindication of Dr. Wiley

The tariff, and the next President of the United States, are exceedingly complex matters—and the wonder grows! but, there is no manner of doubt that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley will be vindicated by the Government whose servant he is. The investigation is completed and before this writing is in print will, without doubt, be submitted to Congress.

The report is by the committee on expenditures, on its investigation of the Bureau of Chemistry.

The special charge was that Dr. Wiley had a secret agreement with Dr. Rusby of New York by which he was to be paid contrary to law.

Look out for some such results as these:

1. Dr. Wiley will be unhampered in the enforcement of the Pure Food Law—his authority will be supreme.

2. The Remsen Referee Board, of doubtful legality, is likely to have its services dispensed with, its contribution to scientific analysis being hardly worth while, whether one considers the salaries paid, or the benefit to the people.

3. The Secretary of Agriculture and vice-president of the Brewers' Association will no longer be vested with judicial functions connected with Pure Food law enforcement.

4. The Bureau of Chemistry will undergo a process of elimination, and obstructionists to the best administrative method will be removed.

In the meantime the battle for the highest and best in human conditions goes on apace.

"Bodies First; Then Minds," is the New Year slogan of Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools. She said in a church address:

"We have come to believe that it is more important to build the body of the youth until it reaches as near physical perfection as possible, than it is to devote so much time toward development in mental attainments."

And we know by that, she means that the right training of the body will include the best, or is more likely to in mental and spiritual athletics.

"Definite Things to Do," is a leaflet of vivid application to 1912. There are others, posters, postals, etc. Ten cents for postage will bring samples, new or old, or both, and please remember the old is always new in a growing constituency.

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

CANTEEN ARGUMENTS DEMOLISHED

COL. L. MERVIN MAUS
Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army

The article of Colonel Maus, which appeared in *The Journal of The American Medical Association*, of January 13, is so able and convincing a reply to statements made in the petition which has been presented to Congress for the restoration of the army canteen, that we reprint a large part of it.—[EDITOR.]

I take off my hat to the galaxy of brilliant men whose names appear in the petition to the Senate and House of Representatives, all of whom are eminent in their specialties, but know little of the sociologic condition of the soldier and his environment. "Let the shoemaker stick to his last," is an adage well worth observing. While these gentlemen are eminent in their own specialties, I feel that their knowledge of army conditions does not warrant them as witnesses in this important matter. The arguments used in the petition consist of statistics on venereal diseases taken from articles or books on such subjects, and refer exclusively to civil life. I cannot see what bearing they have on the soldiers. These statistics show that venereal diseases are exceedingly wide-spread; in fact, are appalling in civil life, and they do not represent one-half of the terrible story. There are no statistics on venereal diseases from civil life that are trustworthy. Those printed are purely guess-work, and do not represent the actual condition. It would be impossible also to obtain the statistics on alcoholism in civil life, for the reason that the vast majority of men who go on sprees, and even suffer from delirium tremens, are not taken up in the vital statistics of their communities.

Statistics Given Practically Worthless

The statistics bearing on venereal diseases in foreign armies, which appear in this petition, are practically worthless and do not represent those conditions there. It is a well-known fact that many of the foreign armies do not entertain on the sick report the ordinary cases of gonorrhea, chancroids and non-active stages of syphilis; it is likewise known that in some of the armies, reported in this petition, only the most serious cases of venereal diseases are taken up and made record of. Three-fourths of the men in some of those armies suffering from gonorrhea, chancroids and syphilitic conditions perform duty and are never reported by the surgeon at all. The venereal statistics of our army at present are honest, and show to the world conditions that exist in that regard. Heretofore the statistics on that subject were of little value, as they did not represent the true condition, for the reason that no examinations of the men were made previous to the last ten years, and hence from two-thirds to three-fourths of the diseases were concealed.

Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, calls attention in his letter to the unfortunate condition of the wives and children of the soldiers who become infected, but does not know that soldiers, as a rule, have no wives and children. With the exception of a few of the high-ranking, non-commissioned officers, soldiers are not permitted to marry and are not supplied with quarters in which to live. The character of the high ranking non-commissioned officer who is allowed to marry is practically as good as that of the commissioned officers, and the best class of civilians. I call attention to this matter to show that few people know anything about army life except those who live "on the reservations," and learn, by experience.

The contention that desertions result from absence of beer in the canteen is purely chimerical. I believe it would be a good thing for the United States Government to lose all men who cannot get along without their glass of beer. To show that the absence of beer has nothing whatever to do with the desertions of the men, I desire to call attention to the great number of desertions which occurred during the past summer in Texas. Hundreds of men were sent there as recruits from Chicago to fill up the division on duty there at the time. I myself saw notices of fifty desertions at a time of men who had reached there as recruits, and deserted a few days after reaching Texas. These men belonged to that irresponsible class suffering from "*wanderlust*," instability of character, and who would never make a success of life, no matter what vocation they followed.

> The United States Government has imposed on army officers a holy obligation, and the parents of our young soldiers have entrusted us with the c re of their sons. Shall we be true to that trust or not? Shall we place temptation before young men who have left their parents' roofs—young men who have never tasted alcoholic drinks in their lives? The answer is too obvious to need reply.

The last contention made by the advocates of restoration of beer, is: that, without its sale in army posts, vile saloons and low brothels spring up in the neighborhood, in which the morals of the men are affected and their health destroyed. Every army officer knows that the sale of beer in a canteen has nothing whatever to do with the establishment of saloons and brothels in the neighborhood of the posts, no more than it has to do with the establishment of such places in cities. I remember well during my service at Sam Houston, Texas (1893 to 1897), that the entire post was flanked by saloons and brothels, although the beer canteen was in full blast. Within fifty feet of the front gate stood one of the largest of such saloons, and there was not a square around the immediate garrison that did not contain one or more of such places. During my service at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor (1897 and 1898), at which post the canteen officer was execedingly active in the sale of beer to the men, giving them credit up to $11 or $12 per month of their pay, the garrison was surrounded by the lowest kind of gin mills and brothels. These establishments have nothing whatever to do with the case in question, and should have no effect in the argument. Recently, at a lecture in the Men's League of Chicago, I was told that there were 150,000 drunkards and 50,000 narcotic addicts in Chicago, where you will find in many places three to four saloons in each square.

How About the Other Man's Son?

In conclusion, I desire to say that I am gratified to learn the personal attitude Dr. Keen takes in regard to the personal use of alcoholics, and only regret that he does not feel the same way toward the young soldier. In discussing this subject with one of the most eminent physicians of Chicago a few days ago, who is in favor of the restoration of beer to the canteen, I was informed by him that he had promised his son, who is now 15 years old, $20,000, the day he reached the age of 25, provided he had never touched alcoholics. I asked him what he thought of the other man's son, for whom he advocated beer. In reply, he could only shrug his shoulders.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS IMPOSED ON ARMY OFFICERS A HOLY OBLIGATION, AND THE PARENTS OF OUR YOUNG SOLDIERS HAVE ENTRUSTED US WITH THE CARE OF THEIR SONS. SHALL WE BE TRUE TO THAT TRUST OR NOT? Shall we place temptation before young men who have left their parents' roofs—young men who have never tasted alcoholic drinks in their lives? The answer is too obvious to need reply. The statistics used in this letter are taken from the annual reports of the surgeon-general of the army to the Secretary of War from 1867 to 1910.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

FROM PROHIBITION OKLAHOMA TO PROHIBITION MAINE

New Year greetings to Mrs. Stevens continue to come from Oklahoma, not only from hundreds of white ribbon comrades of that state but from men prominent in official life and from women occupying high positions in various women's organizations.

The instigator and the chairman of the committee which arranged for this remarkable shower from Oklahoma was Mrs. N. M. Carter of Guthrie. It furnishes gratifying testimony that the W. C. T. U. and its great principles have many staunch friends in Oklahoma, who will not only help to hold prohibition in that state but will nobly aid in the start for nation-wide prohibition.

Notable among the messages are the following:

From Congressman Dick T. Morgan

"I desire to join with your thousands of friends in Oklahoma, and extend to you greetings of the season. I have profound admiration for the great work which you and your organization are doing in the cause of temperance and humanity and I trust that 1912 will excel all previous years in the progress of your organization."

General Federation of Women's Clubs

"May you continue long in health and strength for the great work of temperance. It is winning its way at a marvelous rate and the time is coming, at no very distant date, when the whole map of the United States will be 'white.' Most cordial greetings for the New Year. Mrs. John Threadgill, treasurer General Federation of Women's Clubs."

Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs

"The Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs extends good wishes for 1912. We are 6,000 strong and we are working shoulder to shoulder with the great organization which you represent, for all things which pertain to the happiness, health, purity and virtue of our young people. In convention assembled we have passed resolutions looking to the better enforcement of prohibition laws, the retention of the same on our statute books, laws to wipe out the white slave traffic, laws demanding a clean bill of health before receiving a marriage certificate. Are we not fighting the same common enemies? God bless you and give you wisdom and grace to carry forward the great work in which you are engaged. Cordially and fraternally yours, Myrtle A. McDougal, President Oklahoma Federation Women's Clubs."

MAINE EDUCATORS HEAR MRS. DAVIS

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, recently spent two weeks in Maine, speaking twenty-eight times. Arrangements were made by the state superintendent of schools for her to address several teachers' conventions. She also spoke at the State University, the Bangor Theological Seminary, at all except two of the Normal schools, and in some of the colleges. In several towns the superintendents of schools arranged for the pupils to assemble and listen to her, and everywhere she has been cordially received and has won high commendation from the educators who have heard her. At the close of one of her addresses, a man well qualified to judge said: "That is the most powerful argument for prohibition I have ever heard, although she did not even mention the word prohibition. People who are intelligent enough to know the true nature and effect of alcohol must be ready to prohibit its sale for beverage purposes."

THE ARMY CANTEEN

MRS. ELLA BOOLE
President New York W. C. T. U.

A meeting for the restoration of the sale of wine and beer in the Army canteen was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, January 16, under the auspices of the National League for the Civic Education of Women. The call was signed by prominent men and women, some of whom are connected with the Army. The room was well filled with influential people. Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, the president of the League, which is really the Anti-Suffrage society, introduced Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer as presiding officer. Mrs. James Burbank read the petition for the restoration of the sale of wine and beer in the canteen which has been presented to Congress, and which was signed by 2,400 women, wives and daughters of officers and enlisted men. Mrs. Roe, Dr. Seaman, several clergymen, chaplains and some resident pastors also spoke. The W. C. T. U. was given full credit for the present law, and it was called a great mistake of well meaning women.

Nearly all the arguments presented are included in two documents which were distributed at the meeting, and which should be in the hands of all who discuss the question publicly. These documents were the speech of Hon. Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, on February 28, and a reprint of an article by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, in the *North American Review*, on "The Restoration of the Army Canteen—a Moral and Sanitary Necessity." All who spoke approached the subject from the standpoint of the moderate drinker, and not from that of the total abstainer. No one mentioned that the moderate use of beer was in any sense harmful or dangerous; in fact, all who spoke seemed to look upon it as a necessity. The chief argument presented was, that doing away with the sale of wine and beer had resulted in the opening of a large number of vile places on the outside.

The answer to this is that many of these bad places existed before the passage of the Anti-Canteen Law, and that they are all under civil control. Their character is similar to other places in other parts of the communities, where there are equal opportunities for securing trade. As the presence of these places militates against the discipline and health of the Army, Congress has the right to interfere, and should pass a law prohibiting the sale of all alcoholics within five miles of any camp or fort, as was recommended at our last National Convention.

Particular emphasis was placed on the fearful increase in venereal diseases in the Army, and this was attributed to the fact that immoral women frequented the bad saloons where the men were obliged to go for drinks. The figures given were appalling, but we are reminded that specialists state this increase is not confined to the army.

NO APOLOGY TO MAKE

Nothing is more gratifying to the editors than the knowledge that the material furnished by the paper is being used and put into circulation by local workers. Evidence of this fact was found in a recent number of *The Holley* (N. Y.) *Standard*, which gave over four of its valuable columns to the annual address of the president of the Orleans county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Cora V. Munger. This address contained numerous quotations from THE UNION SIGNAL, and in explanation, Mrs. Munger said, "I have no apology to make for quoting so freely from our National paper. I have done so for a purpose, and, were there time to do so, I could go on indefinitely showing you how it keeps its readers in touch with up-to-date conditions the world over." In another place, she remarks, "Let me give you a few items of interest gleaned from THE UNION SIGNAL. So many of you do not have the paper and do not realize its great worth to the individual members. It gives us a broader and fuller interest in the work going on in the world about us, and we must have it in order to take the deepest interest in our own locality, where we are in a great measure responsible for conditions."

THIS WASHER MUST PAY for ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

H. L. BARKER

1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

526 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH DAKOTA IN THE LEAD

MRS. MARY E. CHENEY

Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Cheney is one of the most valued workers of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. She holds the position of assistant recording secretary, and for years has had charge of subscriptions to the official papers. Mrs. Cheney last year won the first prize of $5.00 for the best state report of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers.

Mrs. Estella M. Lacy, Lacy, S. D.

Mrs. Lacy commenced her W. C. T. U. work in the Sioux Falls Y, under the leadership of Miss Kara Smart. She is an enthusiastic state superintendent and last year won $2.50 for sending the second best state report of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers. She says of THE UNION SIGNAL, "It is truly the 'tie that binds,' and I find that the unions without it, soon die, for the reading unions are the live unions every time."

MRS. ESTELLA M. LACY

NEW HAMPSHIRE WHITE RIBBON ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

The New Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association is conducting an active campaign to secure the submission and adoption of an amendment to the constitution enabling women to vote. Petitions to this effect will be presented at the constitutional convention which will be held in Concord next June, and we are hoping New Hampshire may have the honor of leading the East in conferring full suffrage upon women.

The Central Labor Union, at a recent meeting in Concord, endorsed the movement for equal suffrage, and recommended that the members of all affiliated unions vote for delegates to the constitutional convention who are pledged to vote for its submission to the voters of the state. The State Grange, at its annual meeting held in Manchester in December, passed a resolution recommending to the constitutional convention that a woman suffrage amendment be submitted to the voters.

The state W. C. T. U. is very glad to co-operate with the State Suffrage Association in endeavoring to secure this amendment. Several prominent white ribboners are on the Advisory Committee for the campaign.

"Watch Meeting" of Song and Prayer

The pastor, Rev. C. C. Garland, prepared a unique and interesting program for the "watch meeting" held in the Baker Memorial Church of Concord, Sunday, December 31. After the opening service of song and prayer, the following addresses were given: "Some Developments in the Industrial Life of Our State" by labor commissioner, J. S. Davie; "Some Legal Developments of the Year" by Mr. Harry Lake; "Temperance Developments of the Year" by Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson; "Religious Activities of the Year" by Rev. D. E. Miller. The service concluded with a symposium on "What Will Best Promote the Highest Interests of Church and State in 1912?"

Peace Movement Pushed

Rev. James L. Tyron, Ph. D., of Boston, representative of the American Peace Society, has organized a branch in New Hampshire. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its president and state superintendent of the department of Peace, is very glad to co-operate with the New Hampshire Peace Society in promoting the movement for world-wide peace.

Executive Meets at "The Hampshire"

The executive committee of the state W. C. T. U., January 10, held its quarterly meeting in the Ellen R. Richardson room at "The Hampshire," meeting there for the first time. Mrs. S. G. Fletcher, the state superintendent of the Evangelistic department, conducted the noon-tide service, which was one of thanksgiving and praise that this home for the girlhood of our state is no longer a dream, but a reality. We feel that its existence is almost wholly due to Mrs. Fletcher's great faith, and earnest endeavor, though many have helped in the undertaking.

"The Hampshire" offers a comfortable, safe, respectable home at very low rates to girls who are working for low wages, or who are in the city for study, and affords numerous advantages. It has been established and will be maintained by the Settlement Association of New Hampshire, which was organized by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union state Flower Mission department. Born in the mother-heart of the W. C. T. U. the child grew so rapidly it was thought best to have a separate organization and the New Hampshire Settlement was, therefore, incorporated, November 2, 1909. Miss E. Mabel Fletcher, a Christian woman with wide experience along this line of work, is the efficient superintendent in charge. The front room in the main building on the right of the hall was furnished by the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance Union in recognition of the state president. This is called the Ellen R. Richardson room and here the meetings of the state executive committee will be held. This home is open to any New Hampshire girl and there is also a provision for transients of which some of the members of the state W. C. T. U. executive committee were glad to avail themselves at the recent meeting.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 Cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MR. OLIVER WHITNEY, husband of Mrs. Fanny Whitney, state superintendent of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions. Mr. Whitney was an honorary member of the Phillipsburg (Kas.) W. C. T. U.

MR. JACOB REILEY, husband of Mrs. Talitha C. Reiley, president of the Reiley W. C. T. U. of Evanston, Ill., and secretary of the Board of Directors of the Frances E. Willard Hospital.

GRAND TO LIVE

And the Last Laugh is Always the Best.

"Six months ago I would have laughed at the idea that there could be anything better for a table beverage than coffee," writes an Ohio woman, "now I laugh to know there is.

"Since childhood I drank coffee freely as did the other members of the family. The result was a puny, sickly girl; and as I grew into womanhood I did not gain in health, but was afflicted with heart trouble, a weak and disordered stomach, wrecked nerves and a general breaking down, till last winter, at the age of 38, I seemed to be on the verge of consumption.

"My friends greeted me with 'How bad you look! What a terrible color!' and this was not very comforting.

"The doctors and patent medicines did me absolutely no good. I was thoroughly discouraged.

"Then I gave up coffee and commenced Postum. At first I didn't like it, but after a few trials and following the directions exactly, it was grand. It was refreshing and satisfying. In a couple of weeks I noticed a great change.

"I became stronger, my brain grew clearer, I was not troubled with forgetfulness as in coffee times, my power of endurance was more than doubled.

"The heart trouble and indigestion disappeared and my nerves became steady and strong.

"I began to take an interest in things about me. Housework and home-making became a pleasure. My friends have marveled at the change and when they enquire what brought it about I answer 'Postum, and nothing else in the world.'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES

PICTURES

The new picture of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens on cover page was ordered by the National Convention at Milwaukee. Same size as Miss Willard's enlarged picture—20x24 inches. Price, unframed, $4.00 each. Name plate, engraved on gold plate, price $1.75.

The same picture, handsomely framed and with name plate attached, price $10.00.

Photographs (same picture), cabinet size, price 25 cents.

Also photographs, cabinet size, of Mrs. Stevens in what is called her "homey" pose. This chair picture is very popular among her friends. Price 25 cents.

LIFE SKETCHES

We can furnish biographical sketches of Mrs. Stevens as follows:

Life Sketch, by Eva Kilbreth Foster; an eight-page leaflet, tinted paper, with vignette of Mrs. Stevens on cover. These are for general distribution at UNION SIGNAL DAY and other W. C. T. U. meetings. Price 3 cents each; $1.00 per hundred.

Biography, compiled by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National Superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. A twenty-page booklet, tinted cover, with one of Mrs. Stevens' newest photographs on flyleaf. Price 10 cents each.

We have Sketches also of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon, Lady Henry Somerset, Neal Dow, Jennie Casseday, Edith Smith Davis, Mary H. Hunt, Kara Smart. Price 3 cents each; $1.00 per 100.

ANTI-CANTEEN LITERATURE

Anti-Canteen Testimony, by Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army—the statement of an official who has seen many years of active service, an authoritative and comprehensive comparison of conditions in the army *with* beer in the post exchange and *without* it. A four-page 6x9 leaflet. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Lillian M. N. Stevens

General A. S. Daggett characterizes it as a "splendid leaflet, one which ought to be read by all intelligent people." *Deluge the country with it.*

Canteen Arguments Demolished, also by Col. Maus. An able and convincing reply to statements made and statistics given in the petition now before Congress for the restoration of the army canteen. Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

General Frederick D. Grant Opposes Restoration of Canteen. This is General Grant's letter to THE UNION SIGNAL in reply to a request that he state his views upon this subject. Price per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

The Anti-Canteen Law, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. From address before Milwaukee Convention. A reply to the report that the W. C. T. U. has changed its attitude in regard to this law. Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

An Inside View of the Canteen, A and B. Two twelve-page leaflets by Orville J. Nave, D.D., LL.D., army chaplain; B giving "later history." Price, 3 cents each; per 100, 90 cents.

An Army Officer's Opinion of Liquor in the Post Exchange, by Col. P. H. Ray, Fourth Infantry. Showing why the beer canteen became such a prominent factor in the post exchange. Four pages. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

The First Army Canteen and Canteen Leaflet; two four-page leaflets compiled by National Superintendent of the Department of Soldiers and Sailors—front page bearing the United States flag in colors, and a vignette picture of Miss Willard. Price per 100, 35 cents.

THE UNION SIGNAL'S "HOBBLE"

A unique feature of THE UNION SIGNAL day program of a Pennsylvania local W. C. T. U. emphasized the limitations of unions whose members are not subscribers to the National paper. A young woman representing THE UNION SIGNAL and attired in its printed pages, with a tight hobble around her knees, graphically described the many helpful features of the paper—the Washington Letter, valuable prohibition news, articles by prominent writers and helpful suggestions from superintendents of departments. She explained her "hobble" by the statement that as only a small per cent of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were subscribers to the official organ, the paper was limited in its sphere of usefulness. As she stood thus handicapped in her mission as a distributer of temperance information, and made her appeal for release from her cramped condition, friends came forward with a goodly number of subscriptions, and set her free to carry on her beneficent work.

CHILDS' RESPLENDENT TOMATO

Fruit of all colors, green, white, lemon, pink, orange, yellow to deep ruby-red, borne on the same plant in wonderful abundance. Showy and attractive beyond description. Plant dwarf, stout, upright with novel foliage. Fruit large with more solid flesh and less seed cavity than any other. By all odds the richest, meatiest and finest flavored Tomato.

We are introducing **Resplendent** as the best and most beautiful Tomato, novel and distinct at only **10c. per pkt., 3 pkts. for 25c.**

With each packet of seed we mail a booklet which tells how to grow and use Tomatoes. One hundred Receipts for cooking and using the fruit are given, many entirely new. Also Catalogue.

Our Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and rare new Fruits **mailed free** to all who apply. We offer many startling Novelties, including the most beautiful and unique Rose, Dahlia, Aster, Celosia, Sweet Corn, Melons, Cannas and Gladiolus yet seen. Liberal premiums, discounts and Universal Coupons given. Address:

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, FLORAL PARK, N. Y.

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisc

LIGHT UP!

You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner.** 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle.** Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe.** No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Sells like wildfire. An opportunity of a life time, work all or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Make big money—be independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postpaid, **30c, 4 for $1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.**

BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 247 Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Of what organization is THE UNION SIGNAL the official organ?

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Why is March 1 celebrated as a Red Letter Day?

Because it is the birthday of the National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who is also the Editor-in-Chief of the official organ, THE UNION SIGNAL.

Has the National W. C. T. U. always had an official organ?

The National W. C. T. U. was organized in November, 1874. In June, 1875, the first issue of the official organ, *The Woman's Temperance Union*, was printed. In 1877, the name of the paper was changed to *Our Union*.

Has any other paper represented W. C. T. U. work?

Yes. *The Signal* published in Chicago.

In what year was Our Union consolidated with The Signal?

In 1883. For twenty years the National W. C. T. U. did not own the paper but controlled its editorial policy.

When did the National W. C. T. U. purchase THE UNION SIGNAL?

In 1903, and it has since been edited and published at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters in Evanston, Illinois.

What feasible plan has Mrs. Stevens, our National President, suggested for increasing the subscription list of THE UNION SIGNAL?

To have the number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL in each local union equal at least one-fourth of its membership.

What is the subscription price of THE UNION SIGNAL?

$1.00 per year; foreign countries, $1.52 per year. Campaign Edition (monthly), 25 cents per year. Single copies, 2 cents each, per hundred, $1.75.

To whom should letters containing manuscripts for THE UNION SIGNAL be addressed?

To the Managing Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois.

Who is the Managing Editor?

Miss Julia Freeman Deane.

To whom should letters concerning advertising be addressed?

To the "Advertising Department," THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois.

Who is in charge of the Circulation department of THE UNION SIGNAL?

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Circulation Manager.

What did Frances E. Willard once say in regard to our official paper?

"The way to care for persons or papers is to work for them. It is the devout wish of my heart that each local union should have an active canvasser; not one waiting for subscribers to come to her, but one who goes from house to house for them. What a paper we could make of it then! What 'latest improvements.' What wider outlooks, what witty inventions, what fresher news, more cosmopolitan corps of contributors, its columns would exhibit!"

Has the subscription list enlarged and have some of these improvements been made?

Yes, both things have come to pass; but a constantly increasing subscription list would make our official organ a still greater power.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.* We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle. **FACTORY PRICES** on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.* **Tires**, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.* **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill**

A Woman Should Never

Be Satisfied Without Perfect Health A Good Figure A Clear Skin

She can attain these by Scientific Means in the Privacy of her Own Room

Style is in the Figure and Poise and Not in the Gown

I WISH I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to induce any woman, whose health is not perfect, or whose figure does not please her, to write to me. My pupils are among the most refined, intellectual women of America. They are my best friends and the strongest possible testimonials for the value of *natural, hygienic principles* of *cure* as *opposed* to the *drug habit.*

At least one-third of my pupils are sent to me by those who have finished my work.

I no longer need to claim what I **can** do, because I **have done** it. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that I have relieved more chronic ailments and reduced or built up more women in the past nine years than any ten physicians; the best physicians of America endorse my work. I could fill hundreds of magazines with testimonials; the following from letters on my desk as I write, indicate a few ailments I have relieved:

"My weight has increased 30 pounds." "My kidneys are much better." "My eyes are much stronger and I have taken off my glasses." "I have not had a sign of indigestion or gall stones since I began with you." "I weigh 83 pounds less and have gained wonderfully in strength. I never get out of breath, the rheumatic twinges have all gone, and I look and feel 15 years younger." "Just think of it! To be relieved from constipation. Entirely free after having it for 30 years." "Have grown from a nervous wreck into a state of steady, quiet nerves."

If you are suffering from any chronic ailment, if your figure does not please you, or if you will tell me the particular difficulty you wish to correct, I feel sure I can help you. If I cannot, I will tell you so. Your correspondence will be held in strict confidence. Many a woman has surprised her husband and friends by improvement she has made by just 15 minutes a day in her own room.

I want to help every woman to realize that her health lies to a degree in her own hands, and that she can reach her ideal in figure and carriage.

I have published a booklet, "Health, Character and Beauty," which tells you how to stand and walk correctly, and gives other information of vital interest. This booklet has helped hundreds of women, even though they never studied with me. I will send it to you free, and tell you all about my work on request. Write now. If you do not need my work, you may be able to help a friend.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Avenue CHICAGO, ILL.

Miss Cocroft's name stands for progress in the scientific care of the health and figure of woman

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

The enthusiasm over the Milwaukee Convention "shower" of subscriptions and pledges of work, has been an ever present and pleasant memory. The little red parasols, now scattered to different states, are sending big "drops" to the big red umbrella in Mrs. Stevens' office. Indiana's pledge of ten per cent of its membership as subscribers is on the way to fulfillment. Mrs. Cora D. Graham of New York is working for the 100 she pledged for the Y. P. B. of that state. The 100 each from Alabama and Georgia are coming. We are looking for the subscriptions for libraries from West Virginia and Minnesota. The pledge of 50 subscriptions to libraries in Texas has been sent by its energetic president, Mrs. Curtis. The 10 UNION SIGNAL and 50 *Young Crusader* subscriptions pledged by Mrs. Florence D. Richard of Ohio have been sent, and Illinois and other states are working to redeem their convention pledges. We thank you each and all for what you are doing and for what you have promised to do before October 1, 1912. You have never failed us in the past and we know you will make this a great year for *your* paper—THE UNION SIGNAL

WITH APOLOGIES

An echo of an old tale keeps ringing in my ear,
As o'er and o'er it proves itself with each passing year;
In religion, love or politics, whatever you're about,
If you put nothing in, you'll
Get
Nothing
Out!
Unless you subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Here sits the weary pessimist, with eyes full of gloom,
He says the world is hollow, only fit for a tomb,
He never does a single thing to put its foes to rout,
He puts nothing in it, so he'll
Get
Nothing
Out!
He should read THE UNION SIGNAL.

O see in church the lady with her new bonnet on,
She doesn't join the hymn, nor know the plate's past and gone;
She doesn't search the prayer-book, nor hear the preacher spout,
She puts nothing in, and she'll
Get
Nothing
Out.
Until she subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL.

And here's your wee bright youngster, with mind-shelves clean and fair,
All empty and ready for stores of learning there, —
It's love and truth and purity you want, without a doubt—
If you don't put them in, you'll
Get
Nothing
Out!
Send him The Young Crusader

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample. Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N. Y

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
SPECIAL DIETETIC FOOD
Flour for cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES REQUIRING RATHER STRICT DIET
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

HOW TO HAVE A UNION SIGNAL CAMPAIGN

Pertinent Suggestions Given in Minnesota White Ribbon

How to have a UNION SIGNAL campaign and double your list of subscriptions!

You can have more fun with a UNION SIGNAL campaign and get large results, if you plan a regular campaign. Remember the whole thing is to be done in one day!

1. Appoint a general committee for leaders.

2. Appoint a social committee to see to all plans for the evening social. The social committee should appoint (1) A music committee. (2) A game committee. (3) Refreshment committee. **Advertise your Evening Social!**

3. Appoint a telephone committee to reach all who cannot be otherwise reached on account of distance.

Let every branch meet to talk over all plans; give each member an equal share of non-subscribers in your town, arranging the lists for convenience in calling. Send members out in parties of two. Don't miss one home or business place in town. At the social, give a reward to the two who produce the largest number of subscriptions. Give THE UNION SIGNAL a prominent place at the social. Have some one speak on "THE UNION SIGNAL in the Home," another on "THE UNION SIGNAL in the Public Library," others on "THE UNION SIGNAL in the School Room," "What Is THE UNION SIGNAL?" etc., etc.

Send for free samples to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois. Fifty-two issues for $1.00—so much for so little! Every line of it is worth reading. Best temperance paper published.

350,000
HALLOWED HYMNS NEW & OLD
ALREADY SOLD TO THOUSANDS OF CHURCHES
ROUND OR SHAPED NOTES
256 PAGES 100 NEW SONGS SCRIPTURE READINGS
$25. per 100, not prepaid. 35c per copy by mail
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Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"*A Prayer*" and "*To My Son*"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
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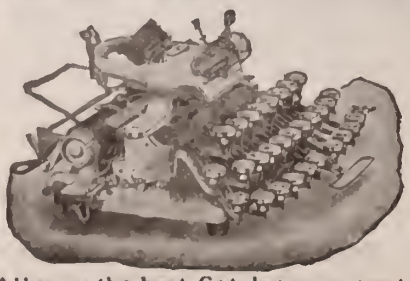
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BLICKENSDERFER MFG. CO.
121 N. Dearborn St. -:- Chicago, Ill.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Further Anti-Canteen Testimony

Colonel Maus has followed up his "Anti-Canteen Testimony" by giving to the public another splendid article. "Canteen Arguments Demolished" (see page 11) throws additional light upon this very live subject and we have lost no time in bringing it out in leaflet form. We trust all UNION SIGNAL readers will be so impressed with its value, and with their own responsibility in helping to bring it to the notice of intelligent men and women **NOW**, that they will send large orders for the same immediately. The petition before Congress for the restoration of the beer canteen makes it imperative to deluge the country with anti-canteen arguments. The people want more light, are asking for more light, upon this question, and we must supply it. You will find a list of leaflets on page 14. Watch our advertising columns for others to come. *We would remind you that we are furnishing these and all other campaign literature at cost.*

The Much Desired Picture

We are pleased to state, and you will be pleased to learn, that the large picture of Mrs. Stevens (see cover page), ordered by the National Convention, is now ready. You will want to use it in the March 1st meetings and, as a feature of the program, present it to library or school as a companion picture to Miss Willard's of the same size. Arrangements have been made whereby we can send both pictures suitably framed and with engraved name plate, if so preferred. See advertising columns.

The Day We Celebrate

This number of the paper is THE UNION SIGNAL's own particular "special." It exploits the work of our official organ—its value to the temperance cause in general and to the white-ribbon organization in particular. Let us say that from this time on prohibition workers will need THE UNION SIGNAL more than ever. Campaigns are the order of the day. Anti-canteen, state and national prohibition, woman suffrage—all these campaigns are now on, and there will be increasing demand for the valuable aid our paper can give. Campaigners young and old wanting to know what the National W. C. T. U. is publishing in the way of leaflets, posters, and other helps will need to watch THE UNION SIGNAL for announcements of the same. Remember this when celebrating UNION SIGNAL Day, the birthday of our editor-in-chief.

Note This Correction

In the first 5,000 copies of last week's issue of THE UNION SIGNAL an error crept into our advertising. The price of the "Temperance Songster" appears as 30 cents per copy; $3.60 per 100; paper, $1.80 per 100. It should be 35 cents per copy; $3.60 per dozen; paper, $1.80 per dozen. The 5,000 subscribers who received these copies will please readjust their minds on this point.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 8, 1912. No. 6

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. DAY AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL—WHITE RIBBONERS PLEAD FOR KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL—MRS. CHAMP CLARK ENTERTAINS W. C. T. U. GUESTS—CHILDREN'S BUREAU BILL PASSES SENATE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Not since the National W. C. T. U. Convention was held in Washington, in 1900, has the city been so stirred by the efforts of W. C. T. U. women, as during the past week.

Pursuant to a notice issued by our National President that there would be a National W. C. T. U. day in Washington during January, at which time as many National officers, state presidents, National superintendents and organizers, as could be mustered, would be present, on Saturday, January 27, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon arrived in the Nation's capital. They were followed by several state presidents and other workers, representing twenty-four states. The press of the city had very fully advertised the coming of our leaders and the proposed series of meetings. Capable committees, with Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U. at the head, had mapped out a most comprehensive program, which, despite much inclement weather, was carried out to the letter.

A hearing on interstate liquor bills before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary was called for half-past ten, Tuesday morning, January 30, at which time the committee room was filled to overflowing with interested visitors. Georgia was represented by a delegation of some twenty lawyers, clergymen, and prominent business men, headed by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. Most of this company had been sent by the W. C. T. U. of that state, and all wore a white ribbon badge inscribed, "Georgia-Kenyon-Sheppard." United States Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia is a member of the sub-committee and seemed greatly pleased at the numbers present from his state. It was the privilege of your superintendent to introduce our women to the committee. Mrs. Stevens was the first to be heard, and in her own masterful way she spoke in the interests of the home.

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis

Mrs. Stevens said in part:

"You cannot be surprised at the presence of so many women, for the question before you is essentially a home question, and women should ever be ready to plead for the highest interests of the home. I have the honor to speak for the National W. C. T. U., which society, at its last National Convention, held in October, representing every state and the District of Columbia, unanimously resolved to work for the enactment of a law that will furnish just and adequate provision for the protection of prohibition territory from the nullification of its laws through interstate shipments of liquor. I am glad several state W. C. T. U. representatives are here to speak for themselves.

"My home is in Maine, the state which longer than any other has had a prohibitory law. This law is an inestimable blessing to Maine and all efforts for its repeal have been ineffectual. The greatest complaint against the law is that it is violated. All laws are violated, but the violation of the prohibitory law is often made easy because the state does not have control or jurisdiction of the case within its own borders. Maine has no breweries or distilleries. Before the days of prohibition it had many. The blind tiger keeper cannot buy liquor in the state. Is it right to legally permit the people of another state to do in Maine what its own citizens are forbidden to do?

"Not long ago, in Portland, I saw in one of the steamship company's sheds some liquor packages, bearing the name of a well-known law-breaker of Portland. This liquor was protected by interstate commerce law and could not be legally seized, for it had come

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—A Woman's View of the Canteen Question—A Saloonless Nation by 1920—Alcohol a Nerve Depressant—Work of Young People's Branch.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

from another state and had not been delivered to the consignee.

"I call your attention to an item in the *Portland Daily Press* of January 25, 1912, from which I quote in part: 'The claim made by the state to a quantity of liquor seized by the deputy sheriffs has been withdrawn and the liquor will be returned to the steamship company. The goods were all consigned to parties in this city and the claim was that they were still in transit and had not been delivered to the consignee.'

"After the liquor is delivered to the blind tiger consignees, they have hidden ways in which to take care of it and to sell it in defiance of state law.

"The provisions of the bill now under consideration would bring relief to Maine and to all other prohibitory territory, and we earnestly plead for favorable action by your Committee upon this bill."

Other White Ribboners Speak

Miss Anna A. Gordon was invited to address the committee, but, as there were so many to be heard, she declined. Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, National assistant recording secretary and president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., urged the passage of the bill under consideration, to protect dry territory in her state. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., spoke in behalf of over 32,000 white ribboners in the great Empire state. Mrs. George, president of the W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania, pleaded most earnestly for the Keystone state. Mrs. Irvine of Georgia, and Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Green of North Carolina were followed by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who, in her inimitable way, informed the Senators present that we were there begging no favors, but simply asking our rights in being allowed to enforce the law to protect the homes in our own states.

Rev. De Bose, a prominent minister of Augusta, Georgia, addressed the committee and was followed by several members of the Georgia delegation. Mr. E. C. Dinwiddie gave to the committee a legal presentation of the bill and Rev. W. F. Crafts, who was in Kentucky, sent a statement from that state to be read at the hearing. Mrs. Crafts, who was custodian of the statement, requested Rev. Dr. McLeod to present it to the committee.

At the close of the hearing the Senators remained for some time, chatting with the visitors.

At two o'clock of the same day, a largely attended meeting was held in Wesley M. E. Church, presided over by Mrs. Stevens. Miss Gordon, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Boole, Miss Ellen Stone, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, National president of the W. C. T. U. of China, and others of our National workers, took part. Mrs. V. E. Mohler of West Virginia was introduced, and later secured a goodly number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Pauline Holme of Baltimore and Mrs. Housel of Illinois represented and spoke for their respective states.

In the evening a great meeting was held in the First Congregational Church, and this edifice, which seats 1,200 or more, was crowded to its doors. Mrs. Shelton presided and Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Armor were the speakers. Upon request, Mrs. Stevens spoke briefly of the recent campaign in Maine, and stirred all hearts by her graphic portrayal of the struggle. Mrs. Armor was at her best; her brother Rev. Robert E. Lee Harris, of Georgia, sat with her upon the platform, while the Georgia delegation occupied front seats, and as they marched up the aisle in a body, created something of a sensation.

The music under the direction of Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson, secretary of the District Y. P. B., and Mrs. Don P. Blaine, National organizer, was of the highest order. The choir, composed of fifty Y. P. B. girls, dressed in white, made a charming background for the speakers. The organist, Miss Mabel Ramsey, a former Y president, handled the largest organ in Washington with ease and proficiency.

The collection, for the District union, was taken by Mrs. Armor. It amounted to $100 in cash, with a large subscription list. A number of new members were secured for the District union.

On Wednesday, January 31, a special hearing on the interstate liquor bill was held before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary, occupying the entire forenoon. The speakers were the same as the day previous before the Senate committee. The large committee room was crowded with interested visitors.

Wednesday evening a reception was held in the parlors of the W. C. T. U. building. Nearly 500 men and women passed the receiving line; a varied program of short speeches, music and recitations occupied the latter part of the evening, and refreshments were served during the entire time.

Mrs. Champ Clark Entertains White Ribboners

A special invitation to our distinguished guests, from Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to an afternoon tea was a feature of the following day. Mrs. Champ Clark was in attendance at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention held in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1910, and upon greeting Mrs. Stevens in her home on Thursday, she declared to those standing near: **"This woman is the best presiding officer alive; she is even better than my husband in that capacity."**

Friday was filled with interviews at the Capitol. Mrs. Armor, who was on her way to West Virginia, left the city late Wednesday evening, as did a number of others. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon intend remaining in Washington during February. They will make one or two trips to Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md.

Tomorrow, Sunday, February 4, Hon. Seaborn Wright will speak at Columbia Theater, Mrs. Stevens presiding. Tuesday evening next, there will be a platform meeting at McKendree M. E. Church, which will be addressed by Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Miss Ellen Stone, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich of China, and myself. These gatherings have been a source of inspiration and uplift to us all. So many of our temperance workers and friends visit Washington during the winter that it seems entirely fitting and proper that there should be a National W. C. T. U. day at the Nation's capital during this period, and we hope a plan may be formulated whereby this may become an annual occurrence.

The Senate committee on Judiciary have fixed February 17 for a hearing of the opponents of interstate liquor bills, when we shall hope to be present.

Queries concerning the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the shipment of liquor into dry territory continue to come to my desk. One letter bemoans the fact that all our work for this legislation during this session of Congress is of no avail. The writer's husband had told her that we might as well stop, as it was now null and void. The decision so recently rendered shows more conclusively than ever, the great need of the legislation we are asking of Congress.

Congress makes the law. The Supreme Court defines the law! We trust our friends will *not* cease their efforts in this direction. Word has been given out by the chairman of the House Judiciary that all hearings must cease by March 7, a resolution to this effect having been passed by the committee.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

To prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors in certain cases

Be it enacted etc., That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale or wine, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, directly or indirectly, or in any manner connected with the transaction, to be received, possessed, or kept, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State, Territory, or District of the United States or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited; and any and all contracts pertaining to such transactions are hereby declared to be null and void, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of the United States upon any such contract or contracts, or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or contracts, or for the protection in any manner whatsoever of such prohibited transactions. Sec. 2. There shall be no property right in or to any such liquor while in the possession of any railway company, express company, or other common carrier, in connection with any shipment or transportation thereof in violation of this Act.

A Woman's View of the Canteen Question

WIFE OF AN ARMY OFFICER TELLS OF CONDITIONS AMONG ENLISTED MEN

ANNA RUSSELL MAUS

["The soldier's friend" is the title by which Mrs. Anna Russell Maus, wife of Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the U. S. Army, is known among the enlisted men, and few are more deserving of the title. Not only has she, with her husband, worked among the sick soldiers in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, but at whatever post Colonel Maus has been stationed, she has been active in providing entertainment and social attractions for the soldier boys, and in giving to them the friendship and sympathy of a motherly woman.

The vicissitudes of army life shared with her husband have brought Mrs. Maus in close touch with the soldiers and she is well fitted, because of this experience, to speak with authority on the subject of the canteen. Many of the papers are seeking to give the impression that the wives of all army officers favor the restoration of the canteen. Such is not the case, and Mrs. Maus is a notable exception, as will be seen by her article given below, which appeared a few months ago in *The Army and Navy Register*, and which elicited from army officers many cordial expressions of approval, quotations from which follow the article.—EDITOR.]

For many years I have been trying conscientiously to form an unbiased opinion as to whether it was best to sell beer in our Army canteen or to have our soldiers—those who drink—go outside to saloons and buy it as long as their money lasted.

I have talked with many enlisted men on this subject, and have been much surprised to hear them resent the statement made by our older officers that all soldiers drink. The officers who think this, do not know the young soldier of today; he is a very different man from our soldier of fifteen or twenty years ago.

Many of these men were foreigners, others had been in our Civil War and had these habits fixed upon them. But our Army has changed entirely. Our men are very young Americans with no habits formed; in many cases they are country boys who even prefer milk to coffee. At Fort Riley, Kansas, the three dairies that have been for years furnishing milk to that post have been entirely inadequate in the last three or four years, and a milk train from Abilene, Kansas, is stopped there every morning.

Lord Roberts, of the English Army, acknowledged to be the greatest soldier of this age, who always sleeps in the troop trains with his men, says, "For fighting soldiers give me tea-drinking men." It is to be noted also that in the recent club opened for English soldiers by King Edward in London, they have no intoxicants for sale.

Most of the men say that the credit system and drinking for the benefit of the company (this money is divided among the companies) is the worst feature of it all. I would like to see the credit system abolished in officers' clubs also, as many fine young men have come to grief from this system. If they paid for their drinks when they took them they would not want so many.

Another reason, less important than the forming of bad habits, is the difference in the amount of money sent home to mothers and wives. At one large post during the days of the canteen-saloon there was less than $700 sent off by the soldiers. Three months after the abolishing of beer, there was over $3,000 sent away by the men to their homes. This in itself is reason enough for keeping the canteen as it is.

Our soldiers say that they will not enlist drinking men, yet they are encouraging them in forming the habit when they place the drink near them and give them tin chips for money, which cannot be used elsewhere. Our companies of today average fifty men each and out of that number there may be five habitual drunkards and five more that are inclined to drink. This is a large estimate for some regiments and leaves forty men who, in many cases, are opposed to spending their money that way and resent being classed with the drinkers. Even the colored soldiers feel this. I will repeat the exact words of a conversation with one of them recently. He said: "Why law, marm, it's all a mistake to think we is always a-suckin a beer bottle; we ain't no drunkards. Of co'se we has ouah times, but we likes whisky, when we drinks; we don't like beer nohow, no time."

I once had three soldiers' wives, within two months, appeal to me, urging me to ask the commanding officer that their husbands be not allowed canteen checks for their pay. A sergeant's wife said that in three months she had received only sixty-five cents of her husband's pay. She had four children and washed for thirty men. She said that her husband was never at home but spent his entire time at the canteen treating and waiting to be treated in return. The other two told equally sad stories, and I might go on almost indefinitely relating cases that have come under my personal observation.

The history of the great war between Russia and Japan shows that temperance among troops is necessary for winning battles. The world knows that the Russians were greatly addicted to alcoholism, while the Japanese were almost total abstainers. General Kuropatkin himself attributes his failure in great part to the dissipated habits of his men.

In regard to selling intoxicants in our canteen, and thus encouraging the forming of dissipated habits, I have formed my opinions after careful and prayerful consideration of all sides of this question. No one deplores more than I the fact that the saloons around posts are not looked after more closely and kept more respectable; no one more deeply regrets that our soldier is so unwelcome a visitor in respectable places, where his uniform makes them feel conspicuous.

While I know that these views may bring many unpleasant criticisms, on the other hand, I feel I would be disloyal to the better element of our Army, the thousands of self respecting soldiers, should I not present their cause, or should I keep silent on this subject. I am convinced that I am right in this matter, and in the words of my fellow-statesman, Henry Clay, "I would rather be right than be President."

COMMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS

Published in *The Army and Navy Register*

The letter of Anna Russell Maus on the subject of the beerless canteen in a recent edition of the *Register* voices the sentiments of a great number of your readers. The canteen question has been settled and the Army is better off without it. If the same amount of energy that is used in advocating the canteen on account of the low dives outside the posts, was devoted to getting rid of the dives, much good could be accomplished. To restore the canteen now would be to take a step backward in the wrong direction. Many officers and enlisted men and their wives agree with Anna Russell Maus.—**W. K. Wilson, Captain Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.**

I take the liberty to express the pleasure that I had at reading the courageous expression of opinion in regard to the army canteen signed by Anna Russell Maus.

From what I have learned from a brief experience before the canteen was abolished, and from what I have gained from older officers, I am firmly convinced that the canteen would not tend to abolish the disreputable saloons outside the reservations nor tend to reduce drunkenness. From what I judge of the attitude of the voters of the country, the many recommendations and the much hard, conscientious effort put forward to accomplish what is considered a good thing in the restoration of the canteen, all represent absolutely wasted energy. The people will not stand for the restoration of the canteen. I believe that, whatever our opinions on the canteen question, we should realize the futility of working to bring it back. The same effort expended to create a no-saloon zone around each reservation and to provide adequate substitutes for the canteen would accomplish results far more commensurate with the conscientious and very commendable effort now expended to no purpose.—**A. Gibson, First Lieut., C. A. C., Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.**

In your issue of May 27 you publish a letter by Anna Russell Maus on the subject of "The Canteen"—a subject well worn on one side but barely touched on the other side. I am very glad to see someone give this sort of testimony for the present law, and I take great pleasure in heartily endorsing the letter in question. The statement so frequently made that the officers are unanimously in favor of the restoration of the sale of beer in the canteen is, I believe, far from correct. I know of many who are not of this opinion and am confident that if the facts were known a goodly proportion of all officers would regret a return to the old order of things.

Let the same amount of energy be expended in obtaining the passage of laws by the various states forbidding location of a saloon within one or two miles of a military reservation as is now expended in endeavors to restore the sale of beer in the canteen and we shall have the whole question disposed of for all time.—**T. W. Winston, Major Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.**

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Ill

A SALOONLESS NATION BY 1920

A Message from Christian Endeavorers to the Young People's Branch

AMOS R. WELLS

Editorial Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor

No utterance of the Atlantic City Christian Endeavor Convention, held last July, has attracted more attention and received more favorable comment than the temperance resolution.

It was written by that strong friend of temperance, President Ira Landrith, D.D., LL.D., of Nashville, Tenn. It pictures the evil of intemperance in masterful sentences, and closes with an expression of determination to labor for a saloonless nation by 1920, the three-hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Pilgrims to these shores.

I have asked a considerable number of Christian men, prominent in the public life of the nation, to express themselves in regard to the possibility of reaching this goal.

Some of them, such as Congressman Hobson, have declared that it could be reached, and have told how, by agitation and concerted work for temperance measures, the entire country might be freed from the saloon within that time.

Others, like ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana and ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts, former Secretary of the Navy—magnificent temperance workers, both of them—think the goal impossible of attainment within so short a time, but believe it is well worth working for, nevertheless.

By 1920, or 1940, or 1960, as soon as in God's good time the goal may be reached, this nation must be freed from the curse of intemperance. God is ready, to-morrow, or to-day. It is only a question of Christian courage and solidarity.

I am sure that toward this great end the Christian Endeavor forces and the W. C. T. U. forces will march side by side. Our societies are holding three temperance meetings every year, with many other meetings into which the issue of temperance is necessarily brought. Many thousands of Christian Endeavorers are members of the W. C. T. U. or the Y. P. B. Miss Willard was one of the strongest friends Christian Endeavor ever had, and spoke many times at our conventions. Mrs. Stevens is not behind her in friendly feeling toward our societies. Miss Gordon has always been a hearty friend of Christian Endeavor. I am sure that, when the time comes—and may it come soon!—for a united forward movement against the saloon, our two great organizations will move forward as a single army.

MEMORIES OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

I am expecting and hoping that every Branch will have a Frances Willard Memorial meeting on or near February 17. As that date comes, this year, on Saturday, it might be well to plan for a Sunday meeting. The demands on the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund are large, for many states are either entering upon a campaign, or are working hard to keep the temperance legislation they have gained. I wonder if our Branch members realize that each year some of the money raised for the Fund goes into Y. P. B. work, so that really we ought to contribute toward it. Let this be a record-breaking year in our contributions, and let us send the money promptly.

First Impressions of Miss Willard

I have been thinking of the first time that I ever saw Miss Willard and of the lasting impressions of that occasion. She was presiding over a great convention, and how appealing and winsome was her manner, how dainty, and unconscious and unhurried she was. Could one ever forget the wonderful quality of her voice! Not long before she left us for the other world, a mother whom I know, wrote to her son at college, expressing her serious concern and distress over the fact that he was showing marked attention to a certain young woman who was not all the Christian mother desired the wife of her son to be. In reply, this young man wrote, "Mother, you need no longer have any fear in regard to the matter. Frances Willard addressed the students at chapel the other morning, and my ideals have been changed." To the joy of his mother, a loyal white ribboner, there was a transformation in the life of that young man from that time.

I have visited many states in my travels in the interests of our cause, and many times has there been shown to me, as one of the family treasures, a little white bow, grown yellow with age, given to the owner by Miss Willard. Sometimes it was wrapped in a bit of paper, and often, it was used as a bookmark in the family Bible.

I am anxious that the younger generation of our workers, who never saw this great leader, should keep themselves informed about her life and work. The story of her girlhood and young womanhood cannot fail to be an inspiration to all young people. It is an interesting story to tell to children as well. In the Young Woman's Christian Association of our town, there is a club of girls eight to twelve years of age, to whom it has been my privilege to give temperance talks. Last week I told the story of the life of Frances Willard, emphasizing, of course, her girlhood days, and the fact that although she became a great woman, she was once a little girl, and reminding them of the possibilities wrapped up in the life of a child. To their great delight, I gave to each a picture of Miss Willard. I have learned since then that one of the girls repeated the story to her father, who had recently signed a liquor petition, and that in that home the picture of our beloved leader now hangs upon the wall.

So, dear young people, do not forget to keep alive in the memory and hearts of all, this sweet woman, that there may soon be realized in our national and home life the ideals for which she worked.

FEBRUARY CHEER-CHAT

"JAC" LOWELL

The Cheerful Patriots

Have you ever noticed that Cheerfulness and Patriotism are cousins. They are. Chum-like cousins, too. They travel together most of the time; and when Patriotism dashes ahead or lags behind, Cheerfulness soon manages to find her chum and link arms again.

See the cheerfulness in the characters of our world-famed patriots—Washington, Lincoln, Frances E. Willard.

What but cheerfulness coupled with patriotism kept up the spirits of Washington during that awful winter at Valley Forge? We read that even then he delighted in stirring songs and mirthful stories, and let merriment serve as a tonic for the blues. While the Hessians indulged in a tonic which stole their brains, Washington, fortified by faith and wholesome cheer, made victory of defeat.

In Lincoln we find the same characteristic. Terrible struggles and heavy responsibilities wrote deep lines on his rug-

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

ALCOHOL A NERVE DEPRESSANT

DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN
President Leland Stanford University

Excerpts from address, "Temperance and Society"

"The general action of alcohol is that of a nerve-depressant. It appears as a stimulant only because its first effect in lowering nerve-action is to dissolve those restraints and reserves which we naturally build up in our experience in life. The formation of the restraints and reserves is known as character-building.

"To throw off restraint gives an appearance of stimulation, because it releases the lower tendencies otherwise held in check. A man under the influence of liquor may utter his most profound secrets. To do this freely is not an evidence of intellectual strength or of mental activity.

"To cut off the head of a chicken will in the same fashion impel the bird to violent motor activity. But we do not call the process a 'stimulant,' for the activity thus produced is temporary and to no purpose.

"The effect of alcohol as a depressant is the same in kind, whether the quantity taken be large or small. The difference between the glow of a glass of claret and the stupor of a whisky debauch is mainly one of degree.

"Alcohol again has a specific effect on the nervous system as a disturber of accuracy. In this lies the joy of wine such as it is. It has a certain power 'to drive dull care away,' to erase 'from the sad calendar unborn tomorrow and dead yesterday.' It has the power of causing the nervous system to lie, to make one feel warm when he is cold, to make one feel good when he is not good, and by the same whim to bring about 'a difference in the morning,' a dark-brown taste, a subjective wretchedness which is as unreal as the supposed joy which it inevitably follows.

"The nervous system once taught to *lie* fails afterward to *record the truth*. This failure affects the three great mental processes alike—sensation, comparison, and movement; observation, thought, and action. It makes its victim uncertain as to what he sees or feels, hazy as to the meaning of his sensations, and shaky when he carries his feeling or thought into action. Repeated saturation of the nervous system makes these difficulties chronic, and the fact is recorded by the fall of the victim in the respect of others. With this goes the more important loss of his own self-respect. The evil in this case is not primarily drunkenness, but nervous deterioration. Drunkenness is a spasm of the nervous system. In a sense, it is an effort of nature to throw off the evil. When alcohol ceases to make a man drunk, he is in a pretty bad way. He has lost his sensitiveness and is as little a normal man as if he were insensible to a hot iron or to contact with an icicle."

COLLEGE Y. P. B. WORK IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

I have just finished a two weeks' itinerary of Northern California, and have spoken before high schools, private schools, state normals and colleges. The skilful planning of the tour by Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, the state president, made possible the placing of a goodly sum in the state treasury for the continuance of our college work. At Fresno, I talked to 800 students in the high school and the state Normal, and also gave a public address at the Baptist Church. At Stockton, I was the guest at a delightful reception given by the Y. P. B.'s at the home of Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Estes Stevens, the popular state leader of the Y. P. B., being present. I also had the privilege of giving three public addresses on Sunday at this place. At San Jose, 800 students at the state Normal school and 1200 at the high school were interested listeners to talks on temperance science. An opportunity was afforded the writer to become acquainted with the local workers at a reception at the First Baptist church, given by the Y. P. B. and W. C. T. U. I also had the pleasure of addressing the students of the high schools at Santa Clara and at Campbell. At the latter place I was entertained by Mrs. Mae M. Whitman, National superintendent of Temperance and Labor. I picked violets, roses and oranges in her yard, and as I looked over the great piles of literature in her study, I felt an increased interest in that department of our work and was grateful for coming in personal touch with this enthusiastic white ribboner. At College Park, I was entertained in the charming home of Dr. Guth, president of the College of the Pacific, and at the assembly hour, spoke to the students.

At Berkeley, Minnesota friends helped wonderfully to make our meetings a success. At every service Alice Neal Lansing provided for beautiful music, and she or one of her charming daughters accompanied me on my engagements in adjacent towns.

The first person to respond with a pledge for our work at the Sunday morning meeting in the Methodist Church, South, was Arthur Kercher, formerly of St. Cloud, Minn. During my three days stay in Berkeley, the collections and pledges amounted to $110.30, $71.30 of this being cash. On my last evening, a reception to the students of the University was given by the local W. C. T. U. and sixteen names were secured for a Young People's Branch. As indicated by the recent article by Mrs. Slater, president of the Berkeley W. C. T. U., published in the last Y. P. B. number of the UNION SIGNAL, there is great need for a change of sentiment on the part of the faculty and the students of the University of California. The young men of the college prohibition league were active in urging the young women to join the Y. P. B.

On the following Sunday evening I was escorted by Dr. Annie M. Williams to Mills College, located about eight miles from Oakland. This is one of the aristocratic girls' colleges established many years ago on a great estate by Mr. and Mrs. Mills. I was given the Y. W. C. A. hour in which to tell of temperance science and its application to life. The girl students were charming, and the presence of Mrs. Mills, now in her eighty-fourth year, was indeed a benediction.

At Palo Alto I was entertained in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. David Curry of Camp Curry (Yosemite Valley) fame. The local W. C. T. U., knowing that the way to "cook a hare is to first catch the hare," gave a banquet to the students and professors in the Congregational Church. Toasts were responded to by representatives from the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the schools, the churches and the W. C. T. U. After the banquet, I delivered my lecture on "Life and Its Value," to a large audience.

My visit to Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, is one long to be remembered. The wonderful college buildings, the famous quadrangles, the arcade in which one can walk for a mile under the stone arches, were a delight to the eye. I was invited to the cabinet lunch, held weekly by the Y. W. C. A., and had the privilege of telling of the ideals of the Y. P. B. I called on Dr. David Starr Jordan, who has taken such a high stand against the drinking customs of colleges, and has practically abolished drinking at Leland Stanford University. He promised me that he would write something for our next college year book, and gave me copies of his address, "Temperance and Society," delivered, last July, before the National Educational Association in San Francisco, from which a quotation is given on this page.

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter X

The last two years at college had been most successful ones and Celia was graduated with honors. The wedding, with Constance as bridesmaid, occurred soon afterwards in the hospitable Farrell home, where since her father's death Celia had spent her vacations.

An exceptional offer had been made to James to become a member of a leading law firm. A simple home had been bought and furnished, and though Celia would add to its furnishings as occasion required, it was her joy and pride to live in it with its simplicity, as a tribute to her husband's ability. The old home in Branscomb had passed into other hands, and Mrs. Watson was pensioned for life, but Eliza, the faithful, had come to the new home where it was her delight to minister to every need of her "darling Miss Cely."

Constance had a fine position in the city high school, and the friendship of the two girls was a continual source of joy to both. They were, of course, ardent white ribboners and tireless workers in temperance enterprises.

"What do you think, dear," said James one day when he came to dinner, "I had an intimation this morning that my name would be brought before the coming convention as a candidate for the legislature! How would you like that?"

"Do you dare to enter the race, James?" asked his wife anxiously. "I have known so many really good men to become miserable trucklers and toadies for the sake of office."

"So have I, Celia, and I despise that thing as much as you can. I shall never buy the office, or take it as a loan with my principles as interest. It must be a free, unhampered gift from the people."

"Then God be with you, dear. I have always believed that you had a career before you."

There were great interests at stake in the election, for evils were being uncovered and reforms in many directions were necessary. Already James Otis was looked upon by his fellow citizens as incorruptible and the man to lead in the task before them. As is always the case, the forces of evil combine when an election is at hand, and the high priests of the liquor traffic were ready to protect every branch of their nefarious trade.

"Weren't you proud of James last night, Celia?" asked Constance the morning after the nomination. "I knew he had talent, but I did not dream he could carry a crowd with him as he did in his nomination speech."

"Indeed, I was delighted, Constance," replied the proud wife. "I shall have no fears of his ability in the future. I should not like him to be a mere dummy in the legislature, and capable only of casting a vote."

Constance laughed merrily. "Well, he is certain to be a very lively dummy if he is elected, you may be sure of that. If women are not allowed to vote in our state, they are allowed to work, and our white ribbons must be very conspicuous for the next three months."

"I wish we could have our College Y. P. B. here to sing for some of the rallies. With Mathilde Cornish to lead, their singing would inspire a graven image with temperance enthusiasm."

"Perhaps, we can, Celia. The idea is a splendid one."

"Kitty must get her Loyal Temperance Legion in line. No one can keep the children interested as she can."

During the few weeks preceding the election, party feeling ran high, but Mr. Otis had been nominated on an independent ticket, representing the enlightened conscience of a great state, and a large proportion of the good men flocked to his standard. He was so thoroughly in touch and sympathy with the needed reforms, and, through his experience in courts of justice, had learned so much of political intrigue, that he was well equipped for leadership, and from the first had a large following. The home life was, of necessity, for a time interrupted, but for the sake of the cause, Celia cheerfully submitted to it. Even Eliza became a worker, and with Mrs. Farrell's assistance, a large colored W. C. T. U. was organized, which rendered splendid service among the negroes. "If you all could see Mr. Otis as I see him every day in his home, you wouldn't vote for no other, black or white," proclaimed Eliza on every possible occasion.

Perhaps no event of the campaign gave Celia more pleasure than the part taken by the college Y. P. B., which entered with enthusiasm and zeal into the work, and by its melodious interpretation of temperance truths, won many votes. Of course there were processions and parades, in which the children of the Loyal Temperance Legion had a conspicuous place, with their pennants and banners, calling upon the citizens to "Vote For Us." "I can't stand that," said one man who had always trained with the "personal liberty" crowd, as he looked at the long line of little folks. "I've a lot of grandchildren growing up, and I want them to lead better lives than I have. I'm going to vote the dry ticket."

James Otis came through the ordeal of the campaign victorious and unscathed. Not even his election honors tempted him for a moment to lower his standard of morals to please his friends. He carried his principles with him into legislative halls, and no measure having for its purpose the welfare of the public failed to receive his energetic approval and vote. He proved himself a wise and able leader of the temperance forces in the legislature, and secured the passage of many wise measures.

Whenever possible, Celia added her influence and her wealth to further his ef-

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A GREAT LINCOLN POEM

"Of the People, By the People, For the People"

Wilbur D. Nesbit

"Of us, an' by us, an' for us"—they ain't just the words he said,
But the sense is there of the thought he had when he honored the country's dead.
"Of us, an' by us, an' for us,"—with the old flag swinging high
With its stripes o' red like a sacred flame that was blazin' in the sky.
He said it like one that waited the dawn in a starless night;
It was born of trust in a nation's truth—an' I wonder if Abe was right.

"Of us, an' by us, an' for us"—an' who is it pulls the strings
Till we walk in line to the ballot-box like a parcel of well-trained things?
Why do we shudder at badness that's done in some other place
While we shut our eyes to the wrongs we know are a-livin' before our face?
"A government of the people"—he trusted in manhood's might,
But when honors are sold in the market-place, I wonder if Abe was right.

"Of you, an' by you, an' for you"—Go tell it to some worn child
That is toilin' hard for somebody's gain, an' has never played nor smiled!
Tell it to them that wonders where they will find bread an' meat,
An' tell it to them that struggles on with wearyin' hands an' feet.
It's them that is sellin' suffrage that's barrin' them from the light,
An' when people can smile at a grafter's guile, I wonder if Abe was right.

"Of us, an' by us, an' for us,"—O brother, clinch hands with me,
For the land *is* ours from the palm to pine, and from mighty sea to sea!
It's by us an' for us, brother—the evil, the wrong, the shame;
It's men like us that is guilty, too, an' we have our burnin' blame.
"Of us, an' by us, an' for us"—God give us the grace to fight
Till the whole world knows an' the nation shows by its livin' that Abe was right!

—*The Designer*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DICK'S BEST CHUM

CHARLES A. SINGLER

A jagged streak of light ripped the clouds. Crash! But unmindful of danger and of the storm about him, Dick Ford stood in the cornpatch while the sharp-edged blades flayed him and the rain poured out of the sky. A great welt showed plainly on Dick's cheek, but it was not so much the sting of the blow, as the ache in his heart that caused him to forget the storm. To think that his father had in his drunken rage struck such a blow—his father—the best chum Dick had ever known!

The boy glanced at the tiny house at the cross-roads where he and his father had lived together ever since he could remember. He thought of the happy spring days, when each year they had noted the green grain as it sprang from the moist brown earth; of the long summer days when they had watched it ripen under the August sun. How contented they had been with each other, and how happy until the demon of rum had changed his father into a cruel, heartless man.

A sudden thought came to Dick as he gazed into the flying clouds. What a view the lake, with its miles of racing foam must present today. With his own thoughts as angry and distressed as the waves that beat upon the shore, Dick plodded through the wind and mud to the sandy beach.

A mallard rode on the storm, and far out on the wind-driven water a boat rocked perilously. Dick watched it intently as the white-caps tossed it about like an egg-shell, and then a sudden chill swept over him as he realized the truth. It was his father's boat!

For a moment he paused undecided, while the storm raged about him. Perhaps his father lay intoxicated in that boat. Why risk his own life to rescue him when there was scarcely a ghost of a chance that he would succeed in the attempt? All the cruel abuse and the grinding toil that his father had heaped upon him for the last six months passed through Dick's mind—then came the flashlight picture of the many years of happiness in the fields and in the little home, when the father had been his chum.

A moment later he was racing down the beach with all the energy of his fifteen years. His boat was well stranded, but he soon launched it and bent to the oars with all his might.

Five minutes went by—five minutes of the most desperate rowing that Dick Ford had ever done. The helpless boat, wallowing in the heavy sea, threatening each moment to sink, was now close at hand, and with a tightening in his throat Dick saw his father, in a drunken stupor, lying in the half-filled hold.

With a choking sob the boy realized the probable ending, for in the rough waters a rescue seemed impossible. One would be sacrificed, perhaps two. For a moment the boy glanced toward the sullen shore, but the grim, pitiless strand held no promise. In a flash Dick Ford made his decision.

Bending to his oars, he took five quick strokes—only five, for more were not needed. Suddenly a huge wave swept over his father's boat, and it disappeared beneath the foam. Dick did not hesitate. With no thought for his own safety he dived into the surging waters. But now shouts were heard. Men were coming to the rescue, and as the waters closed over the luckless twain, a boat shot out from the shore. Help was coming.

Days passed. In the tiny cottage by the cross-roads the gloom had lifted, and Dick, softly whistling an old-time melody, was clumsily arranging a jar of flowers. A sparrow alighted on the sill, snapped up a few scattered crumbs, chirped noisily, and flapped off for the corn-field.

"Dick."

The boy turned eagerly toward the bed in the corner of the room.

"Feeling better, Dad?" he asked. "The parson was here this morning, and I have some good news for you when you care to hear it."

"All right, my boy, and I have some pretty good news for you."

"What is it, Father?" cried the boy impetuously.

The man raised himself to a sitting posture and looked squarely into the eyes of his son.

"We'll go out crow hunting as soon as I am strong enough," he said—"they're getting pretty bad, you know—and when that's done we'll have to get back into the harness and look after the crops, sort of like we used to do before I struck that open switch — just chums, eh, Dick?"

MR. LINCOLN AND ADAM'S ALE

An interesting story is told in connection with Lincoln's nomination for President of the United States. It is said that after the committee had notified him of the honor, Mr. Lincoln remarked that as a fitting close to such an important event, perhaps he ought to treat the gentlemen to something to drink. Opening the door he called, "Mary, Mary," and when the maid appeared he gave an order in a low tone.

When Mary came back she bore a tray upon which were several glass tumblers and a large pitcher of water, and placed it on the center table. Mr. Lincoln arose and gravely addressing the company, said, "Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual health in the most healthy beverage God has given to man. It is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed to be used in my family, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion—it is pure Adam's ale from the spring." Taking a tumbler, he touched it to his lips, and pledged them his highest respects in a cup of cold water.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PLEDGE

"Whereas, the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it my duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, I therefore pledge myself to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

TWENTIETH CENTURY PATRIOTISM

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

The stirring battles of to-day
  Need soldiers straight and strong,
Although the weapons they must bear
  To overcome a wrong
Are not the burnished steel of old,
  Nor powder's fiery flash
From fortress guns or warship's mouth
  Or cannon's deafening crash.

The conflict we must wage to-day
  Needs warriors true and brave
To fight on moral battlefields
  Our country's homes to save
From foe that long has held his sway
  Of wickedness and woe,
Who trembles now when children shout
  "Saloons, saloons must go!"

We boys and girls are in the fight
  Of right against the wrong
With faith and prayer and earnest work
  We sing and march along
To help our nation and our state
  Shake off her curse of sin
Her dark black cloud of wickedness
  And let the sunshine in.

Away with such an enemy
  To love and joy and peace,
Arise, good people, shout aloud:
  "This trade in souls must cease!"
Protect our boys and girls, we plead;
  Pray make our country fair,
Remove this stain from off her shield—
  It *never* should be there. (Adapted.)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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Evanston, Illinois, February 8, 1912

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF THE KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

All prohibitionists know that the strongest factor against the enforcement of temperance or abstinence laws is the shipment of liquor into dry states, this shipment being not merely sanctioned but actually protected by the national government, which has sole power of regulating interstate commerce.

For ten years the prohibitionists have been seeking legislation to prevent this deadliest of warfare on their principles and their accomplishments.

The Kenyon-Shepard bill appears to have a better likelihood of passage than any of its unfortunate forerunners. For one thing, it is better drawn. Also it is sponsored by some of the strongest men in Congress. But most potent of all is the growing sentiment, nation-wide, against the liquor evil.—*The Atlanta Georgian*

There is very good prospect that this law will be passed, as it is understood that the committee will bring in a favorable report at this session of Congress.—*The Portland Evening Express*

The author of this bill is a lawyer of ability, and the bill may be favored by Congress. The bill is a reasonable one and, if constitutional, consonant with public policy.—*Chicago Record-Herald*

In an interview with William J. Bryan, published in *The Outlook* for January 6, he is quoted as commenting on the bill to prevent violation of state laws on the liquor question, which is being pushed in Congress, as follows: "It seems to me that a state which can be trusted to decide questions of property, questions relating to domestic relations and questions involving the life of individuals, ought to be able to deal with the liquor question. But some who are quite tenacious of state rights on all other subjects are silent in the presence of the liquor lobby."

The average reader of the newspapers and magazines of our day imagines he sees always mirrored in the editorial pages the conscientious views and opinions of the editors. It might be difficult to convince him that in many instances these columns are for sale as are the advertising pages, to the highest bidder. *The Kennebec Journal* of Maine, which has frequently endeavored to enlighten the public on the position taken by some papers which pose as respectable, but which publish as their own editorial views, the fallacious reasoning and misleading arguments of the Brewers' Association and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Combine, makes the statement that this rich and powerful organization employs skilled magazine writers to furnish articles in support of its business and in denunciation of restraint, and that these articles are paid for, as is the advertising, by the rum trust. Taking as its text the statement by Elbert Hubbard, in *The Era*, that the Brewers' Association has raised a million-dollar fund to fight woman suffrage, by paid editorials in newspapers, because it says the success of woman suffrage will mean more dry territory, the *Journal* gives this warning: "The liquor dragon has a velvet paw and its ways are insidious. One of the most dangerous of these is its hidden approach through the hired jungles of newspaperdom and magazinedom. Those publications known openly as the 'rum press,' whose business offices are in touch with rum trust agents, are not the most dangerous; it is rather the class which comes to you with the prestige of age and broad circulation and supposed to be above petty deals for a matter of dollars versus principle. When you read editorials and special articles cunningly worded to win praise for fairness while holding the devil's cape, just think for a moment of the million dollars appropriated for this year's paid editorials for booze, and against feminine intelligence and character."

Where Some Papers Secure Their Editorials

AMONG THE STATES

A noteworthy feature of the New Mexico statehood inaugural festivities was the absence of all intoxicating drinks. *The Santa Fe New Mexican*, in its description of the occasion, remarks, "As a concession to the popular trend of sentiment, the executive committee having in charge the inaugural ceremonies decided to eliminate the serving of champagne or other intoxicants at any place designated for th inauguration festivities. This is setting aside all previous precedents."

The county unit bill has passed the Kentucky house and senate and now goes to the Governor.

Virginia W. C. T. U. has opened headquarters at Richmond to enable it to push vigorously the Enabling Act, through which it is hoped that statewide prohibition may be secured.

The W. C. T. U. of Colorado is very busy these days circulating petitions which ask for the submission to the people of an amendment to the state constitution providing for prohibition.

"Keep license out of the constitution" was the slogan at the recent anti-license convention in Columbus, Ohio. Efforts are being made to create a demonstration of popular anti-license sentiment which will impress the members of the constitutional convention and influence them in their proceedings.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN

The states which are in the midst of suffrage campaigns this year are rejoicing over the announcement of the King of Sweden, in a speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament, that a government bill will be introduced giving women all the voting powers now possessed by men. It is stated that King Gustave regards it as right and in the best interests of the state that women should be given equal privileges with men.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT INTERESTED

The temperance cause has a staunch friend in Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, who has promised in the near future, to give THE UNION SIGNAL an article. He says, "I have always been interested in your paper because of my mother's interest in it, and because of my interest in the cause of temperance. I believe that the colleges of this country are on trial and that they must vindicate their right to exist by sending out a high type of temperate, pure-minded, stalwart manhood."

WHEN SILENCE CEASES TO BE GOLDEN

"O for a thousand tongues," one sometimes feels impelled to cry—not only to break forth in praise of a beneficent Creator, but to protest against great wrongs and to meet the challenge the liquor interests are throwing down to the Christian people of this country. The thing above all others that the "trade" desires is that the Church shall smother its convictions on the liquor question; that it shall be dumb, and satisfy itself with a false optimism that all will be well in the end. Let us remind ourselves at the beginning of the new year of the words of Ex-Governor Hanly, **"When truth and falsehood grapple, the Church of God cannot be still."** If it is not given to us to speak from the platform, there are yet countless ways in which we can use our powerful "little members" in arousing public sentiment against the crying evil of the day. Let us each consecrate our one tongue this year to the temperance cause and make it work so effectively that it shall in truth do the work of a thousand tongues in urging speedy legislation against the legalized liquor traffic.

Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues; and I believe all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts. . . . And when the victory shall be complete — when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth — how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species! — *Abraham Lincoln*

LESSONS FROM THE RICHESON CRIME

KATHA NE LENT STEVENSON, Boston, Mass.

For months past the eyes of the entire nation have been turned upon Boston, because of the peculiarly atrocious nature of a crime committed here. A minister of the Gospel betrayed, and then murdered the young girl to whom he was affianced and whom, only three years before, he had baptized. The presumptive evidence is very clear that the motive for the double crime lay in a desire to wed a young woman in a higher social circle and possessed of great wealth. There seem to have been no extenuating circumstances. Not only was the murder planned and executed in the most cold blooded fashion, but the man who had placed the poison in the hands of the young woman for the murder of herself and their child, actually dared ascend the pulpit of his church the next day and, in touching terms, allude in his prayer to the death of a young friend. Brought before the judge he pleaded, "Not guilty." He made the same claim to his aged father, who had come up from Virginia to see his son, and even attempted to deceive his counsel with the same plea. His sensational attempt at self-destruction and his hardly less sensational confession have combined with the other circumstances to make this one of the remarkable cases of history.

But we have no desire to discuss the details of this heinous crime. We allude to it only to emphasize a very obvious lesson that comes from the home of the girl victim. We have many side lights upon that home, given chiefly through the medium of the mother's words. Astonishing as it may seem, she appears to have no feeling of resentment towards the betrayer and slayer of her daughter and speaks of him with very real affection. She describes the courtship and her own pleasure in it in such fashion as to give one a vivid insight into her own complacent delight in the fact that her child had proven attractive to so interesting a young man as the new minister. She speaks of the long walks the two took together in that little seaport town and seems as innocent and as ignorant as was her daughter of the consequences involved in such absolute freedom of intercourse between a girl in her teens and a man so much older than herself. It goes without saying that instruction in the laws of life and the sanctity of the marriage vow could hardly have been given by mother to daughter in a home where the necessity for ordinary watchfulness seems to have been unknown. Like a lamb led to the slaughter, Avis Linnell met her doom, as many other young girls all over the world have met the worst feature of the same fate.

Is a reversion necessary to the strict chaperonage of the old world? We hope not, and yet, as between that system and the absolute liberty accorded to young girls today, we are inclined to choose the older method. If there is one menace, aside from the legalized liquor traffic, greater than another to the sanctity of our American homes, it is the total disregard of conventions with which our young people face the world. See our girls upon the streets in our towns and cities! See them in the railway stations and postoffices of our country villages. Listen to their bold challenge of the boys they meet. Note the hours they keep and the distances they ride or walk wholly unattended by one older than themselves.

Who is responsible? Does not Avis Linnell herself, from her lonely grave on Cape Cod's storm swept shores, speak to the mothers of our nation and beg them to take better care of their daughters? It is not that we would have distrust and suspicion instilled into their young minds, but they must be taught a proper self-respect and a proper caution. Only by the creation of the right home atmosphere can the repetition of such tragedies be prevented.

DRINK, THE SOLDIER'S ENEMY

In her varied experiences of twenty years as an army officer's wife, Mrs. Maus, wife of Colonel L. Mervin Maus, whose article we publish this week, has been present at the bedside and has heard the life stories of over 7,000 enlisted men, and in almost every case their sad tales would be prefaced by words like these, "You see, madam, I was a drinking man," or "I was under the influence of drink when I made the mistake that wrecked my life."

She says that many of the men resent the insinuation that all soldiers drink. One fine young fellow remarked of a woman who advocated the restoration of the canteen, "Does the lady who wrote the piece, 'Give them back their beer,' think we are all old drunkards? Would she like to buy a home next door to a beer saloon and give her boys credit to drink—and then expect them to grow up to be sober men?"

Referring to her work as the originator of the Army Relief Society, *The Manila Times*, of the Philippine Islands, says of Mrs. Maus: "She is one of God's noblewomen, who carries sunshine and good cheer wherever she goes. In her work among the military hospitals in Cuba and the Philippines, during the days of strife, her presence at the bedside of the wounded and dying soldiers was like that of a ministering angel. It was she who founded the splendid work among the lepers of San Lazaro hospital in Manila, and these poor unfortunates enjoyed their first Christmas tree entertainment through her personal efforts. A devout Christian, a tender mother, a sincere friend, Mrs. Maus combines in her character all those attributes which inspire the reverence that men feel for a noble and unselfish woman."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM

Edmund Burke, that noble statesman who stood as America's staunch friend in its early days, asserted: "It is not enough that a statesman means well; duty demands that that which is right should not only be made known, but be made prevalent—that what is evil should not only be detected, but be defeated."

The W. C. T. U. has one vital organic thought, one absorbing purpose, one undying enthusiasm. It is that Christ shall be this world's King; King of its courts; its camps, its commerce; King of its colleges and its cloisters; King of its customs and its constitutions.—*Frances E. Willard*

Abraham Lincoln, in forecasting a dramless people, said, "Even the drammaker and dramseller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom."

In answer to the question, Is not good citizenship enough, Carlos Martyn puts the Acts of the Apostles into this form: "The citizenship which grapples with ignorance and drunkenness, with boodlers and 'bosses,' with political selfishness and moral obliquity, with anarchy and atheism, must be more than good—it must be avowedly and actively Christian."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. GEORGE BENNETT, Capac, Mich., a loyal member of the local union.

MRS. JULIET ROGERS, Morris, Ill., treasurer and active worker in the local union.

ELEANOR WILLIAMS, Morris, Ill., an active white ribboner and former county president.

MRS. ABBIE M. STUART, Washington, D. C., for several years treasurer of the Eckington W. C. T. U.

MRS. MAE DAVIS REED, the beloved president of the local union of Chester, Maine, a young woman of sweet and gracious spirit.

MRS. EMMA S. PACKARD, Seattle, Wash., a life member of the National W. C. T. U., and an efficient and valued member of the Central Union of Seattle.

It may be of interest to white ribboners visiting Washington, D. C., to know that board and room may be had with "Sister Jennie" Smith, National Evangelist, who, with her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, lives at 317-319 "E" St. N. E. The house is on a quiet side street only two blocks from the station and convenient to all cars. A cordial welcome is assured all comrades.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

RESCUE WORK

MRS. L. B. SMITH

The saloon and the social evil are so inseparable, that one can not be considered independent of the other. There seems to be a combination between the management of the open bars and of the disorderly houses.

The report of the Vice Commission of Chicago has opened the eyes of the public to the wide extent of the social evil and its intimate relation with the saloon. Ignorance of this fact can no longer be pleaded. Already liquor dealers fear the destruction of their business because of its compact with vice, and they are seeking to extricate "the trade" from this unsavory alliance.

In prohibition states the saloon is not a dominant power in politics and in the state legislatures. Therefore when the saloon is driven out, the demand for the brothel will be greatly decreased.

Every moral and social cause, and the prosperity of every trade is involved in the victory of prohibition and of the temperance movement. In view of these facts, I urge every worker to labor for the overthrow of the liquor traffic in nation and in state. Begin today to circulate department literature, together with the campaign leaflets issued at National Headquarters. Secure speakers of ability and tact, who can point out forcibly the terrible evils of the liquor traffic and of the drink habit, and who will show, also, the intimate relation between them and the unspeakable evils which the Rescue department is fighting.

I urge the distribution of department literature. Thousands of pages were handed out at fairs and open air meetings, last year. One man stood at the entrance of a moving picture show, and handed a package, neatly folded and enclosed in an envelope, to every adult who left the theater. It is encouraging, indeed, to learn that this effort is having the result desired.

May the New Year be fraught with blessing to all, and, at its close, may each have the assurance that the year has been filled with endeavor.

I give a list of literature which can be obtained from the National superintendent, Burlingame, Kansas, or from the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois:

Programs for Local Unions, 50 cents per 100. The White Slave Trade of Today, by U. S. District Attorney Edwin Sims; Why Boys and Girls Go Wrong, by Judge B. D. Lindsey; Plan of Work, each 25 cents per 100. The Traffic in Women, by L. B. Smith; How Can Unfortunate Women be Rescued?; Segregation of Vice, Why Oppose It?; Protection for Girls. The Age of Consent, each 20 cents per 100. Street Dissipation, by L. E. Thorpe; The Social Waste—Shall They be Deported? (A Burning Question); The Social Evil; A Child in Court; The Lure of Luxury; The Outcast; Report Blanks for Superintendents, each 15 cents per 100.

These three books give facts and cover the field, and may be obtained of publishers: The White Slave Traffic in America, by Dr. O. Edward Janney, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, price $1.00; Panders and Their White Slaves, by Hon. Clifford G. Roe, published by Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago, Illinois; The House of Bondage, by Reginald Wright Kauffman, published by Moffat, Yard & Co., New York City, price $1.35.

Burlingame, Kansas

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

MRS. KATHRYN WERT HOLLER

The time has arrived to make preparations for our annual "Sabbath Observance Week of Prayer" which follows Easter week, April 14 to 21 inclusive. We request, therefore, that every union begin today to plan for it.

Ask all pastors to preach upon the subject of keeping the Sabbath Day holy; they will gladly comply. Furthermore, secure the co-operation of the young people's societies of the various churches, the Sunday school superintendents, the missionary circles, and, indeed, of all religious organizations. Let them unite in holding one or more services to bring to the attention of the public the importance of observing the Sabbath.

We would ask, also, that from the family altar petitions be made to God for the preservation of His day; and that at the fireside, the children be taught the blessings that a proper observance of the Sabbath brings. Such teachings must have good results.

Leaflet No. 16, "Sabbath Sunshine in the Home," offers some excellent suggestions on making home life pleasant, interesting and profitable, especially to the little ones.

My dear state superintendents, I trust to your leadership for bringing the state unions to a realization of the great need for this department of work.

I believe we are called upon, as never before, to keep the Sabbath problem at the front, and to sacrifice time, money, prayer, and effort in its behalf.

Suggestive Program

For a public or parlor meeting

Song—"O Sabbath! 'Tis of Thee" (Leaflet 68)
Scripture lesson—Matt. 12:1-13
Prayer
Responsive Reading from Leaflet 14, "Crown of the Week"
Short Discussion on our Sabbath Observance Week of Prayer, its needs, its benefits
Song—"God Opens Wide the Gate to Heaven" (Leaflet 68)
Reading—"The Sabbath a Benefit to Laboring Men" (By a business man. Leaflet 118)
Symposium—Sabbath Department Work
1. What is the aim of the Sabbath Observance Department?
2. What connection has it with temperance?
3. What are the greatest enemies of the Sabbath?
4. Give motto and history of the department

Ask ministers, labor leaders, business men, factory foremen, W. C. T. U. women and others, to discuss these questions. Have discussion interspersed with music. Leaflet 69 will be helpful for reference on the above named subjects.

Closing Song—"God be With You!"
W. C. T. U. Benediction.

Leaflets for use in carrying out this program, and 25 copies of our "Call to Prayer" may be secured from the National superintendent, for 10 cents; 100 copies of the "Call to Prayer," for 10 cents. Address me up to April 1, at 749 Howard Ave., South Bend, Ind. After that date, my address will be 602 University Ave., Hot Springs, South Dakota.

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

Dear Workers in Local Unions:

Wishing to secure your valued co-operation in a humane legal measure, let me tell you what phosphorous paste, used in the making of matches, does for the workers who handle it.

It rots the teeth and jaw bones of the workers, causing "horrible suffering, general debility and often death." Because the effects of this poison are so well known and so inevitable, its use has been prohibited in practically every civilized country in the world, except the United States.

Why, then, is our country so remiss? It is because the poison is cheaper, although matches can be made without it.

Handling the phosphorous results in a disease called "phossy jaw" which causes great discomfort, pain and agony, and, in many instances, requires the removal of bones and the upper jaws, so that the victim is able to eat only liquid food; to speak only in a mumbling way. More than this, the disease takes away youth, strength and courage. These are well authenticated facts.

And now let me urge you, every one, to work for a humane measure "for which all that is best in humanity cries out,"—the Esch Bill. **Write your Senators and Congressmen in Washington to see to it that this measure, intended to wipe out the dangers to the health of employes in match factories, shall become a law.** Wherever possible, send them a petition to that effect signed by yourself and your neighbors.

"The King's business requires haste."

Hopefully yours,

MAE M. WHITMAN

Campbell, Cal.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER IN NOVA SCOTIA

A report comes from Nova Scotia of the excellent work done during the month of November by Miss Louise Hollister, National organizer. She held meetings in Yarmouth, spent some time in the counties of Lunenburg, King, Hants, Halifax and Victoria. Although November was one of the stormiest months of the year, with almost continuous rainstorms and high winds, she missed only one meeting because of the inclement weather, and during her stay visited 24 places, gave 20 public addresses and 23 talks to school children, and held nine parlor meetings. She organized, or prepared the way for organizing four unions; secured 128 active members and 21 honorary members. Through her influence twenty-five pledges were signed. She was not able to respond to all the calls that came to her, but wherever she went she was recognized as a capable and efficient organizer.

A WORD FROM THE RANKS

JENNIE FOWLER WILLING, New York City

Tennyson says, "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

When word came to our union, that the enemy was throwing all his strength against Maine—our old prohibition fortress—we sought help in prayer, and Maine's name was on our lips daily, until the final victory for our cause. Then we gave the Lord all the glory.

Now when our National President says that the battle may be reopened, with the Governor in the lead, word runs along the lines, as before, "To prayer for Maine!" Daily, till the enemy draws off his forces, we must ask God to take the campaign in hand.

The enemy, from Alaska to Florida, masses money, time, and every resource, to attack one point. Let us copy his tactics, for our defense. We are thoroughly organized. Let us rally, unanimously, to the aid of our staunch old pioneer—the Pine Tree state.

The Frances E. Willard union of New York will endeavor to get all pastors within its reach to devote the mid-week prayer meeting on March 20 to the subject of temperance, prohibition, Neal Dow and Maine.

HERE AND THERE

White ribboners of the San Diego (Cal.) Central union recently gave a delightful banquet at which the teachers of the Logan Heights and Emerson schools were the guests of honor.

At a specially arranged white ribbon recruit day program presented by the Golden Hill W. C. T. U. of San Diego, Cal., nine little children were decorated with the white ribbon, and dedicated to temperance work.

Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., has been appointed a member of the General Committee of Organization of the New England department of the American Peace Society.

Mrs. Frances Graham recently spoke at Richfield Springs, N. Y., under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. She not only inspired the members to new zeal by her words, but aroused enthusiasm in all hearts by her soul-stirring music.

A fine portrait of Miss Willard, handsomely framed, was presented to the high school at Faribault, Minn., by the state W. C. T. U. in recognition of the hospitality of the city on the occasion of the state convention held there last fall.

It remained for the energetic members of the W. C. T. U. to find a way to put a stop to liquor selling at the hotel at Fallbrook, Cal. A license had been granted to sell liquor with meals, but the women found that the deed to the hotel forever forbids such sale, and the license was revoked.

The McKean county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. believes that good results will come from publishing the names of all signers of license petitions, and at a recent meeting at Bradford, voted to have this done. The county union is actively urging prize essay contests on "The Effects of Tobacco on the System," in the schools.

At a recent meeting of the Stevens W. C. T. U. of Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Margaret Munns spoke so persuasively that with but fifteen present one *Young Crusader* and five UNION SIGNAL subscriptions were taken, and two new names were added to the roster. A splendid record surely!

A Vermont white ribboner sent as Christmas gifts to friends who are not members of the W. C. T. U. a number of copies of "Historic Rest Cottage." Many were the expressions of appreciation received, and an artist friend spoke especially of the splendid pictures and the attractive fashion in which the booklet is printed.

At the state L. T. L. Institute held at Haddonfield, N. J., in January the interest was most gratifying, nine counties being represented. Miss Esther Elfreth, state president, was one of the speakers, and other workers, both state and local, contributed to the splendid program. Mrs. May P. Sparks, state L. T. L. secretary, is now working in Camden county.

The W. C. T. U. of Gladwin, Mich., celebrated its seventeenth anniversary at the home of its president, Mrs. Millard, by giving a banquet to its boy friends between the ages of six and sixteen. Fifty-five lads were present, and in response to the appeal of Olive J. McClary, medical instructor, forty-five of the number signed the pledge. A talk on "The Effects of Alcohol and Tobacco on the System" was given by Dr. A. C. Boulton.

The Elmer (N. J.) W. C. T. U. held a delightful parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Jacob Hitchner. An interesting report of the Milwaukee National W. C. T. U. Convention was given by Mrs. Mary E. Lawrence, and other attractive numbers made the program exceptionally enjoyable. A plan was introduced to secure funds for a public drinking fountain for Elmer, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

The Miami (Fla.) W. C. T. U. held a delightful picnic, on January 5, in honor of Madame Willard's birthday. The members gathered on the beach of Bay Biscayne adjoining the home of Mrs. Nelson, the president. Mrs. Anna L. Andrus, recently of Detroit, Mich., gave a talk on the life of "Saint Courageous." She was followed by three ministers who spoke briefly. Other happy features of the meeting were bright sunshine, an ample dinner, a large attendance and the securing of half a dozen new members.

THE CARELESS GROCER

Blundered, and Great Good Came of It.

A careles grocer left the wrong package at a Michigan home one day and thereby brought a great blessing to the household.

"Two years ago I was a sufferer from stomach trouble, so acute that the effort to digest ordinary food gave me great pain, and brought on a condition of such extreme nervousness that I could not be left alone. I thought I should certainly become insane. I was so reduced in flesh that I was little better than a living skeleton. The doctors failed to give me relief and I despaired of recovery.

"One day our groceryman left a package of Grape-Nuts food by mistake, so I tried some for dinner. I was surprised to find that it satisfied my appetite and gave me no distress whatever. The next meal I ate of it again, and to be brief, I have lived for the past year almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. It has proved to be a most healthful and appetizing food, perfectly adapted to the requirements of my system.

"Grape-Nuts is not only easily digested and assimilated, but I find that since I have been using it I am able to eat anything else my appetite fancies, without trouble from indigestion. The stomach trouble and nervousness have left me, I have regained my plumpness and my views of life are no longer despondent and gloomy.

"Other members of my family, especially my husband, (whose old enemy, the 'heart-burn,' has been vanquished) have also derived great benefit from the use of Grape-Nuts food and we think no morning meal complete without it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

VIRGINIA PUSHES ENABLING ACT

State President Speaks Before Legislative Committee at Richmond

Special Correspondence

The Enabling Act, which is designed to give the men of Virginia an opportunity to vote on state-wide prohibition whenever twenty-five per cent of them shall so petition, is in the hands of the committee on Privileges and Elections of the lower house. On January 24 a hearing before the committee took place in the house of delegates. The room was filled to its utmost capacity with visitors from all parts of the state, who were in attendance at the annual state Anti-Saloon League convention.

During the afternoon and evening many excellent speakers were heard, preachers, lawyers, politicians, statesmen, educators, editors, and farmers taking part with equal enthusiasm, conviction and candor. Not least among these speeches was the direct and sensible talk by our state president, Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, who, by virtue of her office, represented what Dr. Cannon terms, "the class that suffers most from this iniquitous liquor business."

To the keen observer of human nature, this committee on Privileges and Elections appears to be overwhelmingly wet, but it is believed the bill will be reported out. Speakers at the hearing, and later in the convention, seemed to think they were going far when they made the statement that this measure is the gravest matter that has come before the Virginia Legislature since the Civil War. The writer can not see why it is not the greatest issue that has ever come before *any* people, for it deals with the spiritual, moral, ethical, physical, and civic welfare of *all* the people, male or female, white or black, native or foreign, present and future. The opposition will present its arguments on January 30. One man remarked in our presence, "What is the use of replying? There is only one right side to a question of this sort. Of course there is, but it has always been the man on the wrong side who has done the most talking,—he has had to explain his position.

DELAWARE W. C. T. U. ENTERPRISES

Special Correspondence

Delaware white ribboners are still feeling the inspiration of their annual state convention held in Milton, near the close of the old year. One of the pleasant features of that occasion was the gracious hospitality of the residents and merchants of the city. Despite bad weather, the meetings were all well attended. The reports given showed a gain in interest and numbers. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., delivered a timely address on Mormonism, of special interest to the white ribboners of our state, for during the past year Dover especially has been alive with Mormon missionaries. Mrs. Boole spoke again most effectively on "Wasted Energy in Church and State." The address given by the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League was a valuable number, as was that of Prof. Charles Scanlon.

The demonstration of the department work, the grand gold medal contest and the exercise by the L. T. L. were exceptionally good. Very much out of the ordinary was a debate on woman's suffrage, participated in by representatives from each county, Sussex county being fortunate in having a real live voter from Colorado to speak for it. Mrs. Emma E. Caulk was elected president to succeed Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, who has held the office for two years.

Comfort Bags Appreciated

The cordial letters which have been received in response to the gift of comfort bags sent to the U. S. "Delaware" assure the W. C. T. U. women that their work for the sailors is appreciated. One of the officials writes, "Your purpose in continuing to think of our men stirs our appreciation to the utmost, and you will be glad to know that the virtue and honor, and a reminder of all things pure which seems to hover around each comfort bag like a halo, have a powerful effect for good upon each man of us, far more valuable to our lives than even the very useful contents of the bag."

Another man writes, "I have been selected to write a letter acknowledging the receipt of the comfort bags, and to endeavor to express to the best of my ability the appreciation of the men of our division for the generosity of the W. C. T. U. ladies. The sailor man is always glad to have someone show an interest in his welfare; it arouses his personal pride and assures him that he is somebody. I am sure that the personnel of our Navy would be much higher if more Christian people would do as you have done. May God bless and prosper you in the noble work you are doing for your fellow men."

PENNSYLVANIA PERSISTENTLY PUSHING

Special Correspondence

Philadelphia was favored recently with the presence of Mrs. Ella M. George, state president. During her four days' stay, she conducted a conference with the members of the Northwest, the North and the Franklin unions, giving valuable help as to methods of work. She lectured on "The Question of the Hour," under the direction of the Frances E. Willard and Memorial unions; attended a conference of the executive, spoke on "Esther vs. Haman," in the Presbyterian church of Olney, and took part in the semi-annual conference of the Philadelphia unions. In addition to these engagements, Mrs. George found time to give an instructive talk to the Sunday school of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, illustrating it by a blackboard exercise.

Wayne county sends a glowing account of its eighth silver medal contest, held in Carley Brook, participated in by six contestants. The medal was awarded to Ethel Brill, second honors being received by Cynthia Hicks. The Oregon L. T. L. held its second gold medal contest in Bethany, Lottie Hartman receiving the medal. Wherever a contest has been held, there has come a request for the giving of another.

Mrs. S. B. Norrish, state corresponding secretary, is busily occupied holding institutes in Jefferson county. With office and field work, like the model woman whom Solomon mentions, "she eateth not the bread of idleness."

Mrs. A. B. Parsels seems to inspire enthusiasm wherever she speaks. On a recent visit in Center county, 200 names were added to the membership of the unions.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*

We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.

FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.*

Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill

A SONG OF ACTION*

(A campaign song which, with slight change, can be used anywhere)

Antoinette A. Hawley

Air, "Coming thro the Rye"

Hear the trumpet call to action;
Comrades true and brave,
Bring your gifts of time and money
Our dear state to save.

Chorus

Work for state-wide prohibition;
Banish rule of rum;
Help to answer this petition;
"May THY Kingdom come."

Put the brewer out of business,
And his evil clan;
THEN the tried and tempted brother
Will rise up—a man.

Wisely show the careless father
On the busy street,
How to make it, with his ballot,
Safe for little feet.

Stir the hearts of saint and sinner
To attack the foe
With the civic power of freemen;
THAT will lay him low.

*This and a second campaign song, published in a single leaflet, can be secured of Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, 1032 14th St., Denver, Colo. Price, 15 cents per 100, postpaid.

JASPER (MO.) DISTRICT W. C. T. U WIDE AWAKE

The bringing of the Hon. Frank S. Regan of Rockford, Ill., into the district for six days, to study and discuss the tax conditions, was a somewhat new departure for the Jasper district W. C T. U., but it proved to be a most effective one. On January 18, a tax institute was held in Carthage, at which there were discussed the following topics of interest to the local work—enforcement of the cigaret law, the increase of membership, and scientific instruction in the public schools. At the afternoon session a short memorial service for Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman was held. The remainder of the time was given to Mr. Regan, who, with crayon and easel, showed how payment of taxes in the county was being dodged, and proved that if every tax-payer were justly taxed, the revenue from the saloons would not be needed. At the close of his address, the men organized a tax-paying league. The Jasper district union now publishes a quarterly bulletin, and holds a quarterly institute. At the next meeting in April the child labor law and the nine-hour law for women will be discussed.

WISCONSIN NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence

A wide-awake woman is seldom idle, and our organizers are studying hard and, whether at home or in the field, are planning for the work.

A most instructive institute was held in Madison, Wis., during the holidays, Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, National organizer, being the promoter and leader. The proceedings were given generous space in one of the city papers. The several subjects within the scope of W. C. T. U. work were discussed, with interest and enthusiasm, by prominent men and women of the city. The topic of equal suffrage was ably presented and its legal aspect was the subject of animated discussion. Institutes of this kind are advocated for the larger unions of the state during the year pending the November election for "Votes for Women."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

FEBRUARY CHEER-CHAT

(Continued from Page Four)

ged face. Friends and associates would wonder what kept him from mental break-down, and suddenly, "in the midst of mighty things," they would learn the secret,—a witty sally, a breezy yarn, a hearty laugh! Cheerfulness! She stood at his elbow. Duty and Sorrow often hid her, but she was always there.

From the face of Frances E. Willard, our Queen, uncrowned save by the love of thousands, shone (and in pictured form, still shines) the light of that divine cheerfulness which helped her to accomplish her great work for God and Home and Everyland. Patriotism and Cheerfulness found their closest, happiest relationship in her character. Think over her deeds, read over her words, consider the result of both, and see the power of perfect, soul-deep optimism and good-cheer.

We, the followers of Washington, Lincoln, Frances E. Willard, are modern patriots in so far as we are true to our best selves. If our patriotism does not win the desired results, we will do well to look to Cousin Cheerfulness and see if she is well-fed and active.

Keeping Birthdays

A Washington Evening can easily be made a right good time, and one of the best ways is to have the young men "get up" a costume affair, which should include a simple supper of old-fashioned dishes, cooked by the mothers, and served by the young men attired as servants of ye olden time. For favors, give miniature axes tied with red-white-and-blue bows, or portraits of the Father of our Country,—postage stamps neatly mounted on stiff, green cardboard.

Why not observe Lincoln's birthday by having a public lecture under the Branch auspices? If possible, secure the services of a talented speaker who can forcefully touch upon Lincoln's anti-rum attitude and his hope of overthrowing the traffic. Several well-rendered patriotic and temperance songs will add interest to the program. Charge no admission.

There are many ways to fittingly commemorate the heavenly birthday of Frances E. Willard. One of the best is presenting some school or Sunday school with a framed picture of Miss Willard, the presentation to be made by a Branch member who can do it with the grace and reverence which the occasion demands. The picture itself will never cease to speak to each beholder.

Honorable Mention

"He never drank, he never smoked." Thus writes a young editor of Howard Pyle, the famous American artist who, a few months ago, died in Italy. Howard Pyle made beautiful pictures. He entertained and uplifted thousands of readers and picture-lovers. He instructed young artists who are now world-famous illustrators. He loved his art, and won for himself an international reputation.

The art world gave him prizes for his fine painting. He deserved prizes for his clean living.

We give him honorable mention here in company with immortals, because "he never drank, he never smoked."

Nervous Diseases in Tobacco Smokers

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

In the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* of Berlin, for December 14, Dr. L. von Frankl-Hochwart has a striking article upon nervous diseases caused by smoking. He states that he has encountered sciatica in thirty-one cases and neuralgia in the arm in twenty-two others, in all of which excessive smoking seemed to be the essential factor. He says that tobacco seems to make the motor nerves very susceptible to the effect of slight injuries, and cites cases of partial paralysis of the forearm and of the foot occurring in smokers who sat long in one position; these men were not alcohol users, and were otherwise healthy. One hundred and ten cases of diffuse pains are given, the pain being a disagreeable gnawing sensation in the back, chest or extremities. In some there were slightly enlarged joints; indeed he thinks nicotin poisoning might cause predisposition to chronic inflammation of the joints. Cases of weakness of the eyes cured by abstinence from tobacco are given; also cases where numbness of the fingers accompanied the eye troubles. Tobacco is credited with being a large factor in troubles of the heart and of the blood vessels intimately connected with the the heart. Among twenty-eight patients with writer's cramp, eighteen were moderate smokers and seven immoderate; only three did not use tobacco. Seventy cases of disturbance in the genital functions are on his records; these were mostly among cigaret smokers.

That many of these cases recovered by ceasing to use tobacco Frankl-Hochwart adduces as evidence that tobacco was the cause of the troubles.

A point made emphatic in the article is that the localization of the poisonous action of nicotin is much like that of the dread disease caused by an impure life, syphilis. There may be changes in the optic nerve, weakness of memory, forgetfulness of words, vertigo, tremor and ataxia.

Frankl-Hochwart has been collecting data for sixteen years on the nervous affections of tobacco users. The article referred to here, is based on 1500 cases from his medical practice. He excludes 700 patients into whose cases other poisonous elements entered, such as alcoholism, diabetes, or syphilis.

The author of this research is private docent (instructor) of neuropathology (nerve disorders) in the Vienna University, Austria.

That excessive smoking may lead to nervous troubles, any keen observer may learn for himself. Insomnia, trembling of the hands, inability for prolonged exercise, and irritability are among the results of this habit readily recognized. When strong coffee is drunk daily by a smoker the nervous breakdown will come sooner.

At the present time a very successful business man known to the writer lies ill, suffering the most intense torture from a nervous trouble. The man is naturally of the nervous type, and should have been trained especially to avoid tobacco and coffee. But he has been an excessive smoker, and a lover of strong coffee. Worry in his business affairs, which with strong nerves would not have upset him, has him now where even his mind is threatened.

When a lad thoughtlessly begins to form the tobacco habit, how little he dreams of what its effect upon him may be! Perhaps blindness in middle life, especially if alcohol drinking is added, perhaps a weak heart, rheumatism, or possibly insanity, perhaps nervous irritability that will cause unhappiness in his home, perhaps that wretched condition, neurasthenia, so common in these days. Some men, especially those who work outdoors, may smoke and drink and suffer little more than from rheumatism or irritability and these are bad enough, but the high strung youth who indulges in poison habits may expect to pay the price in some bad form of nerve misery before he is past forty-five.

Y. P. B. OF WASHINGTON, D. C. WIDE AWAKE

HARRY W. BRIMER

The Young People's Branch of Washington, D. C., composed of six churches in the north east section of the city, on December 8, held a rally and social at the Epworth M. E. Church, South. The social, which was in every respect a grand success, marked the most brilliant chapter in the history of the Eastern Branch. The chief speaker of the evening was Rev. Zedd H. Copp, who gave an interesting lecture on "The Three Bars." Mrs. Flora K. Hanson, president of the various Young People's Branches of the District of Columbia, spoke encouraging words. Among many excellent numbers on the program were a flüglehorn solo by Walter F. Smith, a member of the Marine Band, and a recitation, "The Bridal Wine Cup," by Miss Mary Newcombe.

It is the purpose of this organization to bring the young people of our national capital to a realization of the importance of ridding the District of Columbia of her 512 bar-rooms. The city of Washington can never expect to become a model city—a pattern for other cities of our Republic—so long as her main thoroughfare, Pennsylvania Avenue, is dotted with saloons.

How disappointing it must be to the many thousands of American citizens who each year visit the wonderful sights of the Capitol City, to be confronted on every side by the open doors of these dram shops, which conduct a business that is the root of two of society's greatest burdens—poverty and crime. These social pests are equally annoying to the citizens of Washington, for they must tolerate them continually. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the liquor traffic in the District, during the past few years, has been greatly reduced. However, the W. C. T. U., and its various Young People's Branches, will not be content with past victories but will fight with renewed energy for the complete abolition of the saloon.

One interesting feature of the Eastern Branch is the fact that about one-half of its members are active young men who take a keen and sincere interest in the advancement of the cause.

A membership crusade has just been launched, and the Eastern Branch is not only hoping, but is energetically working to greatly increase its membership.

At a recent meeting a contest was held in which the competitors were to see which side could secure the presence of the largest number of its respective sex. The meeting was well attended and the girls won by only one.

To the unremitting zeal of Miss Leila Frost, chairman of the committee in charge of the last meeting, is due much credit for its success. The enthusiastic labors of the society's president, Miss Flossie Newcombe, and of every officer and member, promises in the near future to make this organization one of the most important of its kind in the District of Columbia.

Y. P. B. NEWS

A Y. P. B. with twenty-eight members was organized at Punxsutawney, Pa., Jan. 23, at the home of Mrs. Fred Barlow, a member of the W. C. T. U.

The new Y. P. B. at North Tampa, Fla., Miss Lila Tanner, president, has ten members, and meets every week.

A Young People's Branch, with a membership of twenty-two, was recently organized in Irving, Ill., by Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, of Nokomis. Miss Alice Bartlett was elected its president. The new organization was cordially welcomed and promised support by the citizens of Irving, which is a temperance village.

The Federated Y. P. B. of Washington held its annual New Year's reception in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson and other officers were in the receiving line. A delightful program of music and readings was given under the directions of Miss Eleanor E. Walker, vice-president of the Y. P. B.

On December 18, the Central Y. P. B., representing five of the downtown churches, held a parlor meeting at the home of Miss Olea M. Wood, corresponding secretary of the District Y. P. B. Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine was the speaker of the evening. Refreshments were served and a social time was enjoyed.

One of the most attractive musical features of the recent national convention of the Anti-Saloon League held in Washington, D. C., was the rendition of the song and chorus, "The Prohibition Way," from "Columbia's Congress." This song was given by thirty Y. P. B. girls, five of whom took solo parts, representing Maine, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland and Indiana. Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson, state secretary of the Y. P. B., was one of the soloists. The chorus was trained and led by Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, National organizer and lecturer and the author of "Columbia's Congress." With this chorus as a nucleus, it is planned to organize a large mixed chorus from the Y. P. B.'s to sing during the winter at temperance mass meetings in Washington.

NEW Y. P. B.'S IN IOWA

A Y. P. B. with fourteen charter members, five of whom are boys, has been organized at Oskaloosa, with Lawrence Farr as president.

Of the twenty-five charter members of the new Y. P. B. at Beacon, ten are boys or young men. The president of the organization is Raymond Edwards.

Mrs. Jessie Williams, the state Y. P. B. secretary, writes that other organizations are being planned. She says, "I find this work so interesting. The dear young people are only waiting for an opportunity; they are ready and willing for service."

THERE IS
absolutely
no word to express
the efficacy of
Scott's
Emulsion
in the treatment
of
COUGHS, COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CATARRH, GRIPPE
AND
RHEUMATISM
ALL DRUGGISTS 11-51

NOTED AND QUOTED

Out of 7,000,000 business men who were recently communicated with by the interstate commerce commission, 75 per cent refused to employ men who drank intoxicating liquors.—*Atlanta Georgian*

William E. Johnson, late Chief Special Officer of the U. S. Indian Service, has been added to the working force of the Presbyterian Temperance Committee, and will do special investigative work.

To Monroe county, Illinois, belongs the credit of originating a new move against the saloons. The temperance people living therein have appealed to the county and state health officials to close all saloons, their ground being that they imperil the life and health of citizens.

The new reform mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg, has been looking into the civic affairs of his city, and finds that the number of unlicensed places where liquor is illegally sold exceeds the number of licensed saloons. This is but another bit of proof that illicit liquor selling is far more apt to flourish in places, like Philadelphia, where the saloon is licensed, than where it is prohibited. Mayor Blankenburg is proving himself to be not only a man of clear vision but possessed of moral backbone, and is showing the citizens of the city of "brotherly love" that its laws can be enforced.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Children's Bureau Bill Passes

The Children's Bureau Bill passed the Senate on Thursday, by a vote of 54 to 20. It now goes to the House for its approval. The bill has been hotly contested in the Senate and the closing hours of the discussion centered around amendments prohibiting the invasion of private residences in quest of information. The following amendment introduced by Senator Culberson prevailed: "No official or agent or representative of said bureau shall, over the objection of the head of the family, enter any house used exclusively as a family residence."

The bill provides for the establishment of a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which shall investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and shall especially investigate the question of infant mortality, the birth rate, Juvenile Courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents, and diseases of child labor, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories.

A decision on the part of the Pure Food Board prohibiting the importation of absinthe into the United States, is receiving universal commendation. Dr. Harvey Wiley, chairman of the board, said yesterday, "Importers and others interested in the absinthe business have expressed themselves in favor of the prohibition. We are glad the importers are with us in the desire to keep this country from becoming addicted to the monstrous absinthe habit which afflicts France and some other countries." Webster's Unabridged Dictionary defines absinthe as, "spirit combined with extract of wormwood." This drink, which is one of the most powerful and dangerous drinks compounded, has gradually been making its way among certain classes in this country, and we most heartily commend the action taken by the Pure Food Board in prohibiting its importation into the United States.

A peculiar condition of affairs in regard to the Military Academy at West Point is confronting Congress. In spite of all efforts to secure qualified eligibles, there are fifty vacancies which remain unfilled. Secretary of War Stimson has asked for a law to allow recourse to the list of alternates, after all principals named by Congressmen have been appointed. For many years the quota of men appointed by members of Congress has been more than full, young men eagerly seeking appointment to this historic academy, but of late there has been a gradual falling off, until at the present time, as has been stated, there are fifty vacancies. Young men evidently are seeking other fields of endeavor.

VICTORY Help it along by using PROHIBITION STAMPS New edition. Unique, Attractive, Convincing. Perforated; 100 in book; all different, 10c, 3 books 25c. JONES, 1023 E. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

It is reported that the Western Brewers' Shipping Association, which throughout the West has controlled prices on the output of the American breweries, and which is capitalized at $200,000,000, has closed its offices in Milwaukee, Wis., due, it is said, to a fear of the popular movement against trusts, of which it considers itself an illegal example.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

LIGHT UP!
You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner.** 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle.** Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe.** No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Sells like wildfire. An opportunity of a life time, work all or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Make big money—be independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postpaid, **30c, 4 for $1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.**
BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 247 Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. C. T. U. LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES

NEW PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy. The address of Hon. Seaborn Wright in a series of six leaflets:

A. Deceiving the People
B. How the Drinker is Robbed
C. The Liquor Trust and Personal Liberty
D. Capitalizing Humanity
E. Human Rights vs .Property Rights
F. The Saloon's Deadliest Work

Why I Favor Prohibition, Robert J. Burdette

Prohibition and License in New Hampshire, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens

The Trade and Some of Its Claims, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens

What Shall We Do When the Town Goes Dry?

The Workingman and the Saloon
No Real Revenue
Railroads and Total Abstinence
Does It Pay?

Price of the above leaflets, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

The Nation's School of Vice, by John F. Cunneen. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Temperance Talks for Busy People. Many new leaflets have been added to this popular series. Every local union should keep a large supply on hand for general and continuous distribution. Price, per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

ANTI-CANTEEN LEAFLETS

Anti-Canteen Testimony, by Col. L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Canteen Arguments Demolished, also by Col. Maus, replying to statements made in the petition before Congress for the restoration of the canteen. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

General Frederick D. Grant Opposes the Restoration of the Canteen. Letter from Gen. Grant to THE UNION SIGNAL. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

The Anti-Canteen Law. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

An Inside View of the Canteen, A and B. Two twelve-page leaflets by Orville J. Nave, D.D., LL.D., army chaplain. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, 90 cents.

An Army Officer's Opinion of Liquor in the Post Exchange, by Col. P. H. Ray, Fourth Infantry. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

The First Army Canteen and Canteen Leaflet; two leaflets compiled by National Superintendent of the Department of Soldiers and Sailors. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

What a Beerless Army Did in 1911. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

NEW LEAFLETS FOR GENERAL W. C. T. U. WORK

The Map and the Flag, by Mrs. Frances P. Parks. Showing what the Memorial Fund is accomplishing, and giving directions for a platform demonstration. Price, one copy, with map and flag stickers, 25 cents. The leaflet alone, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Young Campaigners, by Anna A. Gordon, tells how to organize the boys and girls for prohibition campaign work. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

The Young Man in the Midst, by Mrs. Lora La Mance. Price, each, 2 cents; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

The Everlasting Whisper, by Christine I. Tinling. Price, each, 3 cents; per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Valuable helps in all W. C. T. U. work are these by Mrs. Stevens:

Annual Address, 5 cents per copy; **Recommendations,** and the **Prohibition Proclamation;** price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents. Also, especially helpful at this time, **The Gothenburg, Dispensary, or State Control System,** just off the press. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

POSTERS

We keep adding to our list of posters. Telling campaign speakers all of them. Keep them before the public eye. Price 5 cents each.

PROHIBITION BLOTTERS

For school use, envelope size, in three colors—red, blue and yellow. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

PAPER NAPKINS

Heavy crepe in two designs—one, white and gold, the other, white with dainty pink border. Both have the W. C. T. U. monogram printed in gold in one corner. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

For other leaflets and supplies see National W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher in Spain

Excerpts from letter of National Superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors Department

Wherever we go in Spain, the poverty, ignorance and uncleanliness of the people, and their customs of drinking, are apparent. One's heart could not fail to be touched by the pitiful sights. How I wished that some good white ribboner might be burdened for Spain and Portugal, and that the World's W. C. T. U. would send her to these countries. At this time when Portugal has so recently become a republic, and is changing so many of her customs, there is great opportunity for sowing the seeds of reform. The public school system which is being introduced, crude as it is, is at least a movement in the right direction. Spain is a beautiful country, with its mountain sides covered with olive and cork groves, and flowers to be seen everywhere, but, alas, alcoholic drinks are used as freely as we use water.

The Alhambra in Granada is almost indescribable. The Hall of the Ambassadors, the Court of Lions, the Hall of Justice, the Queen's Boudoir—all these take one back to the times of the old Moorish kings and of Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, for in the Hall of the Ambassadors, the very spot is shown where Queen Isabella gave audience to Columbus when he told her of the land beyond the seas. If she had not called him back and given to him her jewels, would we have been Americans? One cannot but rejoice over having been born under the dear old Stars and Stripes, and as I look up at my flag, draped over my mirror, my heart beats faster and I sing, "And the star spangled banner forever shall wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Sailing from Gibraltar on the steamship "Mantua," we made our next stop at Marseilles, a typical French town. Its people have so little home life—they take many of their meals on the sidewalks outside of the cafes, where the wine bottle is the most conspicuous object on the table, the father, mother, children and babies all partaking freely of its contents. Would there were a Rockefeller, a Carnegie, or a Gould who would furnish the wherewithal to provide for a white ribbon worker among these people.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Write SHORT STORIES Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

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Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

Some gentlemen who had just returned from a trip through the West came to Washington and went to call on Lincoln. During their visit one of the men spoke of a body of water in Nebraska which bore an Indian name. "I cannot recall its name now," he said in a vexed tone, "but it signified 'weeping water.'" President Lincoln instantly responded, "As 'laughing water,' according to Longfellow, is 'Minnehaha,' this evidently should be 'Minneboohoo.'"—*Exchange.*

TWENTY-FOURTH CONVENTION OF W. C. T. U. OF VICTORIA, S. AUSTRALIA

Mrs. Ruth D. Dyer, Hawthorn, Victoria

Our convention at Melbourne in the fall was one of the most successful ever held. In addition to the 107 voting delegates present, numerous visitors were in attendance. Much educational work was accomplished by means of papers on various subjects. In her annual report the secretary, Mrs. Kirk, said the past year had indeed been a red letter one for the W. C. T. U. which has now entered into possession of large central premises called after the World's W. C. T. U. President, the Countess of Carlisle, Carlisle House.

Owing to ill health, Mrs. Press, who has been treasurer of the union almost since its inception, did not allow her name to be used as that of a candidate for re-election. In recognition of her services, Mrs. Presley, on behalf of the convention presented to Mrs. Press two gifts in silver.

Resolutions relating to the following subjects were unanimously carried: The early closing of hotels; the abolition of barmaids' and grocers' licenses; the dangers of patent medicines; arbitration in place of war; suppression of gambling; an amended marriage act; religious instruction in state schools; the Sunday closing of hotels, fruit and tobacco shops; the suppression of indecent postcards; local option.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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DO NOT DELAY

As soon as the date of your special UNION SIGNAL Day meeting is decided, send for sample copies of the paper, and other helps we are glad to furnish you, free of charge. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., and your letter will go to the proper desk to receive prompt attention. Because of the storms, mails have been delayed this winter, so give us plenty of time to get the helps to you. Please write us afterward about your UNION SIGNAL meeting, how many were present, what was the program and how many subscribers you secured.

NO TIME TO LOSE

THE UNION SIGNAL for February 22, will be our annual Prohibition Day issue. It will give a most valuable compendium of prohibition facts and figures and should be widely distributed. Orders which reach us on or before February 20, will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies, not less than 50 copies to one address at this rate. You will want many copies for distribution. Order at once, before you forget. Ten cents will send a copy of this special issue to each of five friends. Send names and addresses and the dime to us and the paper will be sent promptly.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

"Please tell us in THE UNION SIGNAL what you mean by the Campaign Edition. How often is it published? What is the cost? Do regular weekly subscribers get it?"

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL contains articles of special educational value along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition. It is one of the regular issues, so that all regular subscribers will receive it. The subscription price for this monthly Campaign Edition is 25 cents per year. Give it a wide circulation. Place it in the homes of voters wherever the protection of the home against the saloon is an issue.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Continued from January 18)

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

The importance of reporting all work done to, and keeping in constant correspondence with, the superintendent under whose direction you are working, county, district, state or National, and the other general duties are not outlined, as they are common to all departments. When only one paper is named both are often referred to. These methods are only suggestive and are to be adapted to local needs.

Always be pleasant, tactful and courteous. Do not insist and urge subscriptions until you become tiresome. Be not disheartened at seeming failure. Smile and—"call again." Sweetness and persistence will bring success. Your subscriptions will be mostly "hand picked."

Hold an "Open Parliament" or "Quiz," asking questions concerning THE UNION SIGNAL or *The Young Crusader*, size, ownership, price, special features, information to be found in just one issue, etc. Have a wide-awake special committee, wearing badges, ready to canvass the audience as soon as the exercise closes. The leader should be enthusiastic and well informed concerning the paper. Present the merits so a desire to read the paper is created and the rest is easy. Better results are secured by considering one paper at a time and on different days if possible.

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

forts, and together through the years they worked for God, and home and native land, with each passing season the painful memory of the Arrow Brand becoming more completely obliterated from the mind of the brewer's daughter.

The End.

HERE AND THERE

The Coopertown (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held a Mother's meeting January 17, at the home of Mrs. James Brand. The leader was Mrs. Eva Eldred and the speaker for the occasion, Mrs. L. Lutes, editor of *The American Motherhood Magazine*. Judge A. Z. Blair of Portsmouth, O., gave one of his fine addresses on temperance.

Excellent results followed the giving of a report of the Milwaukee National Convention by Mrs. Orrel Moody, vice-president of McKean county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. at Rixford and at Duke Center. Twenty-seven new members were gained, new department work was taken up, and a number of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* were secured.

The Sixth Ward union of Rochester, N. Y., paid an interesting visit to the almshouse of that city. After an interesting temperance meeting in the chapel, packages containing fresh candy and cake, daintily wrapped in a white napkin and tied with red ribbon, were distributed in the dining rooms of both men and women. Similar gifts were made in the hospital department, where the members of the union also spoke words of greeting and sang their songs of cheer. The meeting was arranged by Mrs. E. G. Enkelman, superintendent of the Evangelistic and Almshouse department.

That the newly organized Petworth W. C. T. U. of Washington, D. C., is to be an energetic one is evidenced by the plans it has already made. At its second meeting a membership contest was launched, a committee was named to arrange for a special observance of Frances Willard Memorial Day, and Mrs. George Breitenbach was appointed the leader of the L. T. L. which the union is to conduct. The members are also cooperating with the temperance forces in the Petworth churches and with the Citizens' Association in planning to maintain a temperance booth and rest room at the Independence Day celebration to be held in the vicinity.

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample. Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N. Y

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Publish the Prohibition Word

This week you will find listed on page 14 some of the new publications brought out since the National Convention. Others are on the press, and still others waiting to go. There is increasing demand for campaign leaflets and posters, not only from white ribboners, but from prohibition workers generally. The Maine campaign stirred the whole country and helped wonderfully in making the public mind receptive to prohibition doctrine. W. C. T. U. women will not be slow to take advantage of the situation. We have the machinery necessary to effective campaign work, and are using it as never before to get facts before the people through the medium of the printed page.

Live Campaign Stuff

Telling campaign talks are the leaflets on "Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy," by Hon. Seaborn Wright, the Georgia orator. Also the series by Capt. Richmond P. Hobson on "The Great Destroyer." And the Anti-Canteen Leaflets—this is the time for distributing them by the tens of thousands.

Then, too, the public must be educated concerning the Gothenburg System. Strange to say, we still find good people—sincere friends of temperance—advocating that system. Why? Because they *don't know* that it has been proved a failure. See that such people read Ernest Gordon's book, "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System" (price 35 cents; postage 5 cents), and Mrs. Stevens' new leaflet (see page 15). We must break down their mistaken ideas upon this subject.

Organization Helps

An important leaflet which you will want for immediate use is "The Map and the Flag," with map and flag stickers that go with it. It is designed especially for the commemorative meetings to be held this month, and embodies the article by the National Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent of Organization, given in SIGNAL of Jan. 25, with much additional matter. The speaker at such meeting will need a map and a set of stickers for platform use, and a supply of the leaflet itself for distribution among the audience. This demonstration will add largely to the Memorial Fund wherever given. It makes a striking and a sticking appeal.

Miss Gordon's "Young Campaigners" is a necessity in all campaigns for state or local prohibition. The instructions and suggestions are given out of a splendidly successful experience, as you know.

Sample Copies of Leaflets

Requests come to us from time to time for samples of leaflets. In order to meet this growing demand arrangements have been made by which a budget of samples will be mailed once a month to anyone desiring such, for the nominal price of $1.00 per year. This amount ($1.00) will entitle the sender to a sample of each new leaflet, poster, pledge card, etc., issued by the National W. C. T. U., the package to be mailed promptly the last day of each month. This plan will enable the worker to keep well informed concerning all leaflets published.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 15, 1912. No. 7

Song of the Ribbon

There's a mighty host a-gath'ring, and I hear the bugle call
Assembling all the warriors to down King Alcohol.
Round "Old Glory" they're recruiting, and they quickly fall in line
To fight for Cotton, Corn, and Wheat, and wipe out beer and wine.

They have 'listed in the Southland, they have 'listed in the West;
The North and East are coming, and are joining with the rest;
Men with grief and sadness bending, and gray hairs with sorrow bowed,
Have shouldered now the musket, and are shouting with the crowd.

But the gladdest in the army are the children once so gaunt,
Who ne'er had known of "Home, Sweet Home," but only woe and want,
Keeping time to martial music with the feet that never lag,
They're marching on and singing, and a-cheering for the flag.

Mothers, wives, and sisters—yes, the women all are there!
With love their armor's coated, and their sword is sheathed with prayer.
In the thickest of the battle they are pushing to the goal,
To lift the fallen upward, and to save the sinking soul.

O the ribbon is a-flying, and is caught upon the breeze!
Is soaring all around about, and sailing o'er the seas!
There's a glad day sure a-coming, when with streamers broad unfurled,
The ribbon white will spread its flight, and circle all the world.

—Jeannette Crapsey in *The Western Christian Advocate*.

VIRGINIA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—The Gothenburg, Dispensary or State Control System—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—Mrs. Frederick D. Grant Disapproves Restoration of the Canteen—Preliminary Announcement of 1912 National Convention—Testimony for Canteen Discredited—Virginia W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

W. C. T. U. MEETINGS ATTRACT LARGE AUDIENCES—MEMORIAL FOR MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD PLANNED—PRESIDENT CHINA W. C. T. U. DELIVERS INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS—INTERSTATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION MUST BE PUSHED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The meeting held in Columbia Theater, Sunday, February 4, when Hon. Seaborn Wright gave his notable lecture, "Avarice and Appetite," proved a great success. Long before the hour for opening, the building was well filled and a good orchestra, which had generously donated its services, gave several selections, and led in the singing. Mr. Wright was at his best, and to the close held the interest of the vast audience, which was largely composed of men. At the conclusion of the address, Mrs. Stevens, in a few words of explanation, introduced a resolution, which was seconded by Miss Gordon, endorsing the Hobson resolution for Constitutional Prohibition; this was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. A liberal collection, and the gaining of new members, made this temperance meeting one of the most successful of the series.

Tuesday evening, February 6, another large meeting was held in McKendree M. E. Church. Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, Miss Ellen M. Stone, and your superintendent were the speakers. When at the close of her address, Mrs. Stevens presented another resolution urging the passage of an interstate liquor bill at this session of Congress, the entire audience responded most heartily.

Memorial for Mrs. Belva Lockwood Planned

Upon the same evening, a committee of prominent women of the District, Mrs. S. D. LaFetra, chairman, met at the New Willard to complete plans for a memorial in honor of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood. It is to take the form of a life-size portrait, to be painted by a famous artist, and to be placed in one of the public galleries in Washington.

On our way to the McKendree meeting, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon and I stopped for a few moments at the New Willard, to express our appreciation of Mrs. Lockwood, her long and valued services in behalf of the down-trodden and oppressed, and her great work in having gone before and blazed the way and made straight the path for her sisters of the present day, as well as a smoother road for the generations to come. Mrs. Lockwood, who has entered her eighty-first year, and is as vigorous and active as though she were thirty years younger, has the great distinction of being the first woman admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The greater part of her life has been spent in this capital city and she has won a place in the hearts of the people, who delight to do her honor while she is still among them. In this connection, we would mention the sending of a letter from the Woman Suffrage Association of the District to President Taft, with the suggestion that he name one of three well-known women lawyers of this city, Mrs. Lockwood among the number, as associate justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Harlan.

Mrs. Goodrich Arouses Interest

The regular monthly meeting of the Mothers' Club was held Wednesday afternoon in the parlors of the W. C. T. U. Building, which were crowded to overflowing to hear Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich speak on the "Mothers of China." Mrs. Goodrich's residence of over thirty years in China gives her an intimate knowledge of that people, their habits, customs, and desires, and her address was most valuable and instructive. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, who were present, also took part.

Still another meeting was held at Takoma Park, February 9, where were assembled at the vesper service in the beautiful parlors of the sanitarium, patients and physicians, nurses and visitors. Our faithful leaders were requested to say something and spoke most feelingly and lovingly of our work and workers, some of whom have passed on. Again in the evening when two or three hundred students, the larger part of whom expect to spend their lives in mission fields, gathered in Assembly Hall, our indefatigable leaders sounded the clarion note of victory and achievement. At the close of the speeches, Professor Kern, superintendent of the school, presented a pledge calling for total abstinence from tobacco, and all intoxicants, and including a promise to use their utmost endeavors to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the countries to which they go. In response, all the students rose, their earnest faces giving evidence of their realization of the obligations they assumed. It is impossible to measure the power, the strength, and the breadth of the influence emanating from such a company of young people, as with hearts aflame with a longing desire to make the world better they pass on to their posts of duty ready to *do* and ready to *die*, if need be. God bless them every one!

There assembled in the parlors of the W. C. T. U. Building a very distinguished company of guests on the evening of February 3, when the Maine Society held its monthly meeting. Admiral Peary, a son of Maine, gave an illustrated lecture on his trip to the North Pole. United States Senator C. F. Johnson and wife, of Maine, General A. S. Daggett, a native of Maine, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens were among the long list of sons and daughters of the Pine Tree State present. At the close of the lecture, an informal reception was held and all were given an opportunity to greet the distinguished guests.

Beside these meetings, there have been interviews with Senators and Representatives, with Mrs. Moore, national president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; with Mrs. F. Schoff, president of the Mothers' Congress, and many others. By request Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon attended a reception to Mrs. E. T. Scott, president general of the D. A. R., held in the elegant new Memorial Hall, and this afternoon will be present at still another reception at the home of Mrs. Charles P. Grandfield, treasurer of the District W. C. T. U., whose husband, the First Assistant Postmaster General, has aided us in many ways.

Interstate Liquor Legislation Must Be Pushed

On the part of some, there still seems to be uncertainty concerning the decision of the United States Supreme Court and the interstate liquor measure. **Please pass the word along: The decision recently rendered shows more conclusively than ever, the need of Federal law to protect dry territory from being invaded by illicit liquor sellers, under protection of interstate commerce. The bills for this legislation now before Congress, were adopted after the most careful and painstaking scrutiny, on the part of a committee composed of able lawyers, Representatives, and well trained temperance leaders, all of whom had had experience with similar legislation in Congress and state Legislatures, and who had been appointed by the conference held in Washington in December last. Every word was weighed, the question of unconstitutionality being especially kept in mind.** Two great hearings have been held since the decision was rendered, one before the Senate sub-committee of the Judiciary, the other before the House committee. The chairman of the House Judiciary, Judge Clayton of Alabama, has announced that all hearings before that committee must cease by March 7. Our opponents, who had a day assigned to them but failed to make use of it, are to be heard by this committee, February 17. It is hoped we can arrange for a memorial service in Statuary Hall on the afternoon of that day, being the fourteenth anniversary of the home going of Frances E. Willard.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont, chairman of the committee investigating Senator Lorimer's election, announced yesterday that no more testimony would be taken, Senator Lorimer's counsel taking the constitutional ground that Senator Lorimer already having defended his right to his seat in the Senate, and having been sustained by the Senate, the validity of his title could not be attacked a second time on the same charges. The Senate itself probably will be called upon to pass upon the case.

The Lorimer inquiry has proved to be one of the most exhaustive ever made by a congressional committee. In the eight months' hearings, about 10,000 pages of printed testimony, constituting about 5,000,000 words, were taken. It is estimated that the stenographers' fees alone reached fifteen thousand dollars.

The Last of the "Maine"

There is sailing up the Potomac river today a naval collier laden with the main mast of the battleship "Maine," which is to be erected in Arlington cemetery over the graves of the victims of the disaster. The vessel also brings a large assortment of relics of the wrecked battleship, to be distributed among municipalities, patriotic societies, and relatives of the victims. Fifty tons of coal were scooped out of the "Maine's" boilers at Havana, having been under water for nearly fourteen years. It is to be subjected to tests at the Annapolis experiment station to determine how it has been affected as fuel by its long submersion.

The Gothenburg, Dispensary or State Control System

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Forty-five years ago some philanthropic men of Gothenburg, by permission of the community, formed a company "for the purpose of managing the sale of liquor in such a way that its consumption would be lessened, and the profit on its sale would be used, not for private gain, but for benevolent purposes, chiefly for the promotion of temperance among the poorer people. The stockholders were to receive only five per cent of the profits, and those employed in the business to have small salaries." This plan was introduced, and other places in Sweden, also in Norway, soon followed the example of Gothenburg. But the profits, instead of being used as at first intended, were applied to the general taxes, and thus indirectly resulted in private gain. In this way a network of political intrigue was woven and before long the proceeds from the sale of liquor in Gothenburg and Stockholm formed a large factor in the city finances, while the original and avowed purpose of the plan faded out of sight. The strict requirements of the law are ignored in the same degree as are restrictive features of other forms of license laws. There came to be six times as many arrests for drunkenness in Gothenburg, in proportion to the population, as in London or Liverpool.

By well informed temperance people this system has been regarded as one of the most deceptive and undesirable forms of license; even in Sweden where the system originated it has long since ceased to be regarded favorably by the temperance people of that country.

History of System in South Carolina

Does someone still insist that a system that has not produced good results in Sweden or Russia might, under our form of government, be more successful? If so, that question is fully answered by the history of the Dispensary in South Carolina. After fifteen years' trial—and it was a sore and weary trial—the best people of South Carolina made a determined effort to throw off this octopus. It was a hard struggle, for the dispensary system had become a vast political measure, intricate and dangerous. Drunkenness and crime had increased under its sway and the dispensary was in no respect better than a common bar. In fact, it was worse, as a buyer at the dispensary is forced to purchase at one time enough liquor to make a man intoxicated, and the whole tendency of the system in South Carolina was to increase sales in order that there might be more revenue. In addition to the dispensary there existed a large number of illicit places. When the dispensary system was under discussion for adoption in South Carolina the restrictive features stood out so prominently that it received the support of many clergymen, educators, philanthropists and temperance reformers. The majority of these, however, very soon saw their great mistake and realized that the dispensary was being carried on for revenue only, and that this revenue proved insufficient to meet the expense of providing for the products of the dispensary. It is reliably stated that the cost of crime caused by liquor in South Carolina was three and one-half times the immense revenue of the dispensary, and a well-informed Southern clergyman declared, "For every one made drunk by the open bar-room the dispensary puts two in the gutter."

In 1907 the state dispensary law of South Carolina was repealed and the county and local dispensaries were to remain if the people failed to vote them out under the county local option law. County after county has voted out the dispensary system until there remain only six dispensary counties out of the forty-two counties of South Carolina.

Opinion of W. C. T. U. President

Mrs. Joseph Sprott, president of the South Carolina W. C. T. U., stated in a recent letter that "no county which has voted out the county dispensary has ever voted it back again, although there have been attempts in several counties to reestablish the dispensaries. Greenville county, for example, secured two years ago the requisite number of signers of the petition to have an election on the question. The election resulted in a no-dispensary vote by a majority of three to one. Since that time there has not been even a rumor of resubmission from a dry county." Mrs. Sprott further says: "The county dispensary does not decrease the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors. In Charleston there is not even a pretense of enforcing the dispensary law. There could not be in South Carolina a return of the old State Dispensary System. The state is still suffering from the corruption fostered by that institution. The state dispensary fell by the weight of its own rottenness. The Attorney General of the state is still prosecuting grafters brought to light by the State Dispensary Investigation Committee."

A leading educator of Charleston, S. C., in writing of the State Dispensary System wisely said:

"If the liquor traffic is wrong for the individual citizen it must be still more wrong for the state to wrest from the citizen the power to engage in this traffic and then force it upon the people who look to the state to protect them from evil and wrong-doing. The open door of every dispensary is South Carolina's way of saying to her young men, 'Come in here and buy the liquor with which to drown your intellect and degrade your citizenship. You can only legally buy liquor which bears our seal and superscription.' The dispensary sells him a quart, which he may carry home or drink on the streets, as many do. After careful consideration of the subject I can say that the dispensary, instead of lessening drunkenness, has increased it. Men who would not have been seen coming from the door of a bar-room years ago now reel along the streets in the open day."

The State as a Bar-keeper

The State Dispensary or Gothenburg System puts the state in the compromising, ignominious position of a bar-keeper. It is a monopoly and moreover it debauches the conscience of voters through the claim that it will fill the treasuries of towns and counties and relieve tax payers. I have reliable proof that the Dispensary System is even worse than the usual license system, for comparing the statistics of crime in South Carolina under the dispensary with those of years immediately preceding under the license system we find that the crime against the person increased one hundred per cent, against property more than one hundred per cent. These figures are taken from the report of the Attorney General.

Temperance people have reason to rejoice that the dispensary or state control system is rapidly disappearing in our country. Temperance people everywhere are greatly indebted to Mr. Ernest Gordon for his valuable book issued a few months ago—"The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System." Mr. Gordon has spent years in Sweden and is in every way well qualified to testify as to the value of this method of controlling the liquor traffic.

No well informed, conscientious temperance person of today can reasonably advocate the adoption or the continuance of the Dispensary or Gothenburg System as a temperance measure.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

"Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations, the Nations of Our God"

Miss Flora E. Strout of Maryland, World's white ribbon missionary, expected to reach Rangoon, Burma, on January 28.

Miss May Yates of London, World's superintendent of the Food Reform department, has recently spoken at the Dublin Health Congress and at the Portsmouth meeting of the British Association.

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president W. C. T. U. of China, is now on a furlough in the United States, and in the early autumn, plans to return to China. Mrs. Goodrich will continue to aid the W. C. T. U. work in China, and, during her stay in America, will make a thorough study of methods of work in the United States.

Miss Elma Grace Gowen, World's white ribbon missionary to South America, will probably return to this field of work in the early spring, after a year's furlough in the United States.

Miss Adda Burch, an active white ribbon worker in Chile, reports great interest in the department of Mercy. At Concepcion, there is a large flourishing society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A largely attended meeting with a fine program recently held, included an address to the coach drivers of the city. Meetings in the interest of humane education will be held in the different Government schools of Concepcion. The society is not under W. C. T. U. auspices but one of the officials of the W. C. T. U. is an officer of the mercy organization.

Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms of Concepcion College, president of the W. C. T. U. of Chile, reports that temperance sentiment is growing in that country. Mrs. Arms is actively interested in our work. Sunday school temperance programs are frequently given, and a Purity circle meets with her every Sunday morning. A combination of the Junior League and Loyal Temperance Legion meeting, on Saturday afternoons, is under the care of Mrs. Arms' daughter.

Miss Ella M. Barnes of Cairo, Egypt, is the newly appointed national superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legion work for Egypt.

Mrs. Rutman, M. D., of Colombo, Ceylon, is doing some energetic work for the L. T. L. Dr. Rutman has recently ordered literature for the Young People's Branch and the L. T. L. and hopes to carry on six of these societies at different points in Colombo. Three normal training classes will be conducted in different centers of the city where members will take up the study of "Alcohol and the Human Body." Sir Allan Perry, the head of the medical department of the city, has signified his willingness to call for an examination on the book next December, and the W. C. T. U. will offer some simple certificates to those who satisfactorily pass this examination.

Miss Kate L. Ogborn, an L. T. L. leader in China, sends us an interesting statement concerning the anti-cigaret movement. Several high officials in Peking have undertaken the organization of an anti-cigaret society. Prince Tsai Hsun and Prince Tsai Tao are said to be the leaders of this movement, and are reported to be exerting all their influence in the army and navy in order to check the rapidly growing cigaret habit among the younger men. It was expected that the president of the National Assembly would speak at a great inaugural meeting, and that other high dignitaries would attend. In Hangchow a great mass meeting of the anti-cigaret society has recently been held and 3,000 people signed as members. Miss Ogborn also writes the Chinese are beginning to realize the danger and poverty now coming to China from the rapid spread of the cigaret habit. Twenty million cigarets per day is only a part of the business that is killing their trade and making China poor, while bringing ill-gotten wealth to American and English tobacco traders.

Letters are coming to our National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Stevens, from every part of the world, congratulating her on the victory in Maine. These expressions of sympathetic interest clearly show the great influence of the Maine battle in every nation of the world.

An official request has been received from the Australian W. C. T. U. for a trained L. T. L. worker to spend a year in the Australian states, organizing and inspiring L. T. L. work. The World's W. C. T. U. officers have been asked to suggest someone for this important undertaking.

Miss Ruth Frances Davis, World's white ribbon missionary in Japan, has been spending some weeks in Korea, by invitation of Dr. Mary Cutler of Seoul. Letters from prominent workers in Japan speak most highly of Miss Davis' work and say that she is greatly beloved in the Empire.

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president of the W. C. T. U. of India, includes a great deal of W. C. T. U. work in the busy days of a missionary's life. Mrs. Denning writes that Mrs. Herbert Taylor, national superintendent of the L. T. L. and of the Medal Contest department, gives delightful talks to young people and is an enthusiastic worker.

Miss Lochhead, World's white ribbon missionary in India, whose expenses are met by the Scottish W. C. T. U., has accomplished a vast amount of successful work in the various divisions of India.

Miss Rosa E. Lee of Ramallah, Palestine, president of the W. C. T. U. of Palestine, has returned to the United States to take up permanent residence here. We hope to greet Miss Lee at some of our W. C. T. U. conventions.

Miss Lucy Broad, one of the delegates at the Boston World's Convention, and also at Glasgow, Scotland, is a constant traveler, often speaking on behalf of the temperance cause. After visiting Australia, Miss Broad sailed late in December for Calcutta. She plans to remain in India for possibly a year, and then may visit China and Burma. Miss Broad reports holding 165 meetings in Australia.

The Hon. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, puts the liquor traffic in its rightful place in the life of nations, when he says, "We have discovered that the liquor traffic in this country is a greater handicap to our trade, our commerce, and our industry than all the tariff in the world put together."

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant Disapproves Restoration of Canteen.

Wife of Noted General in Letter to The Union Signal Agrees With Her Husband on Canteen Question

Immediately after THE UNION SIGNAL's announcement that General Frederick D. Grant had made the written statement that he opposed the restoration of the canteen, some of the papers published an item to the effect that Mrs. Frederick D. Grant had signed the petition for its restoration. In reply to a letter asking for her contradiction or confirmation of that report, the following communication from her secretary was received:

"Mrs. Grant sends her acknowledgment to THE UNION SIGNAL, and says she signed the petition, because she knew her husband had formerly approved the re-establishment of the canteen in the Army. But now Mrs. Grant would not approve of this because General Grant, finding conditions in the Army have changed within the past few years, does not think the re-establishment of the canteen advisable, and Mrs. Grant coincides always with General Grant in his views on all questions pertaining to the Army and the interests of the United States troops."

TESTIMONY FOR CANTEEN DISCREDITED

UNDER RULES OF EVIDENCE SPEAKERS AT NEW YORK MEETING ARE INCOMPETENT WITNESSES

A. S. DAGGETT, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Retired, Washington, D. C.

The newspapers report that Dr. L. L. Seaman and General Roe of the New York National Guards were among the speakers at the New York meeting favoring the restoration of the Army canteen.

One of the rules of evidence is that a witness must have actual personal knowledge of the transactions concerning which he testifies. Tested by this rule, neither of these gentlemen would be a competent witness on the canteen question. No court of justice would allow them to testify.

Dr. Seaman was in the volunteer service in the Spanish-American War, but was never in the regular army. He has had no experience with the canteen in the army in times of peace. Probably he never saw an army under these conditions. Experience even in the regular army in times of war gives no opportunity whatever to learn what effect the canteen has on the enlisted men in times of peace. The conditions are wholly unlike.

To show the unreliability of Dr. Seaman's testimony, let me refer to some of his writings. In the *North American Review* for January, 1903, he said that two or three squares from Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., Four-and-One-Half Street "was lined with small saloons" before the introduction of the canteen; and about two months thereafter, more than half of these saloons had closed, and the proprietors had moved away. Mark what he said—the street "*was lined with small saloons.*"

Now let us see what Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia for many years, has to say on this very point. He states that on Four-and-One-Half Street, three squares from Washington Barracks, in 1889, there were only three saloons, and at the end of the canteen period, February 2, 1901, there were *four.* Whom shall we believe, Major Sylvester, who is probably familiar with every square in Washington, or Dr. Seaman, who probably never saw the locality he described?

Again, Dr. Seaman said in the same article that before the introduction of the canteen "there were between ten and twenty low groggeries between the terminus of the street railway and the entrance to Arlington . . . and that, after ten years of the canteen at the Post, only two of these were left." Mark what he said: between *ten and twenty* before and only *two after* the canteen was introduced.

But let us call another witness. Mr. H. L. Holmes, Commissioner of Revenue of Alexandria county, Virginia, reported that from 1880 to 1891, there were three or four saloons open in that vicinity, and that instead of "only two being left," there were five in flourishing condition, as shown by the records at the end of the canteen period. Mr. Holmes testified as to matters that came under his jurisdiction and of which he had personal knowledge. He would be admitted before a court as a competent witness; Dr. Seaman would not be.

If I am correctly informed, General Roe resigned from the Army about 1870. This was about twelve years before the canteen was thought of, even in an experimental form, and about nineteen years before it was officially recognized by the War Department. He, therefore, knows nothing about the canteen by personal experience.

I have noticed that nearly all persons who speak or write for the public ear in favor of the restoration of the canteen, have had little or no experience with it. Their testimony often is worse than valueless. If they could only realize the fearful responsibility they assume, they would investigate and then desist from their purpose.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Clark, Mo., state corresponding secretary of Missouri W. C. T. U. and National organizer and lecturer, with her stenographer, Miss Ethyl Davis, in her temperance auto "LaGolondrina" (The Swallow), accompanied by their faithful little companion, "Puckie," the little fox terrier who has made every one of the 2,500 miles the car has traveled on its missions. Back of the car is Mrs. Burger's home, known to white ribbon travelers and lecturers as "Liberty Hall."

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

By DOROTHY Q

Chapter I

"Well, Father, how was the meeting last night?" asked Harley Russell, expectantly. The Russells were at the breakfast table, and at the query, the young people looked up with interest.

"A disappointment, I am sorry to say," replied Mr. Russell, with gravity. "It was a large meeting—the representative people of the town, and there should have been decisive measures taken in regard to the saloons, but instead, the speaking was directly conciliatory, and the question neatly plastered over with compromise."

"Not by the ministers surely?" exclaimed Olive earnestly.

"No—o, except as silence gave perhaps reluctant consent. The business men had the floor mainly, and they carried the idea that the saloon interests had met with a change of heart and that the business, so far as Elwood is concerned, was from now on, to be a strictly clean, pure-minded industry, and that there was no occasion for alarm."

"Change of heart," commented Harley, disdainfully. "When I see a liquor dealer changing his mind in regard to selling all that he possibly can of the vile stuff, I shall know that the millennium is at hand. Selling is what he is in the trade for, and everything in the way of other vices which contributes to that is his lawful stock on hand."

"It is an awful business," sighed Mrs. Russell. "How men dare go into it passes my comprehension."

"Some men's immortal souls have a very small show compared with the mortal dollar, my dear," Mr. Russell added, with a grim smile.

"After all, Father, the saloonkeepers themselves are largely the tools and are in the hire of the big fellows farther up," remarked Olive. "It makes me think of that old stump of a tree in our backyard from which we keep trimming the sprouts, because it is too much trouble to grub out the roots."

Harley looked at her with an appreciative smile. "You've hit it, Sis. It would take horses and a stump-puller to get the stump and its roots out of the ground, and so we keep on trimming off live branches."

"It will take an awakened nation and more honest politicians than we have now to pull the revenue stump out of the national backyard, I fear," commented Mr. Russell. "So we must go on trimming branches, in other words, fighting the saloons to the end of the chapter."

"And all the time we are at the wrong end of the line, and the Liquor Dealers' Association is free to carry its ill-gotten wealth into any state where it can bribe and buy legislation. The stream of manufactured liquors steadily rises, and distillers and brewers are tolerated everywhere."

"Tolerated!" Mr. Russell repeated Olive's last word. "Business men, in Elwood for instance, welcome the addition of a liquor plant as cordially as if it were a real addition instead of a detriment to a town's prosperity."

"Is there no temperance sentiment in Elwood?" asked a new voice—a rather brisk, imperative voice, coming from a little lady at the end of the table, who had listened to the conversation with silent interest.

"Well, not enough to disturb anybody, Aunt Hattie," Harley confessed with a rueful smile. "The ministers were active for a time and shut up the saloons as far as they could, but they could not give up all their time to it, with the mayor and the police force and a large share of their congregations as well, dead against them."

"People are fond of saying that if the Church would only do its duty, it could shut up every saloon in—well—twenty-four hours, more or less," added Mr. Russell dryly, "but when you analyze the term church, you find that the Church consists of a certain number of men of very widely differing opinions and interests, and a largely *un*-certain number of women and children, who have no vote and no controlling power in the matter"

"That is where the need of the right of suffrage comes in, I should say. With the ballot in their hands the women of the churches would wield the same power as the men, without being trammeled by the interests which are back of so many votes cast in the wrong direction," remarked the lady addressed as Aunt Hattie.

"Right you are, Hattie. With the little white ballots in the hands of its women members, the Church would mean something more than a handful of men whose adhesion to principle often means sacrificing the bread and butter for the wives and children. Few people realize how utterly unscrupulous are the forces which the church is so glibly asked to overthrow."

"I've found that it is the easiest possible thing to see the other fellow's duty," remarked Harley thoughtfully. "I've never been a shouter for equal suffrage, but I may come to it yet. It is safe to venture that any measure the Liquor Dealers' Association is down on seven days in the week, is the very one for us to tie to, and its members are more afraid of equal suffrage than they are of ghosts."

"Folks that make spirits hadn't ought to be afraid of them," said little Harold, who sat beside his father.

"The kind they make, little son, sometimes make the kind they are afraid of," replied Mr. Russell smilingly, "and both kinds are good to let alone."

"Say, Father, Lonnie Peterson told teacher yesterday that his papa and mamma drinked whisky, but *he* didn't. He didn't drink nothing but beer."

"Mercy, that baby," exclaimed Olive. "Why, he isn't six yet. His father keeps a saloon, Aunt Hattie. Poor little fellow—such a sweet child!"

Tears came into the eyes of the lady sitting at the end of the table. "The children—tho poor little innocent children, on them the curse of the cruel traffic falls most heavily," she said with unusual vehemence. The other members of the circle, as they thought of her life story, were silent with an unspoken sympathy.

Mr. Russell was a large manufacturer, having in his employ many men, and though strict in discipline, he was very just and held the respect of his workmen to an unusual degree. He had found the saloon a most undesirable element in the conduct of his business and gladly welcomed any relief from its encroachments, but he had only one voice and one vote, and was far too busy a man to devote much time to public affairs.

He had hoped great things from a recent election which had the prohibition of the liquor traffic as one of its main issues, but the liquor element had been unusually active, using tactics to which respectable voters could not descend, and had won the day, at least the vote so indicated, and there was no one to challenge it.

The city council at once began granting new licenses, raising the amounts of the old ones, and making a prodigious clatter over increasing the city's revenue. The mayor was hopelessly in favor of saloon revenue, the police held strings on every vice in the town and the moral, law-abiding citizens felt themselves helplessly in the minority.

Mr. Russell began very soon to see the effects of this activity of the liquor interests. A new saloon in closer proximity to his factory than any had been heretofore, was started, and the burly proprietor held open house for a day or two. The large majority of the workmen were sober men, but to a few an open saloon was a tempting attraction; to a much larger number it was an unconquerable temptation, which once yielded to, meant days of dissipation and loss of time.

Mr. Russell had been lenient with these men, always hoping they might be reclaimed, but as he looked over the payroll, his heart grew heavy, for he saw that men who needed every dollar they could earn, drew an amount so pitifully small, it meant actual suffering for their families.

"Ryan, you ought to be ashamed to draw a pay envelope like that," he said sternly to a great, able-bodied man who, with a sheepish grin at the reproof of his employer, took his month's pay. "I saw your wife dragging home a great basket of clothes yesterday."

"Yis, me Maggie is a good woman, Sor. She do be washing for the new saloonkeeper's woife."

"And you take her pay in whisky, and

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

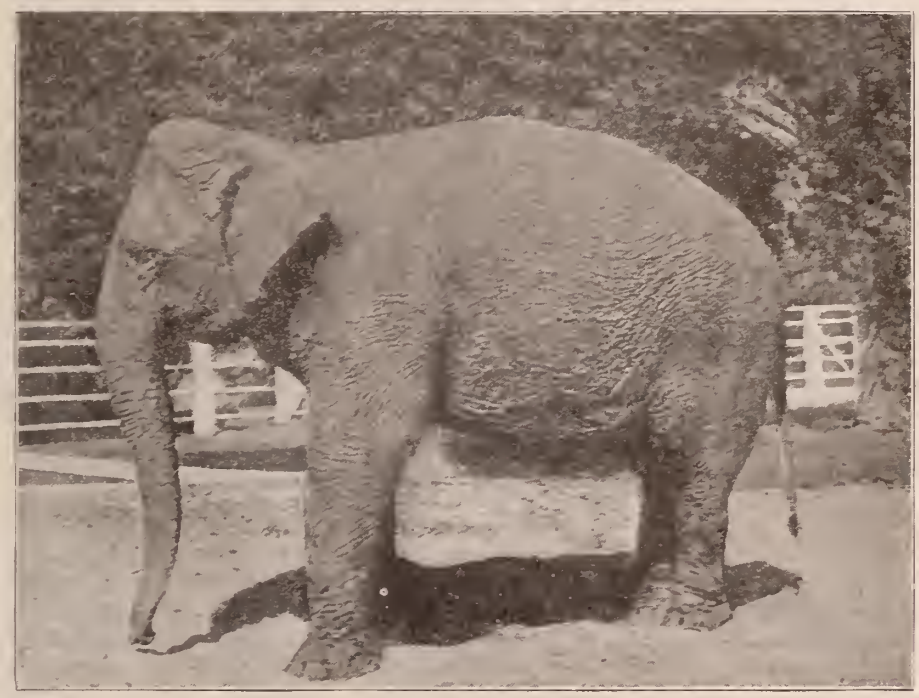
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHAT CECIL LEARNED FROM THE ELEPHANT

M. DISQUE

Cecil Chase enjoyed playing practical jokes, and doing daring or forbidden things. His choice of language and literature did not meet with the approval of his parents, his teachers, or the best boys of his class, yet in a way he was a leader. He openly boasted of the number of "yellow-backs" he had read, and the many times he had played truant; but he considered it his crowning achievement that he had been the first boy of his crowd to learn to smoke and chew tobacco.

One day, however, all these accomplishments were forgotten and continued to be for several weeks—a time during which Cecil and his friends were to be seen, in wide-eyed wondering groups, before immense posters which brilliantly heralded the coming of "the biggest show on earth." Ferocious and formidable were the beasts of the jungle; uncommonly unique and uniquely unusual were the performances of the trained animals, and the boys were wildly impatient for the coming of the "world famous menagerie."



Every cent of money was hoarded and the days and hours before the event were counted again and again. A vantage point for viewing the parade—namely the flat tin roof of a grocery store was selected in secret.

The great day finally arrived, and the boys arose at dawn to go to the tracks and witness the unloading. By doing odd jobs for the show men, the boys obtained tickets, thus leaving more money to be spent in other ways.

Before the starting of the parade each boy gratified his appetite by buying his favorite knick-knack—lemonade, popcorn, or candy. Cecil, wishing to appear more important and grown-up than his companions, purchased a plug of tobacco, which he ostentatiously nibbled and passed on to them. Three of the boys imitated him, but two refused.

The parade was even more wonderful than the posters had pictured and the boys continually pointed out to one another the wonders discovered by them.

"Say, fellows, I've got to get off this hot tin roof—I'm getting awfully sick," suddenly announced Chester Ross, and those who could take their eyes from the parade long enough to cast a glance at his deathly white face knew he spoke the truth.

"I'm beginning to feel funny, too," exclaimed Riley Hewitt, as he "shinned" down and started for the alley.

"Whew! Let me down quick!" Fred Beam cried a few minutes later, falling over the other boys and following Riley, while Cecil met the wondering eyes of Herbert Spense and Bruce Neil with derisive laughter.

"Well, I never! Couldn't even take a little chew of tobacco without getting sick as babies!" and Cecil with a very superior air took another nibble at the plug.

The three boys remained to watch the parade to the very end, Cecil not caring, Herbert and Bruce not daring to show the slightest concern for their comrades writhing in the alley, whose fun and pleasure had been spoiled by the filthy tobacco.

Cecil and the other two boys hastened to the big tent and soon were lost in wonder before the cages of wild beasts. There were fierce lions, restless leopards, meek-eyed and graceful gazelles, the immense hippopotamus, the towering giraffe, and a group of elephants munching hay.

"We can't permit any feeding of the animals. They are often given harmful things or are annoyed,—causing us much trouble," said the keeper, hastening up to a man whose little daughter was laughing gleefully as one of the elephants tried to take peanuts from her chubby hand.

"Oh, I understand. I beg your pardon," apologized the father as they passed on to view other sights.

Cecil, drawing as near as possible, waited until the keeper's attention was directed elsewhere, and then held out the plug of tobacco toward the elephant. The squirming trunk immediately worked the unsavory morsel to the elephant's mouth. Suddenly Cecil was grasped fiercely by the arm, was hoisted shrieking over the rope, and dashed upon the ground. Only the prompt action of the keeper's prod saved the boy's life; his arm was badly wrenched and he received many painful bruises.

"Aha! So you were seeing and feeding the elephant, were you?" asked old Dr. Carlisle, when Cecil was taken to his office. "Well, my boy, I guess you know by this time that an elephant has more respect for his insides than some boys and men have. I never knew one not to get highly offended when offered tobacco."

All that long sultry afternoon, Cecil sat in pain and desolation in the doctor's stuffy little office, thinking sadly of the wonderful performances of the trained animals he was missing. Occasionally his thoughts wandered from his own sufferings to those of his three friends whom he had so basely led astray and then deserted, and Cecil was a wiser, if a sadder, boy.

CAN YOU GUESS IT?

I am composed of fifteen letters.

My 2, 3, 5, 8 is a contest.

My 1, 6, 9 is not many.

My 7, 13, 10, 15 is spoken.

My 11, 8, 3, 14, 4 is to get knowledge.

My 13, 12, 6 is an alcoholic beverage.

My whole is the name of a beloved temperance leader whom we all honor.

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Evanston, Illinois, February 15, 1912

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Our next number, February 22, will contain a suggestive program for Prohibition Rally Day (Neal Dow's birthday) with material for use on that date, March 20. We shall endeavor to make it especially valuable for distribution among those our members may desire to interest in the great cause for which we stand.

The new serial, "The Little Grey Lady," the first chapter of which we publish this week, is well worth the reading of every white ribboner, for it outlines in a very practical fashion what even one, quiet, unassuming woman, actuated by a noble purpose, can do to free her community from the drink evil.

Let us Learn from the Enemy

Let no one be led to think that the recent decision of the Supreme Court has disposed of the question of the interstate shipment of liquors into prohibitory territory in defiance of the law of that territory. As stated by our National W. C. T. U. legislative representative at Washington, *Congress makes our laws and the Supreme Court defines them.* WE MUST NOT CEASE OUR EFFORTS in pushing the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. Be assured the liquor men are not resting upon the assurance given by this decision, but are wide-awake and alert. In its last issue, *Mida's Criterion*, a leading liquor organ, while it exults over the decision of the Supreme Court, does not fail to sound a warning to the friends of "personal liberty." It says, "We must realize that this is the crux of the whole situation, and that this measure and all similar ones should be fought to the utmost It is, therefore, all-important that everyone in the *trade* should write their representatives in Congress to oppose its passage."

Verily the end sought by the bill is "the crux" of the whole matter and the friends of the measure should be even more keenly alive to the seriousness of the situation, and evidence their earnestness by writing to their representatives in Congress without delay. Boom the Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

The Friends of the Anti-Canteen Law

It might possibly be inferred from some of the statements which are appearing in the press that the friends of the anti-canteen measure are confined to a small company of women, lacking in information on the subject and governed solely by sentimental ideas, and that the advocates of the restoration of the canteen include the officers, the enlisted men, physicians, etc. That such deduction is not in accordance with the facts any intelligent reader of the religious and temperance press of the last few months must be convinced. In a recent issue of *The Vindicator* Major James A. Douglass calls attention to the fact that from the first the anti-canteen measure has had the support of noted army officers. He quotes from the annual report of General Oliver O. Howard, when commander of the Department of the East, to the effect that "commanding officers and generals agree with me that it would be well to abolish the sale of beer entirely." He calls attention to the fact that General Nelson A. Miles was antagonistic to the canteen at every period of its history and incurred the unmeasured hostility of the administration by the showing in his official report of 1901 that the passage of the anti-canteen law had not been attended by the dire results which the War Department had prophesied. He notes that General Joseph Wheeler hated the canteen with a consuming hatred and that General William R. Shafter, General Guy V. Henry and General William Ludlow spoke against it vigorously.

To this list can be added the names of many other distinguished army officers, physicians and enlisted men, as well as civilians of prominence. Among these of course must be mentioned General A. S. Daggett, who has given and is giving most valuable testimony on the question; Colonel L. Mervin Maus, whose recent articles have created much attention, and General Frederick D. Grant, who has shown himself progressive enough to reconsider the question in the light of recent conditions, and now opposes the restoration of the canteen.

Replying to the assertions that a large number of the women of the Army signed the petition for the restoration, those who *know* the situation say that undoubtedly many of them gave their names under social pressure, without at all realizing the far-reaching effects of their action. Quite possibly many like Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, if the matter were brought seriously to their attention, would change their minds. Those women whose service to the enlisted men has brought them into close relations with the rank and file of the Army, would undoubtedly express themselves as has Mrs. Colonel Maus, in pronounced fashion against the restoration of the canteen.

"The Slaughter of the Innocents"

In a thought-compelling article in "The Life Boat," Dr. David Paulson, president of the Anti-Cigaret League of America, relates an incident which burned into his soul the tremendous importance of the anti-cigaret reform. He tells how, as a student at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he performed an experiment on a large healthy cat which had become a nuisance in the neighborhood. He soaked enough tobacco in water to make an ordinary cigaret and injected it under the cat's skin with a hypodermic syringe full of this tobacco juice. In less than twenty minutes the animal died in violent convulsions. "I take no pride in relating this experiment," says Dr. Paulson, "but what distresses me now is the fact that thousands of young boys are repeating the same experiment on themselves with as certain, though less immediate, results, and only a few people seem to be particularly concerned about the awful 'slaughter of the innocents' that is taking place right before their eyes."

THE STATE CONTROL SYSTEM

The folly of the Gothenburg or state control system is so well shown in the article in this issue by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, that the corroboration which is given in the letter from Sweden by Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., and the article by Miss Symonds Ohlin, our W. C. T. U. representative in Sweden, is hardly needed. Both Miss Slack and Miss Ohlin show that the system has proven a distinct failure in Sweden.

A picture of the results of the system in Sweden is suggested in the remark of Mr. Ernest Gordon in his valuable book on the subject. He says, "One could wish that a Gothenburg cinematograph showing the system in action could be sent about New York drawing rooms and the lecture rooms of American universities where it is believed in and praised. It would be a vivid panorama of fighting, reeling, seedy, depraved victims of alcohol."

The "trade" hates and fears a law that closes the saloons. It hates and fears still more the law that closes the saloon, the brewery and the distillery.

MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the first round-the-world white ribbon missionary, passed away, February 6, at her home in Boston. In 1883, having been president of the Boston W. C. T. U. and a National organizer, she accepted from Miss Willard a roving commission as a pioneer for the World's W. C. T. U. which was projected that year. Mrs. Leavitt's white ribbon mission to foreign lands began in January, 1884, and extended into forty-three countries. She traveled 100,000 miles, crossed the equator eight times, held over 1,600 meetings, spoke through interpreters in forty-seven different languages, and organized one hundred and thirty temperance societies.

Frances Willard said of her, "She has an unselfish and sympathetic nature and a natural love for missionary labors. She accepted the call as quietly as she would have responded to a request that she lead a gospel temperance meeting, and she has made our name respected, our methods understood and our spirit believed in in many lands."

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 25

The next temperance Sunday is near at hand, and if preparations have not already been made for an unusually inspiring program in the Sunday schools of your neighborhood, arrangements to that end should immediately be started. Our National superintendent of the Sunday School department has suggested that as the date is near the heavenly birthday of Frances Willard, we give both to her and to Neal Dow, the father of Prohibition, due recognition as the great temperance reformers of the age, and that the boys be asked to prepare sketches of Neal Dow, and the girls of Frances Willard. It is worth while to again repeat the words of Amos R. Wells: "If the class during the Sunday school hour can really make the acquaintance of a great reformer, it will be a vast gain."

IN HONOR OF MRS. PARKS

The anniversary of the birth of our popular National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, furnished the occasion for a most delightful coming together of the members of the Headquarters family, at the noonday hour Saturday, February 10, to partake of a birthday feast in her newly decorated office in The Willard. A beautiful new desk, book-shelves and rug, were the "surprise" features of the celebration.

GET IN STEP

Across the Ohio river is a massive iron bridge, bearing at either end this notice: "All military and funeral processions must break step when crossing this bridge." The great iron structure, designed to hold an immense weight, cannot stand the united steps of a body of men. If the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would overcome the liquor traffic, its membership must work unitedly and march "in step" upon the foe.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

"Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us
And establish thou the work of our hands,
Yea, the work of our hands establish thou it." —*Psalm 90:17*

"As temperance specialists it is our work to close as many mouths as possible from being the drains through which alcohol, king of poisons, finds its way into the organism of mankind, where it debases, disintegrates, destroys."—*Frances E. Willard*

Do not pray for easy lives; pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers; pray for power equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle; but you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come in you by the grace of God.—*Phillips Brooks*

If each person attended properly to his own work there would not be so many over-worked and weary ones. But I like to think that there is to be a time here or hereafter, when there will be a heavenly equalization of all forces, and the love of God will make ashamed the shirker and make glad the worker.
—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

"A saloon has been defined as a place where men get, for one dime, one cent's worth of whisky and a dollar's worth of degradation."

No wine or liquor of any kind was served at the civic banquet in Hamilton, recently tendered the Duke of Connaught, the new Governor General of Canada. The mayor of the city is a man of pronounced temperance views.

"No bar and no drinking," is the motto of the Chicago Railroad Club. "Drinking and the railway game do not go together," said the secretary of the society. "Our lease contains a stipulation that no liquor shall be sold, given away, or stored on the premises. Our idea is to found a social organization where railway clerks can meet and enjoy themselves in any way which does not demand liquor."

"The British workingman has come to realize that whatever he may personally think of the question of total abstinence, he must have as his representative in Parliament only those men who are sober-minded and clear-brained because they do not indulge in liquor," says Charles Stelzle. He speaks of being present at a meeting in London, with about twenty leaders among the labor members in Parliament, practically all of whom were total abstainers.

"It has not been very long since the liquor men were complaining that it was unjust to tax their business. Now that they are face to face with extermination they are begging to be taxed or licensed."

The church of Jesus Christ and the liquor traffic can never live in peace or prosper side by side. Drunkenness and Christianity are avowed enemies both now and for all time to come.—*Rev. A. C. Ward*

A professor in civil engineering in Harvard is reported to have said to David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, "The best advice I can give to my graduates in engineering is this, 'Let your competitors smoke.'" Yes, let it be somebody else who takes the risks incurred physically, mentally and morally by the use of alcoholics.

One of the worst things about saloon-dominated cities and towns is that they debauch the public conscience till people lose the power of indignation. In such cities the slaughter of human life comes to be regarded as a "necessary thing," and creates no sensation, except in narrow circles, to which the victim belongs. Saloon atmosphere kills humanitarian consideration and impulses.—*Home and State*

Woman Emancipated.

[To Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens]

Mildred S. McFaden

Emerging from long bondage of the past,
She stands before the world with radiant face
And soul awake; with courage, strength and grace
To champion humankind whose lot is cast
In joyless ways; to rescue from a vast
Commercial greed the children of each race;
To plead till tardy justice takes her place
And holds for all an equal scale at last.
She does not ask nor does she wish to be
Enthroned on pedestal, nor set apart,
The worshiped idol of a doting heart;
But wills to prove her own true destiny—
To work, to dream, to manifest high aim,
To share, with man, life's labor and life's fame.

—*American Woman's Review, St. Louis*

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*
MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PEACE AND ARBITRATION

Will state presidents please take notice that on pages 48 and 77 of the printed minutes of our National Convention at Milwaukee, there is a record that "it was moved and carried to erect a colossal statue representing Peace at the entrance of the Panama Canal." I suggest that we get as many organizations as possible to pass, at their conventions and conferences, a resolution in favor of this proposed statue. The following resolution may be filled out and used, or if this is not satisfactory, the wording may be changed.

RESOLVED, That the .... of ..... numbering ..... members, co-operate with the movement to memorialize the United States Government to erect a colossal statue representing Peace at the entrance of the Panama Canal.

The resolution should be signed by the person presiding at the meeting and by the secretary. If passed by a local church, the pastor can properly endorse the resolution.

I sincerely hope this matter will claim the attention of each state president and superintendent of the Peace department, and that it will appeal to local unions and secure their co-operation.

Resolutions, after being properly passed and endorsed, can be sent to me to be forwarded, at the proper time for action, to the United States Congress.

HANNAH J. BAILEY,
Superintendent Peace Department,
World's and National W. C. T. U.

PEACE DEPARTMENT NOTES

The National department of Peace and Arbitration is circulating petitions to be sent to Congress, urging the legislators to vote for the arbitration treaties between the United States and England, and between the United States and France.

Mrs. H. J. Bailey, World's and National superintendent, has also assumed the superintendency of the department in her own state of Maine.

One phase of the work during the past year has been an effort to prevent the building of fortifications along the Panama Canal.

At the suggestion of the W. C. T. U. Peace department, Alice May Douglas has prepared a new program for Peace Day, entitled, "The Truest Patriotism."

The department is strenuously opposing an effort to introduce military drill into the high schools of the country.

Mrs. H. J. Bailey has sent an official telegram to Hon. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, expressing the hope that he would use his official influence to induce Turkey and Italy to submit their differences to arbitration, if they cannot be adjusted by diplomacy.

The W. C. T. U. Peace department, in co-operation with other peace organizations, is circulating the world petition to the Third Hague Conference to be held not later than 1915.

The state superintendent of Missouri reports that Mrs. Russell of Everton published 500 copies of "Letters of Exchange" between the school children of Japan and America.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the National W. C. T. U. department of Peace and Arbitration is now published. Copies may be obtained from the National Superintendent, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Winthrop Centre, Maine.

WAS THE SUPPER SERVED RIGHT

MRS. H. E. HOLLINGSHEAD.
National Superintendent Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament

It was communion at one of our churches today. The invited guests of the Lord were there and supper was served. Who were invited? The rich, the poor, the sick, the afflicted, the tempted, the tried, black and white; in fact, every one who loved the Lord was invited to be a guest at His supper, to eat and to drink "in remembrance of Me."

We were first served with unfermented bread. Why unfermented? Because His first or pattern supper was served by a Jew in a house "prepared" for the passover and from this house every particle of ferment was banished by law, under penalty, and as the Jews ate the passover first they must have used unfermented bread.

After the bread they gave us wine or, as Christ calls it, "the fruit of the vine" (which is always unfermented). Fermented wine is alcoholic wine. Alcohol is a narcotic poison, science says, and is not found in the fruit of the vine until decay sets in.

We are told that the unfermented bread represents His body, and the unfermented wine His blood. Science says that poison is opposed to life and represents death. Religion says ferment or poison in wine cannot represent Christ nor His mission.

We were given this unfermented wine in individual cups. Why? Because to that table came the diseased, the sick, the afflicted, and there must be no destroying germs conveyed from one to another. Each "took the cup" free from poison and free from germs.

Thus was Christ fitly represented. No sin-afflicted one could say that he was tempted or his appetite for drink aroused. No one with the glow of health could be tainted. The bread and the cup, like Christ, were pure, free and life-giving. Was not this supper a perfect symbol and what Christ intended when He invited his guests to the "Lord's supper?"

MERCY DEPARTMENT

Any one sending to me her name, address and two cents to pay for postage, will receive a copy of the new leaflet "A Message from a Friend." The leaflet is an address meant to convey to the minds of prisoners the humane idea. The need of it is evident when the fact is recognized that a large proportion of crime contains the element of cruelty, and that some of the worst criminals began their evil career by acts of cruelty in youth.

MARY F. LOVELL,
World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Mercy,
215 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL CONVENTION, PORTLAND, OREGON, 1912

We take pleasure in advising our readers that for the accommodation of officers, delegates, and friends attending the National W. C. T. U. Convention, to be held at Portland, Ore., next October, arrangements have been completed by the chairman of Transportation, for one or more high class, personally-conducted special trains, to leave Chicago *via* the Chicago & North Western Railway, going *via* St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Bismarck, Jamestown, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma, stopping over for entertainments and sight-seeing at various points *en route*.

The special trains will include the highest class Pullman equipment, consisting of drawing room, compartment, and standard sleeping cars, modern tourist sleeping cars, dining cars, and library observation cars, which will be the home of our party during the entire trip.

There will be no additional charge, other than the sleeping-car fare, which will include the stop-overs, dining car fare, and cost of the regular railroad ticket.

Choice of Routes

Returning from Portland, three special train parties will be arranged for as follows:

One train returning through California *via* the Southern Pacific (Shasta Route) to San Francisco, thence *via* Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Royal Gorge, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Omaha to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago, $80.00.

One train returning from Portland direct *via* the O. W. R. & N., Huntington, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, thence same as above to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago, $65.00.

One train returning from Portland *via* Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, thence through the Canadian Rockies *via* Revelstoke, Glacier, Laggan, Field, Minneapolis, and St. Paul to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago $65.00.

Correspondingly low fares will be in effect from other points, full particulars of which may be obtained from your home ticket agent. Further information and details regarding the National W. C. T. U. special trains will appear in subsequent issues of THE UNION SIGNAL.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S PRESIDENT

Mrs. Emma S. Shelton

A large part of the success of the recent National W. C. T. U. meetings in Washington, D. C., was due to the tireless zeal and ability of the president of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton.

Mrs. Shelton has been connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia from the time of its organization in 1874. As superintendent of the Anti-Narcotics department, she was instrumental in securing the passage by Congress of a law prohibiting the sale of cigarets and tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age. While working for this law, she secured petitions in its favor signed by nearly every physician in the city, the superintendent of the public schools, all the supervising principals, and nearly every teacher, as well as the pastors of all denominations. The petitions were ordered printed by the U. S. Senate, and created such an interest that the bill prepared by her was speedily reported by the Senate Committee with a favorable recommendation, and became a law.

Mrs. Shelton for more than twenty years was recording secretary of the District W. C. T. U., and for several years was the assistant National superintendent of the department of Legislation. When, in 1901, it was decided by the District union to secure a building of its own, the matter was placed in the hands of a board of trustees, of which Mrs. Shelton was made the financial secretary. The building at 522 Sixth Street, the District W. C. T. U. headquarters, was purchased and entirely paid for within eight years by money raised almost entirely by the members of the organization.

Mrs. Shelton has been for many years an active member of the Vermont Ave. Christian Church and a teacher in the Sunday school. She is a vice-president of the Interdenominational Missionary Union of the District, and also represents her denomination in the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, whose headquarters are in New York City. She has recently been appointed on the advisory board of the Washington Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mrs. Shelton has developed great ability as a leader in temperance and other Christian work and has a peculiar genius for being able to secure the hearty co-operation of her associates in carrying out her plans.

The husband of Mrs. Shelton, who sympathizes with her in all her interests, in giving the data for the above sketch, says, "This is a little sketch of a great woman—great in my eyes, which I admit may be prejudiced, but certainly a woman who has made the best use of her talents in the cause of humanity and one to whose winning ways I succumbed years ago."

WOULD you win Souls to Christ, or comfort the sorrowing? Then send 10 cents for fifty assorted leaflets, or 300, no two alike, for 50 cents. M. E. Munson, Pub., 77 Bible House, New York.

NEW JERSEY W. C. T. U. NOTES

At the recent meeting of the executive committee of Salem county, held at the home of Mrs. Rebecca Patterson, Woodstown, the county treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Lawrence, in behalf of the executive, presented the county president, Miss Emily Ruth Kirby, with a certificate of life membership in the New Jersey W. C. T. U. This gift was partly in recognition of her years of faithful service, and more particularly for the very successful outcome of the state convention at Woodstown, largely due to Miss Kirby's untiring zeal in arranging its details.

The Wildwood High school is training to engage in a debate with a team from the Cape May High school, to decide the question whether women should have the right to vote.

The Woodstown Y. P. B. has donated $42 to be sent to Miss Ruth Davis, the white ribbon missionary to Japan, to aid in her work of furthering the temperance cause in that far away country.

The executive committee of the Salem county W. C. T. U. has arranged for a tour of the county the latter part of February by Miss Esther Elfreth, the state president, and the National Y. P. B. promoter of the Branch Missionary Fund, Miss Clara A. Gebhardt.

A TROUBLE MAKER

Coffee Poison Breeds Variety of Ills.

A California woman who didn't know for twenty years what kept her ill, writes to tell how she won back her health by quitting coffee:

"I am 54 years old," she says, "have used coffee all my life and for 20 years suffered from indigestion and insomnia. Life was a burden and a drag to me all the time, and about once a year my ailments got such a hold upon me that I was regularly 'sick in bed' for several weeks each time.

"I was reluctant to conclude that coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I am thankful that I found out the truth.

"Then I determined to use Postum exclusively—for a week at first—for I doubted my ability to do without coffee for any length of time. I made the Postum carefully, as directed, and before the week expired had my reward in a perceptible increase in strength and spirits.

"Seeing the good that my short experiment had accomplished, I resolved to continue the use of Postum, cutting out the coffee entirely. This I did for nine months, finding, daily, increased cause for gratification at my steadily improving health. My indigestion gradually left me, my sleep returned, I gained 26 pounds in weight, my color changed from sallow to a fresh, rosy hue and life became a blessing.

"Then I thought I would try coffee again, and did so for a few weeks. The punishment for deserting my good friend, Postum, was a return of my old troubles.

"That taught me wisdom, and I am now and shall be all my life hereafter using Postum exclusively and enjoying the benefits it brings me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TEMPERANCE ADVANCEMENT IN SWEDEN

A. SYMONDS OHLIN
Assistant Secretary National W. C. T. U. of Sweden

Miss Emilie Rathou

The general election of last autumn brought a strong liberal Parliament into power, immediately followed by the fall of the conservative government and the appointment of strong liberals at the helm of the state. One of the first steps taken by the new government was the proving its sincerity as to temperance reform by appointing a Royal Commission to investigate and propose legislative means for the permanent restriction of intoxicants. The Commission consists of ten men and one woman—the first woman in Sweden ever elected to sit on a Royal Commission. Emilie Rathou, the National secretary of the White Ribbon Union, enjoys this unique position. She is not only the pioneer of woman's temperance work in Sweden, and also to some extent, of the woman movement, but she is also a pioneer of the temperance cause in general, having fought ever since her girlhood in the early eighties, in the front ranks, so it is but fitting that she should be the one appointed to the responsible task of advising the lawmakers of the land.

It is fully expected that this Royal Commission, or Government Committee, as it is called in Swedish, will lay before Parliament a scheme for introducing local veto as a means to total prohibition. The Committee has also to find out means for reforming the Gothenburg System pending the time when it, together with drink, shall be outlawed.

The White Ribbon Union of Sweden has (relatively to our small population—5,000,000, our few large towns, and our financially poor unions) been increasing with leaps and bounds since the middle of last November, when Miss Agnes E. Slack, the honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., began a tour through Sweden from Malmo, in the far south, up to Ostersund, in the north. Her visit has aroused wide-spread interest and the press has everywhere contained long and sympathetic reports of her addresses, also lengthy personal interviews. Circles, otherwise more or less foreign to our cause, have been reached, and converts to temperance made among most unlikely hostesses and in homes even adverse to the movement. At a drawing room meeting in the residence of the governor of the county, the governor's wife, besides several other ladies of rank, joined the White Ribbon Union. Everywhere our unions have received an uplift, not least in those districts where religious bigotry and indifference to reforms make the work very hard, and where part of the tour had wisely been planned by the W. C. T. U. National executive committee of Sweden, at whose expense the whole journey was undertaken.

Miss Agnes E. Slack

Miss Slack spent Christmas among the Northern mountains, practising ski-ing and enjoying the quaint Christmas customs of Sweden. On Christmas morning, at half past six, everybody went to church, three miles off, in sleighs lighted by torches. The church itself was brilliantly illuminated by rows of candles along the pews, and a troop of Laplanders in their picturesque dress, coming to this early morning service, lent a still more quaint and un-English aspect to the scene.

The writer accompanied Miss Slack as her interpreter and guide through the whole tour. On her way back to England Miss Slack addressed white ribbon meetings both in Copenhagen, Denmark, and in Bremen, Germany.

FORWARD MOVEMENT IN UTAH

Special Correspondence

Utah is actively engaged in a great campaign to double her unions and her membership before the great National Convention at Portland, Oregon. Since the return of the state president at Christmas, an executive meeting has been held and plans laid to have the large unions of Salt Lake City and Ogden, which have become too unwieldy for the average home, give way to organizations in various parts of the city, with a smaller membership.

A visit to Ogden by the president resulted in the organization of five unions in various parts of that growing city. Through these we are hoping eventually to get the county organized. A reception to the state president was one of the social attractions of the visit. The temperance forces have called a meeting and are already at work for the fall campaign preceding the election of our next Legislature. A prohibition paper, backed by earnest men, is to be launched, and a great pledge-signing campaign will be a feature of the spring work.

Salt Lake City is now in line for several new unions in the many additions which are springing up all around this great thriving center of the inter-mountain region. A W. C. T. U. of nineteen members has been started in the Liberty Park section of the city and has as its officers some of the strong temperance women of the community. It is hoped that an organization among the colored people will soon be recorded.

The new company of soldiers from Manila has recently arrived and on February 1 the W. C. T. U. held its first meeting with the boys at Fort Douglas. Mrs. C. A. Walker, the splendid superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, had planned a very interesting program. About 125 boys were present and after special music and recitations, the state president told of Frances Willard, the beginnings of the W. C. T. U. and something of what the great mother hearts of that organization are doing to make the world better. She closed with an appeal to the soldiers to take the total abstinence pledge, with the result that forty boys signed. This was the high tide of pledge-signing at Ft. Douglas, and from hearts filled with gratitude, all joined in singing, "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow." The two beautiful flags presented by Mrs. Thacher adorned the altar and the boys were told about the securing of these flags.

Among the most enjoyable numbers on the program were several selections by Mrs. Kiskadden (the mother of the actress, Maude Adams), who is spending the winter with her aged mother here, and is giving much valuable aid to the W. C. T. U.

All over the state, splendid programs are being arranged for Frances Willard Memorial Day, and through these public meetings, we are hoping to arouse many to activity.

Three Cheers For The White Ribbon Is one of the many good songs in my new book, Beautiful in Song. 25 cents a copy. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Del.

PRAYERS For Public Worship, Private Devotion and Personal Ministry. This book of Prayers is a Complete Guide to Devotion, and is helpful to all, for home and public use. Cloth, gold stamp, postpaid to any address, $1. M. E. Munson, Pub., 77 Bible House, New York

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By Mrs. Woodallen Chapman. Recommended by the National Purity Department. To mothers and teachers eager for enlightenment as to how to tell the story of life to little children—and who among them is not?—this little book is invaluable. Price, 25 cents.

POSTERS

We keep adding to our list of posters. Telling campaign speakers all of them. Keep them before the public eye. Price, 5 cents each.

PROHIBITION BLOTTERS

For office and high school use, envelope size, in three colors—red, blue and yellow. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

PAPER NAPKINS

Heavy crepe in two designs—one, white and gold, the other, white with dainty pink border. Both have the W. C. T. U. monogram printed in gold in one corner. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100 75 cents.

SEALS

The W. C. T. U. monogram in silver and trailing arbutus in colors. Printed on highly glazed white paper and put up in packages of twenty-five. Price, 10 cents per package.

REST COTTAGE POST CARDS

tinted and in sepia. Price, per dozen, 15 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

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EAST WASHINGTON NEWS

"Three hundred new members in three months," is the slogan of the Spokane (Wash.) W. C. T. U. Systematic work under the leadership of Mrs. Frank Atkinson, is being done throughout the county. Four hundred copies of the state paper advocating the Bible in our public schools, were distributed in Spokane during January. The union of Pullman is also doing excellent work, having circulated one hundred copies of the state paper.

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

FLORIDA'S COMFORT BAGS APPRECIATED

Do the boys and men to whom we send the comfort bags really care for them? is sometimes asked by those who do not know of the appreciative messages received by white ribboners who have had a part in this enterprise. The following letters addressed to members of the Florida W. C. T. U. are a partial answer to the question:

Mrs. Sarah Lovelace, Dear Friend:—

Received your kind letter in the comfort bag, which I assure you I appreciated, having come from so good a friend. I am the baker on the U. S. S. "Florida" and try to carry out my duties my very best. I bake all the bread, cake and buns and my shipmates seem to think they agree with them very well. I have had one enlistment in the U. S. Army, but I like the Navy best, as I have more opportunity to travel here. In regard to the pledge, I can sign that very easy, as I do not smoke or drink. I suppose that seems funny for a sailor, but when I left home I promised my mother never to drink and I never did smoke. Enclosed you will find pledge and card of ship. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and thanking you for the comfort bag and your kind wishes, I remain,

Your Comfort bag son.

President of W. C. T. U., Florida: Dear Madam:—

Please accept my thanks for the presentation of the comfort bags to the men on the "Florida," my son among the number. He wrote me how highly they were appreciated, especially by men that had white ribbon mothers.

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

(Continued from Page Six)

spend half you earn besides. Haven't you the spirit of a man in you, Pat?"

"I'm afraid not, Misther Russell," the man said, twirling his old cap nervously. "The divil av the appetite in me droives it all out, Sor."

"But do you ever try to overcome your appetite, man? I ought to discharge you this minute, for you are of no use to me or to yourself, but if there is one spark of manhood left in you, I don't like to do it."

"You droive out that saloon beyant there, and I'd be Pat Ryan again. Sure I wud—but I can't get past it, I confiss to you I can't."

"I'll venture to say you voted for it yourself. What can I do when you men vote against me every time this saloon question comes up? Tell me that."

Pat twirled his cap with an air of desperation. "Maybe I did, Sor, maybe I did. The b'ys gave me some free drinks that day and I wasn't quite steady in me moind——"

"Yes, and there were a lot more who weren't quite steady in their minds," Mr. Russell said sadly. "And the wives and the little children must suffer for it. I'll try you once more, Pat, but I give you warning that my patience is nearly exhausted."

"Thank you, Sor. I'll try, indado I will," replied Pat humbly, as he left the room.

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MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill

MARY'S COLD

A Washington educator has been circulating this adaptation of a well-known poem about the schools of the city. It is part of the campaign literature against the danger of catching cold by infection. The rhyme runs thus:

Mary had a little cold
That started in her head,
And everywhere that Mary went
That cold was sure to spread.

It followed her to school one day
(There wasn't any rule);
It made the children cough and sneeze
To have that cold in school.

The teacher tried to drive it out;
She tried hard, but—kerchoo!
It didn't do a bit of good,
For teacher caught it, too.

—*Exchange*

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the Political Equality Association of New York City, is in favor of a toboggan slide with a top but no bottom. Which is to say that she wants 'good' drinking-saloons. But as long as there are the 'high-toned' places to start them, there will be other places to carry them along where the pace is faster and the acceleration is constant.

A woman who had taken passage on a steamer was nervous and timid. Her eye wandered from the quiet waters of the harbor to the rougher waves outside, and especially to the bar where the breakers told of hidden rocks. She chanced to know the pilot, and she tried his patience with useless questions. "Isn't there any way for us to keep clear of the reefs and the rough sea out yonder?" she demanded. "Yes'm, just one. The boat can stay right where it is, safe and peaceable, till it falls to pieces with old age," said the pilot grimly; "but it never can get anywhere else or be of any use without taking its chance in the water." That is life. Whoever would be of any use, or get anywhere worth while, must expect to make his way through storms and hardships. To avoid all share in the struggle, the buffeting and the endurance of which the world is full, is to stand still, idle and valueless.—*Exchange*

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W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE,
LINCOLN, VA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LILIAN A. SHEPHERD,
199 YORK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY AND EDITOR
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

President's Letter to Local Unions

Dear Comrades:—

Our secretary, Mrs. Parrott, has written you of our busy days and evenings at W. C. T. U. headquarters in Richmond, and I wish each one of you could spend a day here to see what it really means.

This morning, we took a large package of petitions for the Enabling Act over to the House of Delegates and saw them distributed by one of the bright little pages. This will be repeated every morning during the week. We sat in the gallery of the House while the Stephenson anti-gambling bill was discussed and voted upon and we rejoiced that the attempts by the enemies of the bill to nullify it by amendments failed completely and that the bill finally passed by a vote of two to one. Of course it will be bitterly fought in the Senate by the gambling interests, but we hope the better element of our state will triumph there, as in the House.

Great interest has been manifested in the bill, now before both House and Senate, to establish a co-ordinate college for women at the University of Virginia. You will remember that this movement was endorsed by our convention in Portsmouth, which fact seems to be greatly appreciated by those working for the measure.

An anti-treating bill has passed the House, but will have its way to fight in the Senate.

At this writing, the Enabling Act is still in the hands of the Committee on *Privileges* and *Elections*, but it is expected that they will report it out in a day or two. I wish I had time to tell you of all the pleasant meetings that have been held (public and parlor) with the white ribboners in this city, but lack of space forbids.

Last week I made a flying trip to Washington to confer with our National President and Vice-President-at-Large, and attended the meetings held in the capital city on January 30. It was encouraging to be a part of this gathering where seventeen states were represented.

The hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate on the thirtieth and before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on the thirty-first, were occasions of great interest. That so many states were represented in the plea for protection from the shipment of liquor from without the state to dry territory, must have had weight with those committees that listened so courteously.

So let us continue to agitate, educate and organize to drive liquor out of our own state and keep the other states from shipping it in.

Cordially yours,
SARA H. HOGE

223 Governor St., Richmond

TIME FOR THE TREASURER LISTEN!

Most encouraging responses have come from the counties and unions that pledged funds for campaign work at the state convention. Expenses for this work are much heavier than anticipated and we will need every dollar promised. Our women have always measured up to our necessities and now, when a vital time in our state work has come, they are doing their part faithfully and generously.

In the state-wide interest in the affairs in the capital city, we must not forget the regular needs of general routine work which must go on as always. In contributing to campaign work, please do not overlook your usual donations to state work.

The last of March, I will issue a mid-year financial bulletin similar to the treasurer's pages in the last State Report. If you want your union listed, please send in before that time all of the various funds you have on hand or can raise. Money received after March 31, cannot be included. Please help to make this bulletin a credit to our state. Send all funds promptly, will you not?

Yours cordially,
EFFIE B. CLEMENT

Centralia

FRANCES WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

It is to be hoped no union will forget February 17. A simple program to let the public know of this great leader and of her work, which goes steadily on, and even a small contribution to the Memorial Fund, will make every union glad of the time and trouble taken. For such meetings, the National W. C. T. U. has much attractive literature and music. That printed below is especially recommended.

The visit of the National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, to Virginia, should surely be an additional stimulus for the unions to celebrate March 1, UNION SIGNAL Day and the birthday of Mrs. Stevens.

Will not every union celebrating this day and Frances Willard Memorial Day, send the day after to the Editor at least a post-card giving the following three essentials: (1) leading features of the program, (2) the new members or subscriptions gained, and (3) the collection for National work.

FOR MEMORIAL MEETINGS

The Temperance Songster—35 cents per copy; $3.60 per dozen; paper, 15 cents per copy; $1.80 per dozen.

Annual Address by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—5 cents per copy; $4.00 per 100.

Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard, by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry, by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 75 cents per 100.

Frances E. Willard's Influence upon the Young People of Today, by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—15 cents per copy.

What Frances E. Willard Said, compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

Owing to the Editor's presence in Richmond as assistant to the State President during the session of the Legislature, and the time taken by the women for the petition work for the Enabling Act, this issue of the Virginia SIGNAL may be called a Richmond issue and less local news than desired is printed. It is hoped that every county in the state will send some item of interest for the March number.

Among the white ribboners who attended interesting sessions of the Anti-Saloon League convention were Mrs. Vaughan and Mrs. Duane of Ford, Mrs. Porter of Belona, Mrs. Green of Farmville, Mrs. William Raiford of Southampton, Mrs. Driver of Newport News and Mrs. John Pitts of Scottsville and others, whose names cannot now be recalled.

IN RICHMOND ON THE JAMES

In sight of the classic Capitol and near the Governor's mansion, with the clock in the tower of Richmond's beautiful city hall speaking its message of fleeting hours, and within a stone's throw of the church where more than a quarter of a century ago Frances E. Willard begged entrance and triumphantly began the white ribbon work of the city, the Virginia W. C. T. U. has chosen its headquarters and home during the time of the present legislative session. The constituency will be glad to know of the convenient location and comfortable rooms that they have generously planned to maintain and whose doors are ever ready to open to them.

From early morning until night, the scene here is a busy one. There are visitors, telephone messages, piles of petitions, and a thrice daily mail which has made the postman consider this place almost a branch office. By reason of thronging duties, there are sometimes late hours, irregular meals, and always incessant activity and plans and need for remembering the necessity of daily economy that the expense of this work has involved. Attending legislative hearings before the committees, oftentimes in crowded and not well ventilated rooms, constant meeting of people attending the recent enthusiastic sessions of the Anti-Saloon League convention, with nearly 600 delegates, and the untiring effort to awaken and increase interest in pending legislative matters have made one wish for greater bodily strength and stronger mental vision, and long for calm judgment and rapid decision.

As is familiar to the W. C. T. U., the Enabling Act provides for the voters to have the official right to vote upon state-wide prohibition. The argument, at times, almost turns away from the temperance issue to the constitutional element involved in not being willing to grant a plain request that represents a voice of three-fourths of the people of the commonwealth. As is known to many, any bill in the Virginia Legislature must be presented, then referred to the proper committee, have three readings, be subject to argument and

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

discussions, be passed by both Houses and have, usually, the Governor's signature before becoming a law. A multitude of dangerous delays of a very busy session may thus be seen easily to occur and be precipitated by the opposing side. As both special and general press have already announced, the first public hearing given the Enabling Act in the House brought out a tremendous audience and intense interest. Eloquence and plain argument alike for the bill's object and an occasional humorous speech made this a well remembered occasion.

The State President, in representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was much applauded for her firm, clear-ringing appeal that the bill be granted, and later, for the fraternal greetings in the enthusiastic Anti-Saloon League convention, the appreciation was even more widely expressed and her apt question as to why the temperance issue is not a political one immediately touched the audience. Congratulations followed, and pink carnations tied with white tulle were presented by the Richmond unions. These workers and others concerned, can well recognize the value of her training in state and National legislative work and its vast help at this stage of the prohibition work.

In the supervision of petitions as they have flowed into the headquarters, seeing to their classification, enumeration and final arrangement for the delegates and senators and the two societies directing the work, while not as many have come in as was desired, yet one must be impressed with the energy, patience, the steps taken, and the heartfelt interest that our women and others have shown. Nearly every one of Virginia's hundred counties has sent its lists.

O George Mason, as in marble statue you stand near the great Washington, looking towards the Capitol, did you, in the years that are gone entreat for a nobler Bill of Rights than this that the voters in every occupation known to Virginia brain and hand now ask for with courageous voice? Even though in silence plead, oh, plead with the lawmakers hastening by!

The whisky and brewery representatives have brought in their usual argument of the failure of prohibition states, and that drink is as abundant in them as the waters in the cataract of Lodore, and how unjust of the state to deprive so many of the saloon and brewery employes of their occupation. The very difference in the faces of the temperance folk and the men of drink easily argues well for our side.

Before this reaches the unions, the Enabling Act may have been passed or rejected, but whatever the results, the efforts to bring it to pass have caused a tremendous agitation for prohibition throughout the state and developed earnestness that will not die until the desired end is attained.

The thought and loving kindness of the white ribboners of Richmond and vicinity in arranging for the comfort of the state representatives have been restful and grateful amid the hours of work. A number of local unions have been visited and other interesting meetings are planned during the next few weeks, of which fuller accounts will appear in the next issue.

The entire state is looking forward to the visit to Richmond of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon on February 15 and 16 and plans are being made to give them a royal welcome.

An address will be given by Mrs. Stevens in the House of Delegates on the evening of the fifteenth, and she will be introduced by the able and aristocratic Speaker, Richard Evelyn Byrd, a kinsman of the founder of Richmond. An all day institute on Friday in one of the churches is eagerly looked forward to by many wishing to learn more of the methods of the increasing work of the W. C. T. U.

A reception will be tendered the National Officers and white ribbon friends by Governor and Mrs. Mann at the Executive Mansion on Friday evening, February 16. Mrs. Mann is, perhaps, the only Governor's wife who has refused to serve any intoxicants in the official residence. And dear Virginia began making history long ago!

FAITH THOMAS PARROTT

223 Governor St., Richmond
February 5, 1912

LOCAL UNIONS BUSY AND ABOUT TO BE

Amelia reports Maplewood Legion as having a successful meeting at the home of the president, Miss Ethel Hindel. The house was decorated with holiday greens, and music, recitations, games and refreshments combined to make a happy afternoon. Every child went away rejoicing in its membership in the Loyal Temperance Legion and feeling more strongly bound to its leader.

Salem rejoices in an essay contest held under the skillful direction of Miss E. H. Day, superintendent of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department. A large audience was present and many grow more interested in this valuable branch.

The *Shenandoah* county convention, held recently, was a valuable help to those present, though the cold weather prevented the usual crowd from attending.

Wayside union celebrated the Virginia Red Letter Day, following Mrs. Rounds' program as far as possible. Signers to the petitions were gained, a collection for the state work was taken and the union's share of the campaign fund was arranged for.

Keysville reports unusually fine meetings with refreshing news of excellent attendance. (Let Chatham correspond with Keysville for ways and means. Editor) Mrs. Spencer, the active president, writes that new members are added at every meeting. The state red letter day was observed early in January, with a temperance sermon by Mr. Maxwell of South Boston. The cold weather prevented a large audience from coming out, but a collection was taken for state work. A mothers' meeting is being planned for.

Culpeper, one of the new unions of Virginia, is much better prepared for work by reason of an institute recently conducted there by the State President, Mrs. Hoge. Much systematic work was planned, subscriptions to temperance papers taken, and good results will naturally be expected.

Scottsville held a series of meetings Jan. 16 and 17, as a result of which, Mrs. Faith T. Parrott reorganized the W. C. T. U. with eighteen active and two honorary members. Many ladies of the town were invited to an informal afternoon reception at the beautiful home of Mrs. John L. Pitts. This was followed in the evening by a public meeting at the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Parrott also gave a talk in the high school.

Farmville held a wide awake mothers' meeting on Jan. 17 and thereby let the community know more about this strong feature of the W. C. T. U. for developing the home.

Drewry's Bluff, the home of Mrs. Mary Danner, whose work in the union is well known, was opened to the Centralia W C. T. U. and special guests, besides many parents of the community, on the evening of January 22, in an endeavor to try to increase the interest among the mothers in the work of the W. C. T. U. A sweet hostess, an interesting program and refreshments combined to make a happy occasion. Mrs. Effie Clement, president, presided. An address of welcome was cleverly given by Mrs. Charles L. Smith; devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Maybee, talks were given by Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Parrott, and Mrs. Maybee gave an appropriate recitation.

Petitions for the Enabling Act were passed around for signatures, and six new active members were won. One of the guests, a gentleman from another section of the state, had said early in the evening in an undertone, "No pledges for me, I will drink when I am ready;" but before the meeting dispersed, both petition and pledge card bore his signature. Few women in the state are doing more for the boys and girls in her section than Mrs. Danner of loving heart and most generous hospitality.

The *Norfolk* white ribboners, practical in forethought, have been seeking to get the voters to register for approaching elections. The lack of registration has, in other times, caused the defeat of many a moral issue.

Warrenton was made glad by reason of a visit in January from Mrs. Hoge. A meeting was held with the local union in the afternoon, and petitions were put in circulation for the Enabling Act. A church meeting at night was well attended and much interest was awakened in the demand for prohibition.

Belona held a series of meetings January 21-22, conducted by Mrs. Mary E. Newton, consisting of a talk at the schools on alcohol, addresses Sunday and Monday evening, and a consecration of children as white ribbon recruits. Twenty young girls were enlisted as members and ten young men gave their promise to help make the temperance work grow.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

NO PERSONAL CHECKS

As we must pay for cashing all personal checks (which includes "certified checks" and "cashiers' checks"), we cannot accept them at face value in payment for subscriptions. If you must send a personal check, add ten cents to pay for the cost of cashing it. Please send drafts, postoffice or express money orders or registered letters, saving annoyance to both yourself and us. Quite often a friend writes: "Your bank should not charge you for cashing my check." In the w ds of a celebrated American, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The bank does charge for cashing checks and we feel sure you will not send them when you fully understand the situation.

NO TIME TO LOSE

THE UNION SIGNAL for February 22, will be our annual Prohibition Day issue. It will give a most valuable compendium of prohibition facts and figures and should be widely distributed. Orders which reach us on or before February 20, will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies, not less than 50 copies to one address at this rate. You will want many copies for distribution. Order at once, before you forget. Ten cents will send a copy of this special issue to each of five friends. Send names and addresses and the dime to us and the paper will be sent promptly.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

"Please tell us in THE UNION SIGNAL what you mean by the Campaign Edition. How often is it published? What is the cost? Do regular weekly subscribers get it?"

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL contains articles of special educational value along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition. It is one of the regular issues, so that all regular subscribers will receive it. The subscription price for this monthly Campaign Edition is 25 cents per year. Give it a wide circulation. Place it in the homes of voters wherever the protection of the home against the saloon is an issue.

OUR OLDEST SUBSCRIBER

Who is she? We know one who subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL in September, 1886, and has never allowed her subscription to lapse. Who can boast of a continuous subscription for a longer period than this?

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Continued from Last Week)

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

Personal canvass among delegates at a convention or among members at a local union meeting is effective. Have solicitors of pleasing personality to come early and invite subscriptions from those who gather for an evening meeting. Distribute sample copies as people enter the door and approach them soon after they are seated. Cease work before the meeting is called to order.

Interest the union in an educational campaign. This includes sending THE UNION SIGNAL to each pastor, superintendent of schools, library, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., barber shop, railroad station, jail or prison; and *The Young Crusader* to all Sunday school and day school teachers, libraries and playgrounds. Money for this purpose may be secured at a public meeting, from generous friends or furnished by the local union.

Ask those white-ribboners who will not subscribe for an individual copy of THE UNION SIGNAL to unite in groups of two or four, paying fifty or twenty-five cents each, and passing the paper from one to another for reading.

Make much of THE UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day, both for new subscriptions and renewals. Divide the union into two parts, with captains, for a two months' subscription contest, ending with a special meeting and program on UNION SIGNAL Day. Give the honors of the day to the winning side.

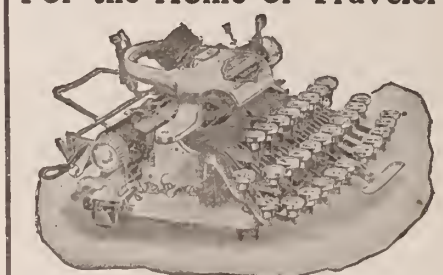
I must have THE UNION SIGNAL to keep up with the times so I am sending one dollar. I often try to get others to subscribe but being a shut-in I sometimes find it difficult.—*Mrs. E. H. Lord, Arcata, Calif.*

My little lady had a severe cold one day, and holding a rose up to my nose, asked, "Does it smell sweet, mother?"

"Yes, dear," I replied; "can't you smell it?"

"No, mother," she answered, "my nose is deaf."—*Selected*

For the Home or Traveler



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121 N. Dearborn St. -:- Chicago, Ill.

French Chauffeur (to deaf farmer on a Maine road): "Can you tell me, sare, vere I get some of zo gazzoline?"

Farmer (with his hand to his ear): "Hey?"

French Chauffeur: "Non, non, non! Not zo hay—ze gazzoline. Ziss ces a motor car, not a horse."—*Harper's Weekly*

POST CARDS

W. C. T. U. POST CARDS—assorted. Advertised and sold at National Convention. Frances Willard, white ribbon and W. C. T. U. invitation. Send 2 cents for samples. Address, Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, O.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

A Word About Prices

We want you to notice that our general W. C. T. U. literature is printed on a better grade of paper than the campaign leaflets. This fact explains why, for instance, the "Temperance Talks" cost 15 cents per hundred, while other leaflets of the same size cost 20 cents. The demand for campaign literature is widespread and we want to put it out in large quantities, therefore it was decided that by making large runs and allowing no discount we could sell it at absolute cost. The distinctively organization leaflets—those used in connection with regular W. C. T. U. work—we send out a little more expensively dressed, as is fitting.

Managers of the Publishing Business

The General Officers, in accordance with authority vested in them by the National Convention, pass upon all matters pertaining to publications, including printing contracts and price schedules. You can hardly imagine how greatly this adds to their responsibilities and to the work at Headquarters—how much time has to be given to the literature business in these days of construction and re-construction. We are greatly appreciating the co-operation of National superintendents, editors of state papers, field workers, and our constituency generally. With the supply lists of forty-five departments added to the National list of books, leaflets, etc., our forthcoming catalog will at least be a sizable one!

"The Moral Problem"

The National W. C. T. U. has purchased all rights in Mrs. Woodallen Chapman's book, "The Moral Problem of the Children." The purpose of this little volume is to "arouse interest in purity work and to instruct those who are ready to learn." It embodies the teaching Mrs. Chapman, as one of the lecturers for the American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, gave to the mothers of New York, and which "their comments helped to make more complete and satisfactory." It is invaluable to mothers, fathers and teachers, and to all purity workers.

Here is Something New

We are sure you will welcome the W. C. T. U. napkins. They are just what white ribboners have long been wanting for receptions, teas, picnics, etc. You will be interested to know that the first order came within a few hours of their delivery to our stockroom, and was for a birthday luncheon—a "surprise party"—given by the workers at Headquarters to the National Corresponding Secretary. The participants were all charmed with them.

Another new departure is the W. C. T. U. seal. The design is the W. C. T. U. monogram in silver, surrounded by trailing arbutus in pink and green. Size, complete, seven-eighths of an inch. The seals will give a delightful touch to your stationery. We suggest you use them when sending Easter messages to your friends.

For prices of all supplies here mentioned see page 13.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY, 22, 1912. No. 8

To the Voter

Which of your boys do you intend
Shall stand in the footprints of ruined men?
Will you help them to enter a life of woe
Because of your votes? Oh, no! Oh, no!
If you vote for saloons, I verily fear
You'll have to support them; so now look here
Which of your boys are you going to give
To ruin and death, that saloons may live?

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Prohibition Rally Day Program—Our Washington Letter—Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition"—America's Most Unprofitable Investment—Testimony from the Prohibition States—The Governors' Viewpoint—Anti-Canteen Evidence—Alcohol Diminishes Resistance—Colorado Marches to Prohibition Drum—West Virginia's Strenuous Amendment Campaign

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Congressional investigations follow each other hard and fast: Men high in financial circles were summoned to appear in the case of the Stanley Steel Trust. Andrew Carnegie, who, by his canny Scotch wit and sharpness, kept the committee from finding out through him very much of what they were seeking; James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and many others have appeared, as day after day the investigation has been carried on. The life of a Congressman faithful in the discharge of his duties is far from being one of ease. A Senator, or Representative, if chairman of one of these prominent committees, has work enough in that one position to fill much of his time outside the regular session, but many are members of several committees, and when an investigation is ordered on the part of any of these, it means extra work and the demand on time and strength is simply enormous.

Alabama's Advanced Temperance Step

February 16 is Temperance Day in the state of Alabama, being authorized by the Legislature, the Superintendent of Education fixing the date. Representative R. P. Hobson, of Alabama, is supplementing this effort by sending a copy of his lecture, "The Great Destroyer," to every student in the colleges of the state, and one to every school boy and girl in and above the fifth grade. This is accompanied by a personal letter to every teacher and a syllabus, as a guide in teaching the lesson. Who can tell what this educational effort will do for the young people of that state? What would it not mean if every state in the Union had a distinctive temperance day set apart, when in schools and colleges temperance work would receive not a moiety of time, but a true, full share; when the latest up-to-date scientific research, such as is contained in Captain Hobson's "Great Destroyer," would be presented to the pupils, thus inculcating temperance truths which would leave an impression all their lives.

I have been requested to give the number of the anti-liquor bills introduced in Congress. The interstate liquor measure, known as the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, is Senate Bill, 4043; in the House of Representatives, H. R., 16,214. The Hobson joint resolution for a Constitutional Amendment, is H. J. Resolution, 163. No bill introduced during this session has caused more interest, as well as comment, than has the "Hobson Amendment." Stepping into the House Document room one day this week, we asked the clerk for a copy of H. J. Resolution 163. After looking over the entire room, climbing ladders, and going into files of literature, he finally came back saying, "It's no use they're all gone; we've had thousands printed, but everybody wants 'em and another lot is being printed."

Arizona became a commonwealth at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, February 14, 1912, when President Taft, in the presence of a room filled with people (many of whom had traveled all the way from Arizona to be present at the ceremony) and while the clicking of moving picture machines was heard, signed the proclamation that the territory, having met all the requirements of the enabling act, was entitled to join the sisterhood of states. President Taft, in reality, signed two proclamations, one of which goes into the archives of the State Department, and the other to the new state to be preserved in its archives. The pen with which the signing was done, a solid gold one staff and all, was given to Postmaster General Hitchcock, who is held in high esteem by Arizona people. He had much to do with bringing about the compromise that resulted in the passage by Congress of the enabling act. He is frequently spoken of as the "step-father" of Arizona. This action places forty-eight stars on the flag.

An eight-day campaign of the Men and Religion Forward Movement has been going on in the District of Columbia, with excellent results. Suggestions for the correction of thirty-three different evils in the slum life of Washington will be made in the closing hours of the campaign. There is a social service exhibit in one of the prominent Episcopal churches which is attracting many interested visitors. One of the most striking charts compares the number of churches in the District with the number of saloons, there being 289 churches, and 512 saloons. Another chart shows the relation of living cost to salary in Washington.

Busy Week for the National W. C. T. U. Officers

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon have had another busy week. Sunday, February 11, Miss Gordon spoke in one of the prominent Sunday Schools in the morning; in the afternoon at Central Union Mission; in the evening at a large meeting held in one of the prominent colored churches of the city, both Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon were the speakers. Rev. Walter Brooks, D. D., is its pastor and Mrs. J. B. Bruce, president of the District of Columbia Union No. 2, presided. Dr. Brooks, in welcoming our National leaders, mentioned the fact that Miss Willard had spoken three times in his church, and that Lady Henry Somerset, long years ago, had attended regular morning service, not permitting her identity to be known until its close.

Monday noon, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon went over to Baltimore, where they spoke to a large audience in the evening, returning to Washington the next morning, and going directly to a missionary meeting in Calvary Baptist church, where a large assembly of women was gathered. Again these tireless workers gave their heaven-inspired message, touching all hearts. Wednesday forenoon was given up to conferences with members of Congress, and others. Thursday noon our leaders took the train for Richmond, Virginia, a four hours' railroad ride from Washington. Saturday morning found them back in Washington, to which point they had taken a train leaving Richmond at five o'clock, in order to be present at a hearing of our opponents on inter-state-liquor legislation before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary. A large number of women from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York had come with the few men present, all wearing red-white-and-blue badges, bearing the words, "German American Alliance." Representative Bartholdt opened the hearing by saying, "These ladies were those who remained at home with their families attending to their wifely duties, and were not parading the streets, or speaking on stumps, but they felt this legislation to be of such vital importance to the interests of their homes, that they have come to enter their protest against the passage of this bill." Seven women spoke, every one protesting against legislation which would prevent their having wine or beer at their home tables. Evidently they had not read the bill, which deals only with liquor intended to be sold in a state in violation of the law of that state, and in no way seeks to interfere with liquor intended for a man's own use, or with that of his family.

The afternoon of the same day, February 17, a memorial service for Frances E. Willard was held in Statuary Hall. The statue was beautifully decorated with a profusion of choice flowers. Some 300 men and women gathered in that historic old Hall to do reverence to the memory of this peerless woman, who fourteen years ago left a life of toil and self-sacrifice to enter that "sweet and blessed country" where there is no weariness. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District, presided; Rev. Henry N. Couden, chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered prayer; we sang sweet, familiar hyms and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, Miss Christine Tinling, Mrs. Don P. Blaine, and your superintendent spoke briefly, Mrs. S. D. LaFetra offering the closing prayer. As we wended our way from the building, each with a high, holy purpose to strive to do still better service, the afternoon sun streaming through the windows of the dear old Capitol, lighted up the statue of our loved chieftain.

—*Christian Endeavor World*

Uncle Sam Should Protect Our Dry Territory

PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized for the utter overthrow of the liquor traffic. Our Red Letter Day, March 20, Neal Dow's birthday, gives a splendid opportunity to hold meetings and use, on the platform and in the press, the facts given in this issue. Our National President says, "The W. C. T. U. is not only anti-saloon, but anti-brewery, anti-distillery and anti every form of liquor-making and liquor-selling."

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

Singing—"Onward Christian Soldiers."

Scripture Reading—Isa. 5:20-24

Prayer

Roll-Call—Responses by local union members with the most optimistic temperance news they have recently read.

Readings—Life Sketch of the "Father of Prohibition"—"The Spirit of Neal Dow."

Singing—"Out for Prohibition" *(The Temperance Songster)*

Papers—Our Prohibition States upon the Witness Stand: Maine — Kansas — Oklahoma — Georgia — North Carolina — Tennessee — North Dakota — Mississippi. (For material, see articles in this issue.)

Exercise — "The Governors' Viewpoint" (Let ten members of the union give quotations from governors or ex-governors as to the value of total abstinence or prohibition.)

Singing—"When Prohibition Wins" (*The Temperance Songster*)

Exercise — Prohibition Information Contest: Let the members be divided into two "sides" and a leader give to each contestant alternately the name of a state. In response, the temperance conditions of the state named must be given correctly, or, as in a spelling match, the contestant is disqualified. (See "Prohibition's Onward March" for material for leader and participants.)

LIFE SKETCH OF NEAL DOW

Neal Dow was born in Portland, Maine, in 1804, of sturdy English stock. He made what might be considered his first argument for prohibition when he was scarcely six years old. An old fashioned silver watch of his father's—too large to be carried—hung on the wall. One day Neal took it down and broke it. In reply to the rebuke of his father, the little fellow said that the watch should have been kept out of his reach—surely a good argument for removing temptation.

One of the social institutions of his young manhood was the volunteer fire department, which was improved greatly under his management as chief engineer. At one of the banquets held by the brigade, a man who disliked the temperance principles of Mr. Dow proposed this toast, "Brandy and water; water for the fire and brandy for the firemen." The "chief" responded wittily, closing his speech with the words, "Brandy and water; water extinguishes the fire and brandy the firemen." Through his influence the department finally abandoned the use of liquor at its spreads. But long before this Mr. Dow and his sisters settled for themselves the question of serving wine at their home—a unique decision, since in those days wine was served as freely as coffee or chocolate is at present.

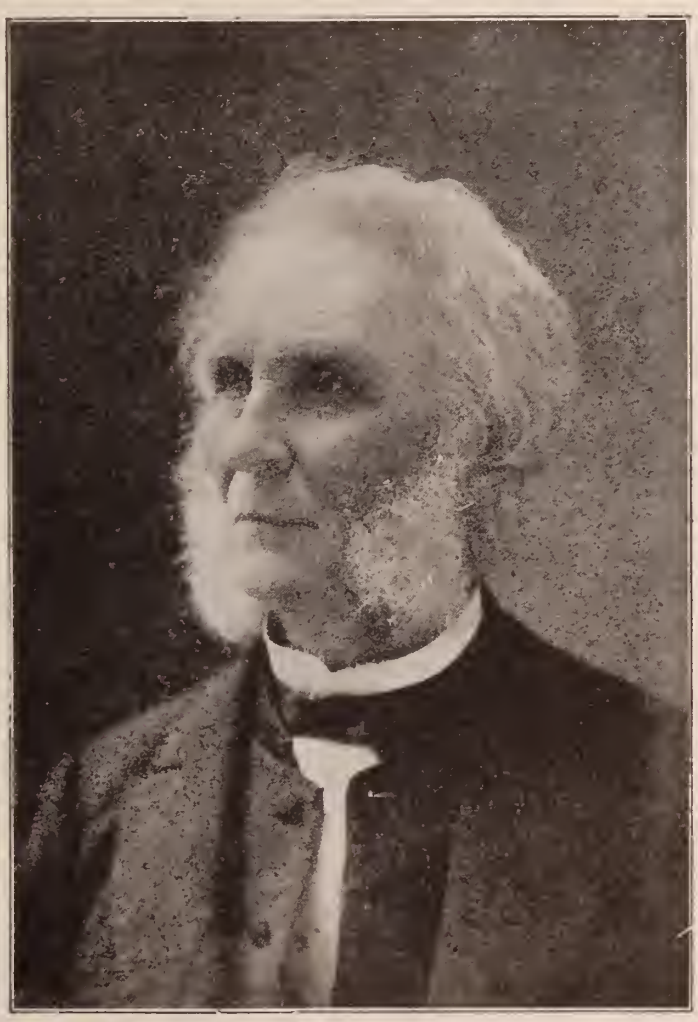
With a broad view of men and affairs, Mr. Dow believed in total abstinence, and turned his attention to the legal phase of the temperance question, in order to crush the liquor traffic.

One evening a woman whom he knew well called to see him and asked if he would try to induce a certain liquor dealer not to sell her husband any more strong drink. With ready acquiescence, Mr. Dow called to see the saloonkeeper and made the request. The man said that he had a license to sell, that he should do so, and that he did not care to have Mr. Dow "whining around" his place of business.

Speaking of the occurrence, Neal Dow said: "Surprised, disappointed, indignant, I replied to the effect that sooner or later I would see that he and all like him were driven from the community unless they abandoned their infamous business. The incident affected me with vital force. As I reflected upon it as only one of the thousands of cases into which it might be multiplied, with a product of misery to so many helpless women and innocent children, I became more strongly convinced that my duty was clear. I resolved to try and discharge it. From that day I have followed it with such strength of body, mind and purpose as God has given to me."

As a speaker and worker in the temperance cause, Mr. Dow was as well known in England as in the United States, for he spent three years in Great Britain, where he performed a large amount of labor, wholly without compensation.

In 1894, when General Dow had reached the age of ninety years, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union conceived the idea of honoring him by holding great meetings all over the world. The anniversary of his birth, March 20, at the suggestion of Frances Willard, was adopted by the National W. C. T. U. as Prohibition Rally Day.



HON. NEAL DOW

THE SPIRIT OF NEAL DOW

HON. SEABORN WRIGHT

Today the spirit of Neal Dow is sweeping over the country like the forces of a resistless cyclone. One of the secrets of the success of the movement started by him is that men are alarmed by the growth of anarchy. There is not a question before the American people today half so vital as the isolated question of the enforcement of the law. Every patriot who is beginning to think about this matter is getting out from under the spirit of commercialism and joining with the spirit that makes men and women.

The leader of the prohibition movement was a splendid citizen of the state of Maine. He is leading today as in the days of old. I rejoice with you that his spirit is growing stronger and more powerful every day. It will make a clean land.

TRIBUTE TO NEAL DOW

"I shall always thank God that so early in my novitiate, I had the good fortune to hear an expounder who neglected neither of the two great cardinal principles on which the temperance reform is founded, but carried them forward like the two rails of the iron track which is bedded and ballasted in character and education, and which alone is fitted to carry the engine of progress and the mighty train of humanity along its steady course to the great central station of Brotherhood in the kingdom of the Golden Rule."—*Frances E. Willard*

NEAL DOW, "THE FATHER OF PROHIBITION"

PROHIBITION PROMOTES MORALITY, PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

These are indeed campaign times, all the time, for a great conflict is waging in our nation. On one side are the brewers, the distillers, the liquor sellers and their allies, fighting to protect their financial interests. On the other side are the people who believe the liquor business is the prolific cause of delinquency, dependency and crime. The issue is more clear-cut today than ever before, and prohibition victories will multiply. It is fitting that we commemorate the birthday of Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition." He was actuated not by desire for the enactment of an arbitrary law to "vex the citizen," but by the pleadings of suffering womanhood on behalf of the home and defrauded childhood.

Comparison with Neighboring License States

The adoption in 1851 of the Maine prohibitory law was a great victory for the promotion of the prosperity, morality and happiness of the people of the state. Since 1851 Maine has multiplied its valuation by more than five while neighboring license states have not multiplied theirs by three. Maine has many more savings banks depositors than it has voters and their number is fast increasing, as is also the per capita amount of deposit. In license Massachusetts there are 33 arrests for drunkenness per every 10,000 population; in prohibition Maine 13 to 10,000 and if the interstate commerce protection law, for the enactment of which we are now pleading in Washington, is granted, the number in Maine will be greatly reduced, for it is largely liquor sent in from Massachusetts that is illegally sold in Maine. During the last five years there have been in Maine 33 murders; in local option license Massachusetts 424, in proportion to population Massachusetts having five times as many murders as Maine.

Happiness depends largely upon the morality and prosperity of the people. A distinguished gentleman connected with the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute, who has spent his summers in Maine for twenty years, has recently publicly given his views in favor of prohibition and declares that "the state represents the highest type of manhood and womanhood."

Day of National Constitutional Prohibition Will Dawn

Prohibition blesses every state and every community where it exists. In Washington, a few days ago, two men prominent in public affairs were speaking of the large per capita wealth of Kansas, one of them stating that it exceeded that of all other states. A listener to their conversation asked how they accounted for this and although neither of the men is a temperance reformer, they agreed that undoubtedly it was one result of prohibition in Kansas. **What prohibition now does for some states it will some glad day do for all states. Yes, it will do even greater things, for no state can be fully free until the day of National Constitutional Prohibition.**

All hail to Neal Dow; and may the annual commemorative meetings known as prohibition rallies hasten the day of national freedom from the legalized liquor traffic.

KANSAS PROHIBITION SEARCH-LIGHT RAYS

MRS. EVA MORLEY MURPHY, State W. C. T. U. Recording Secretary

Let no one persuade you that Kansas wants to change her prohibition policy; she has tested it for thirty-two years and found it good and she is in the habit of holding on to all the good things she has and reaching out for more. Among the good things of life she counts money and since her people have nearly twice as much as the average in the whole country she sees no reason to feel discouraged; her face, full of hope, is still toward the sunrise.

The Treasury Department of the United States has recently sent out the statement that an equal division of all the money in the country would give to each man, woman and child the sum of $34.61. Bank Commissioner J. N. Dolley, of Kansas, whose business it is to know, says that at the close of the year 1911 there was deposited in Kansas banks the sum of $100,000,000. This, if it were divided among Kansas people, would give to each resident of the state the sum of $66.66.

The money in banks is, however, only a small part of the wealth of a community, and the estimate of per capita wealth in Kansas is about $2,000. Who shall say that prohibition has not been a large factor in the accumulation of this wealth? Kansas people know that it has.

People Proud of Prohibition Law

If you had lived in Kansas, as the writer has for many years, you would know that her people are so proud of her prohibitory law that the least misrepresentation of its results sets her editors, ministers, and others who can in any way reach the public ear, at once to denying indignantly such misrepresentation.

Having really no facts to use to discredit prohibition, the liquor interests, of course, manufacture something which they call facts. The latest in this line is a "year book," put out by the brewers, showing that there are more people in the Kansas penitentiary and other penal institutions than in almost any other state, and more than in most states where there is no prohibitory law; consequently prohibition is a failure in Kansas, they shout.

Brewers' Statistics in Lime-Light

They point to the statistics of the Federal Government during the last census, and this seems to be good evidence until you know that these statistics include the Federal and military penitentiaries maintained by the Federal Government in Kansas. Very few of these prisoners are from Kansas. They are from all the states in the Union and even from the island possessions of the United States. And the real fact is that there are but two states in the Union that show fewer commitments to penal institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants than Kansas.

No, Kansas is not getting her money by robbery or murder; her citizens are laboring for it busily and happily and when they reap the fruits of their labor, instead of drinking up their money to enrich the brewers and other liquor dealers they are investing it in good income-bearing property, or laying it up in Kansas banks. Of course the brewers resent the fact that the Kansas men are not handing over as much money to them as in most other states of this great and glorious country; therefore, they are kicking and screaming and throwing mud, while the Kansas man keeps his hand on his pocket-book and laughs at them.

GEORGIA'S UNPRECEDENTED RECORD

MRS. T. E. PATTERSON, President State W. C. T. U.

During 1911 Georgia outstripped all previous records of progress and prosperity, notwithstanding the low price of cotton which governs conditions in the South. For every four days of 1911 a new bank was opened, not one of which was to replace another that had gone out of business. This growth has not been confined to a few large cities, or favored counties, but has extended throughout the commonwealth. Savings bank deposits have increased wonderfully. Atlanta clearings, according to Bradstreet, show the biggest gain in the United States, 155.5 per cent over the same week of 1910.

The year 1911 closes with $108,152.15 more cash in the state treasury than for 1910; the exact balance is $727,076.

Increased Property Values

An old home located on Peachtree street, Atlanta, which was bought for $41,500, in five days sold for $47,500. Another lot on the same street was bought for $10,000. In a few months half of this lot sold for $55,000; at this rate the whole property at that time was worth $110,000. See the increase? In this section of the city activities in real estate circles are so great that a residence can not be leased for more than six months at a time. What is true of Atlanta is true of the whole state.

Increased Business

A business census has been taken in Atlanta, Macon and Albany and the testimony is as follows: Dry goods, clothing, shoe merchants, grocers, butchers, milliners and jewelers, declare business has never been so prosperous. They sell more goods, and a better grade of goods, receive more cash and fail to collect fewer bills.

Cotton mills are runing on better time, have increased their capacity, and tes-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

AMERICA'S MOST UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS, Sec'y Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade

(Excerpts from forthcoming book written for the Y. P. B. Study Course)

Judged by economic tests, the liquor traffic is not a productive but a destructive agency. Let us now ascertain how many men are employed and how much capital is invested in this work of destruction. Total amount of capital invested in the manufacture of liquor: $631,447,598. Total cost of materials used in manufacturing distilled, malt and vinous liquors: $106,230,871. Total number of wage earners employed in making alcoholic liquors: 57,461. Total amount paid annually as wages by liquor traffic: $38,201,476. The estimated wholesale market value of liquors as reckoned by the United States Census Bureau is $440,726,471.

It is a startling fact that this entire production of liquor is so much waste. In every branch and detail of the business of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, there is absolute destruction, without a single redeeming or qualifying feature. The raw material used is wasted, the labor expended upon it is wasted, the money spent by the people for the liquor is wasted.

It is unreasoning and illogical to hope for improved conditions for the masses, through any means whatever which do not take cognizance of this terrible array of facts. The material advancement of the people cannot be generally improved until the drink traffic is suppressed, and the drinking habits of society are changed. What is wanted for the bettering of the condition of the workers is not merely a readjustment of finances or a more equitable distribution of wealth, but a regular and natural stimulus to the demand for the products of labor. This would inevitably exist if there were not some gigantic dominant agency disturbing the normal conditions of the law of supply and demand. This agency is not in the nature of a monopoly or tax merely, but a deeper rooted evil than either.

It is obviously an agent which destroys production—not merely consumes it—which paralyzes the arm of the producer, perverts the moral tone and life, which poisons supply at the fountain, and destroys demand at the spring.

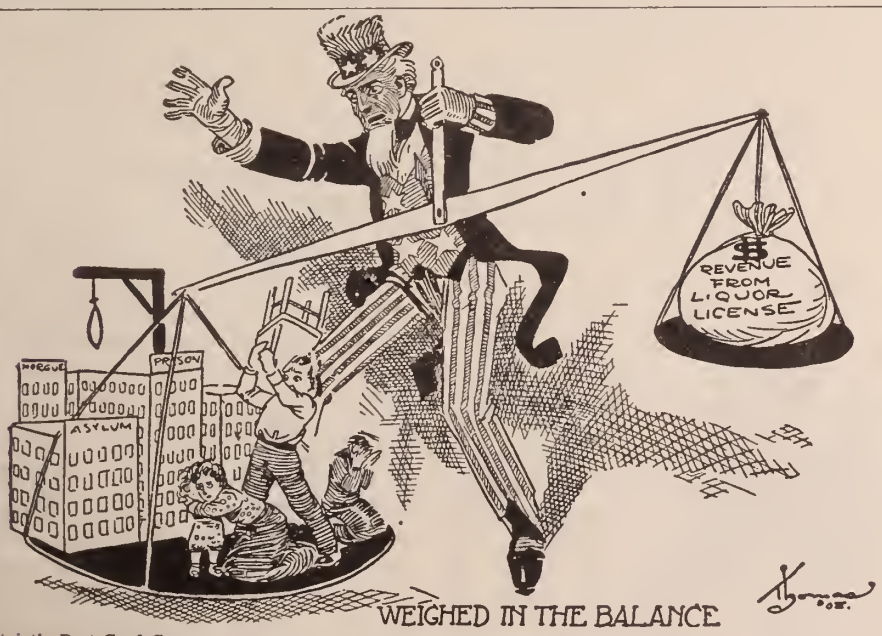
What Freedom from Saloon Would Mean

In brief, if the wants and desires of civilized people had their natural sway, unchecked and free from the demoralizing and crippling effects of the liquor traffic, every factory and mill would be well employed, and all produce would find a market according to its value. For the market is not slack because of the lack of desire, but for want of the very material, wealth and purchasing power which drink consumes and wastes. If the capital invested in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors were invested in any legitimate business of manufacture, it would be increasing the general wealth and co-operating with other capital for the public good. For example, consider the results of the capital invested in the manufacture of boots and shoes, as contrasted with the amount invested in distilling and brewing. Look at the difference in the effects upon the national wealth and commerce of the nation. The one is employed, in co-operation with labor, in converting raw material into necessaries, adding to the general wealth, developing the resources of the country, and contributing to the comfort and necessities of millions of the men, women and children of the land. The other is directed to the destruction of raw material, adding nothing to, but decreasing the general stock of capital in the country, and contributing to the discomfort, poverty and ruin of tens of thousands of persons every year. The one, by increasing the aggregate wealth, reduces the public burdens; the other decreases the wealth, and increases the burden of taxation which falls upon the productive industries of the country.

Saloon Antagonistic to Productive Industry

The liquor traffic, therefore, is in direct antagonism with every enterprise of productive industry. Every merchant knows too well that in proportion as a man spends his money for liquor he is an unprofitable customer to the tailor, the shoemaker, the landlord and the farmer. And precisely the opposite is true of every legitimate business. In proportion as a man spends his earnings in shoes, or clothing, or books, so is he, as a rule, a good and profitable customer to the merchant and the farmer. All capital, therefore, employed in prosecuting and extending the traffic in liquor is capital at war with the capital employed in manufacturing industries.

It is capital invested to the ruin of a people. If a tithe of the evils which flow from the unholy trinity—the distillery, the brewery and the saloon—were to come suddenly upon the community as a result of any other invested capital, we should not hesitate to hold that capital responsible for it. If, for example, a soap factory were spreading fever and pestilence over any community, we should not think for a moment of any possible benefit arising from the employment of that capital. We should at once demand the closing of the factory, in the interests of the general welfare and for the protection of the public health.



Patriotic Post Card Co.

ECONOMIC LOSS FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

Summing up the economic losses from the lowered efficiency of our producers, from the death list, from the costs of crime, pauperism, and insanity, and from the liquor bill, the total economic burden laid upon the Nation by King Alcohol is between sixteen and seventeen billions of dollars, more than half of all the wealth produced by the Nation. If our National Government in a year appropriates $1,000,000,000, though for purposes of uplift, it is criticised for the burdens laid upon the people. In alcohol we have a ruler that puts upon us a burden of sixteen and one-half billions of dollars for purposes of destruction and degeneracy.

PROHIBITION HAS COME TO STAY

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

The Tennessee prohibition law has been an untold blessing to the people of this state. It is well enforced throughout, except in Nashville, Chattanooga and Memphis. In these three cities, the criminal element and the negro vote, being controlled by the whisky interests, have elected to office men who refuse to enforce the liquor laws. But the rest of the state is in revolt against such conditions, and a strong movement is on foot to elect a Legislature which will give the Governor power to enforce the laws where local officials refuse to do so. The sentiment in the rest of the state in favor of prohibition grows stronger day by day. It will hardly be possible for the liquor men to elect a Legislature that will repeal these laws, though we know that they will try to do so. **Prohibition has come to Tennessee to stay.**

A HOLY UNION

"We forbid the banns between rum, religion and politics of whatever party and whatever sect, and in the name of God and Humanity, we proclaim a union holy and indissoluble, of affection as well as of interest, between temperance, religion and politics of every party and every sect."—*Neal Dow*

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

By DOROTHY Q

Chapter II

His Honor, the Mayor of Elwood, sat at ease in his office one day, a cloud of tobacco smoke lingering above his head like a halo, but without any marked odors of sanctity. He was a man of the world, the Mayor, and dollars were the real things of life in his estimation; lesser things, morals, ideals, and the like, were merely "rot," to use his own elegant phrasing, and entirely non-essential.

The Chief of Police was comfortably seated near him, also supporting a nimbus. "You'll have to get after some of those fellows, Cleary. They're getting too gay, and we'll have the whole temperance crowd after our scalps if we don't watch out."

"Which wan av thim do ye want pinched, Mayor?" asked the Chief indifferently.

"I've heard most complaint of the wine rooms at 124 Third. You had better make an example there. You see we promised the voters these fellows would be good, and it won't do to be too careless."

"All right, yer Honor."

"And say, Cleary, I hear they're showing some pictures and papier-mache images at The Diamond that are hardly decent for young men to see."

"The b'ys should kape out of such places," interrupted the Chief hastily.

"Well, it's up to you, Cleary, to keep them out. It's what you're for. If there weren't any saloons, some of you fellows would be out of a job I'm thinking."

The Chief looked at his superior with a slow wink in his left eye and was about to reply, when an apparition appeared at the door which caused both gentlemen to sit up and take a very evident notice.

It was a stranger, an elderly woman, and so evidently a lady that both men sprang to their feet as she came in. "I'll be going, yer Honor," murmured the Chief as the lady, in the sweetest of tones, asked for the Mayor, and, at his invitation, sank into the one easy chair.

"What can I do for you, Madam?" inquired the Mayor respectfully, and with an uneasy wish for a current of air to carry away the fumes of the tobacco smoke in the room.

"I have come to you, Mayor Jones, for information," she replied sweetly. "There seem to be so many puzzling things in this civic life of ours, that I decided to come in and talk them over with you."

"At your service, I am sure, Mrs.—er—,"

"Mrs. Lenox. I am a comparative stranger in your city but I find the conditions are about the same as in all towns where there are licensed saloons." The Mayor gave a little mental start, and took counsel inwardly. "Some suffragette, I shouldn't wonder, or a temperance lecturer," and yet the sweet-faced lady before him was far from filling his peculiar idea of either class, with her stylish dress of silvery satin and the pretty bonnet of grey with little pink roses around the brim. The Mayor was an admirer of a neatly-gowned woman, and this one appealed to his taste very sensibly, where an untidy person would have met with scant consideration at his hands.

"Command me, Madam, for any information I can give you," he answered suavely, a fleeting memory of his mother crossing his world-hardened mind. She had loved to wear grey, and she too had little grey curls on her forehead. She had been a temperance woman also in a mild way which disturbed nobody, not even her son, who in his mature years was out gunning for revenue.

"I am told, Mayor Jones, that saloons are necessary evils in a town—that the revenue from their licenses is needed so greatly that it is quite impossible to run a town without it," she remarked with a winning smile which showed a pretty set of teeth and a dear little dimple in her cheek.

"You have been quite correctly informed, Mrs. Lenox," replied the Mayor briskly, quite at home now and on his native heath of argument.

"The revenue from our saloons at present will total over thirty thousand dollars, and that goes a long way on the school fund and public expense."

"And there is no counter expense—nothing to come out of this pleasant sounding total?"

"Nothing of importance, mere incidentals as you might say." His Honor walked into her trap with the greatest good humor.

"I have made rather a close study of your daily papers since I have been here, and I notice in the monthly reports of the county expenses, such items as these: 'Police Judge, one hundred and fifty-six dollars;' 'Justice of the Peace, sixty dollars;' 'Constable fees, seventy-five,' and then more justices and constables all over the county, and jail expenses for boarding drunks and disorderlies. All of these come out of the county fund, I hear, and, in addition, the heavy expense of murder trials, which almost invariably grow out of the licensed saloon industry. Am I mistaken?"

"Well—er—perhaps not in a general way," stammered the Mayor. "Of course these arrests follow as a matter of course, if order is to be kept in a town."

"I am told by one who knows, that every arrest nets the court before which it appears three dollars and upward, of which the police official gets his little slice of the fees, and that altogether the officers of the law have a real interest in having just as many arrests as possible, rather than an interest in suppressing violations of the law. I am only a woman, but it appears to me like a system of graft all around. The law says to the saloonkeeper, 'You make just as many drunk and disorderly as you can, and I'll arrest them and get all the fees out of the county that I can, and protect you in return.'"

The Mayor's face turned a dull red, and he was silent. His usual ready speech quite deserted him under this unexpected dose of unwelcome truth. "Pardon me if I have been misinformed. I should be very sorry to annoy you, the representative of good government in this beautiful little city, but it occurred to me that if this is true, that it would be a much shorter road to real civic improvement to let the burdensome and repulsive machinery of saloons go, and raise necessary revenues in some other way."

"Perhaps you could inform me how?" sneered the Mayor, his discomfiture turning to anger.

"I am not a politician, but have lived in a city considerably larger than Elwood where it *was* done, and so successfully that not an interest suffered in the process. The school system is kept up to the highest grade of efficiency, and no one is complaining but the Liquor Dealers' Association."

"You must be one of those reformers," sneered the Mayor again, at a loss for an argument.

"O no, not at all," protested Mrs. Lenox, "only a woman who has suffered much, and whose heart is very tender toward other wives and mothers who are suffering. There must be many of them in this city with its over supply of saloons, and I should so love to help them. Is there nothing that you can do, Mayor Jones?" She looked full into his red, disturbed face with clear grey eyes full of earnestness, and in spite of himself the Mayor's anger evaporated.

"It may be—perhaps so," he said hurriedly.

"You can at least protect the boys, the young boys, and their little sisters who, I hear are running loose on these streets. I was told that a largely signed petition for a curfew law was presented, and that it was thrown into your council waste basket. Was that just? Have mothers no right to consideration? If those two hundred signers had been voters, what then?"

"I—I—if you, Madam, care to prepare another petition, I will see that it receives the most respectful attention," said Mayor Jones, with a lively memory of the occurrence of the year before. The woman presenting it, he recalled, was shabbily dressed, with holes in the fingers of her gloves, and wisps of hair stringing down untidily, a decided contrast to this natty person who pleased his sense of taste so greatly, whatever her sentiments.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

PROHIBITION PROGRESS IN OKLAHOMA

MRS. ABBIE B. HILLERMAN, President State W. C. T. U.

State-wide prohibition in Oklahoma has long since passed the state of experiment. We have had the usual vicissitudes incident to this system. In some counties there is very little illegal sale of liquor, and in others, where the officers have little regard for their oath of office, and where the local sentiment is against its enforcement, the results are not as satisfactory. There is a stronger sentiment in favor of the law and its enforcement than ever before and each year adds to its stability. Crime has been reduced; morality is on the up grade; the riffraff element is moving on.

Our sober-thinking people, our solid business men, our great commercial promoters, recognize the value of our prohibitory law. It has been no detriment to the commercial interests of the state. Despite the drought the past two years have marked a period of great advancement all over the state. Postal receipts and bank deposits testify to this fact. In Oklahoma City $6,000,000 have been expended in establishing two great packing plants. This city boasts the third largest high school building in the United States—modern in every respect.

Great business houses, sky-scrapers, hotels and magnificent churches are evidences of the prosperity in a prohibition state. The great oil and gas belt have an ncomc of $20,000,000 every month; 90 per cent of the world's supply of broom corn is raised in Oklahoma; Oklahoma captured most of the prizes awarded at the dry farming congress held in Colorado Springs last fall.

Under a recent Federal Court decision, prohibition in the Indian Territory part of the state is in full force for twenty-one years, according to the terms of the Enabling Act. This decision is very timely for it will effectually thwart the purpose of the liquor forces to inaugurate a resubmission campaign, as the state could hardly be half wet and half dry. **We are prospering under prohibition.** Our people will use their money to develop this great rich commonwealth, open up her great resources and build happy homes.

NORTH CAROLINA'S LAW TESTED AND TRIED

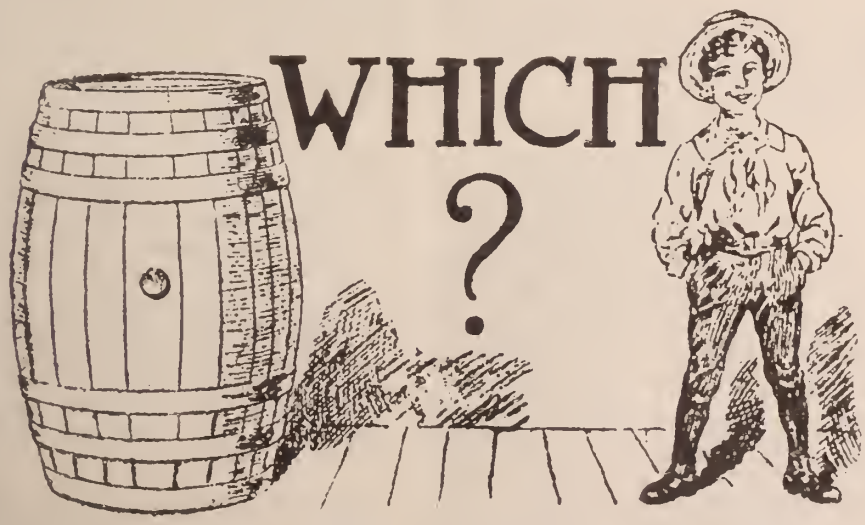
Governor Kitchin says, "We have done little more than plant the seed whose full fruitage will be gathered by coming generations. And yet, already the results fully justify its adoption. There has been, as appears from the attorney general's report based upon superior court statistics, a marked diminution in crime, even in the crime of violating the prohibition law. Business has experienced increased rather than diminished prosperity. Morality, industry and frugality have increased, and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences."

Chief Justice Walter Clark of the state supreme court, gives this information: "Since the law went into effect in this state, crime has been reduced 50 per cent; murder in the first degree has declined 32 per cent; burglary, 20 per cent; attacks with deadly weapons, 30 per cent; larceny, 40 per cent; manslaughter, 35 per cent; murder in second degree, 21 per cent; minor crimes from 25 to 55 per cent; and a decrease of the violations of the anti-liquor laws of 15 per cent."

The state corporation commission, which was created a state tax commission by the Legislature, in 1901 gives the valuation of all property in the state at $300,709,300, and in its report for 1910 for all property a valuation of $613,000,000. (These ten years have been years of temperance reform and prohibition in this state. The Watt's Act, which prohibited distilleries and saloons in the rural districts, was enacted in 1903—the state prohibition act in 1908.)

Judge Jeter C. Pritchard of the U. S. Court, says, "During the reign of the barroom in North Carolina there were usually four or five damage suits at each term of the superior court against the Southern railway occasioned by the death of some unfortunate being who had been drunk and upon the track. Since the adoption of prohibition not a single case of this kind has occurred."

Ex-Governor Glenn says, "My town was one of the worst whisky towns in North Carolina, before we had state-wide prohibition. The butchers tell me they sell more beefsteak and chops and roasts, four times over, than before, because now the men are buying things to eat instead of things to drink. The bankers tell me that the savings department has increased two-fold; the dry goods man tells me the same thing, and the clothing man tells me he is selling clothing to men who had never bought a suit of clothes before in all their lives."



The Pioneer

FOR WHICH WILL YOU VOTE?

NEW RECRUITS WANTED

The saloon system is the recruiting station of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine. Under the law of life, the men already enlisted in the army of drink will be dead within the limit of twenty years. The slogan of the saloon is, "New recruits! New recruits!" As a hundred thousand men drop out of the ranks, a hundred thousand new recruits are made. Never a maimed and bruised and dying man falls out of the ranks, that the saloon is not ready with a new recruit, and from this vast ever-increasing army, the masters of the Liquor Interests are yearly drawing a thousand million dollars in toll —*Hon. Seaborn Wright*

THE BRIDGE BUILDER

An old man going a lone highway
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way;
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head—
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today,
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim—
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him!" —*Selected*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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CIRCULATION MANAGER, MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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Evanston, Illinois, February 22, 1912

Governor Hooper of Tennessee says:

I am heartily in favor of the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill. The time has come when the Federal Government ought not to permit considerations of revenue to cause it to hamper the states which are struggling to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Work for the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill

Are you continuing to realize the importance of arousing your Congressmen and Senators to their duty in voting for the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill? Do not fail by letter to bring the subject before them, if you have not already done so. The liquor interests are losing no opportunity to push their side. Note what the *Liquor Dealer*, of Washington, D. C., says:

"It is up to the District liquor interests to watch Congress, the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, et al. and to prevent the passage of any national legislation that can gnaw at the vitals of the trade."

"EVERYBODY WANTS THEM"

It would be difficult to convince the clerks in the document room of the House of Representatives that the amendment for constitutional prohibition is not a live issue, for the demand for that interesting document is unprecedented. "It's no use, they're all gone; we've had thousands printed, but everybody wants 'em and another lot is being printed," said the clerk when asked by our National Superintendent of Legislation for a copy.

The three lads, whose faces appear on the cover page, are the sons of Mrs. G. E. Stockwell, of Ilion, N. Y., a loyal white ribboner. Their father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, has for many years been an earnest worker for prohibition.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS OF PROHIBITION

MRS. ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON,
President North Dakota W. C. T. U.

After twenty years of prohibition in North Dakota, the following results are evident: The public conscience, not stultified by the liquor traffic, is keen and clear on great moral and political issues; advanced moral legislation is secured; principle is placed before party even to the extent of overturning great majorities; political bosses are quietly relegated to the rear, and the days of the demagogue are numbered. Liquor selling is recognized as a crime and the liquor seller is regarded and punished as a criminal. The population of the state has increased from 182,719 to 600,000. Without revenue from the saloons there was spent last year in the public schools three million dollars; the value of school property is more than six million dollars, and the schools have a land endowment worth now over fifty million dollars. North Dakota is said to be a state without a millionaire and without a pauper. The value of all property in this young state exceeds one billion dollars; the average real and personal wealth per capita is $2,020, the annual per capita production is $284, which, added to the per capita real and personal wealth, makes a total of $2,304.

THE GOVERNORS' VIEWPOINT

Governor W. R. Stubbs

"Prohibition in Kansas is simply protecting its people from the arch enemy of human happiness. It has simply muzzled a brute that is ten thousand times more vicious than a mad dog. It has only established a quarantine against a plague more destructive than cholera. It has merely cut out a useless expense that was more burdensome on the people than all of the state and county taxes combined."

Governor James E. Brady of Idaho

"There is not a governor of any of the states who occupies his office two years or more who, if honest with himself and with his people, would not unhesitatingly announce his desire to see the saloon eliminated. They are hindrances in the path of good citizens; they create public troubles; they increase all lines of public burdens and serve not the slightest useful service."

Governor Oswald West of Oregon

"Eighty or ninety per cent of the men in prison owe their criminal records and their loss of liberty directly or indirectly to the saloons and to the conditions and associations which the saloons create."

Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina

"The brewers and manufacturers say that prohibition will not prohibit. They say further that when a state gets prohibition, there is more liquor sold than ever was sold before. If these brewers and distillers believed that, they would every one of them be out working for prohibition with all their might, instead of spending their money to defeat it."

Ex-Governor Frank M. Hanly of Indiana

At the banquet session of the national conference on the interstate liquor traffic in Washington, D. C., ex-Governor Hanly uttered the following words: "God helping us, let us take over every foot of territory for the American home to the exclusion of the American saloon. We can't do that, and we can't win this victory, and we can't see our hopes crowned with success with the Federal Government putting its stamp of approval and breaking down the will of the people of the states. We must find a way to protect the territory we reclaim. We must find a way to make this unholy traffic obey the law, and we must have the aid of the Federal Government to enable us to compel them to obey the law. I don't want our friends in Congress to continue with the impression that they can safely hide behind the shibboleth of the unconstitutionality of such legislation. 'Oh,' you say, 'would you have men vote for a law that they believe unconstitutional?' And I answer: 'No, no, but I would have men come to Congress who have different views.'"

Ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas

"Prohibition, in my judgment, is the only logical attitude of the Government towards the liquor traffic. This traffic is either right or wrong, good or bad. If it is right and good it should be as free as the grocery business. If it is wrong and bad, it should not be countenanced by law."

Governor Vessey of South Dakota

"I believe that the liquor traffic is in reality the highest tax that is being paid by the common people of today and that it is the heaviest drain upon their resources. If this is a fact, it is your duty to legislate in the interests of those people, and not in the interests of the men who are in the business for a profit or a money consideration.

Ex-Governor Haskell of Oklahoma

Ex-Governor Haskell is credited with saying recently that of 587 applications for pardon or parole, 482 of the applicants were in prison on account of liquor as the sole or contributing cause.

LATEST NEWS FROM COLORADO

Special Correspondence

The filing of the petition for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, to be voted on at the November election, was the unique way by which the Colorado W. C. T. U. celebrated Susan B. Anthony's birthday. The petition consists of 334 sections, containing 25,164 signatures, being 7,402 in excess of the required number. This is the first petition filed under the law enacted two years ago, providing for the initiation of laws by the people and was presented by the state officers and those of the Denver district.

PROHIBITION STATES HEAD LIST

Deducting the prisoners in the Federal and military prisons of Kansas, very few of whom are from the state, Kansas is the third in the list of states having the smallest number of prisoners committed to their penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants. It is interesting to note that the two states which head the list are also prohibition states: North Dakota and North Carolina.

"You say this is a 'hydra-headed monster.' I know it, hence we must not only cut off each head, but singe each stump."
—*Neal Dow*

NATIONAL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA

MRS. STEVENS SPEAKS BEFORE HOUSE OF DELEGATES—RECEPTION BY GOVERNOR MANN AND WIFE AT EXECUTIVE MANSION

On February 15-16 the Virginia W. C. T. U. was honored in having as its guests at an enthusiastic and largely attended institute in Richmond, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President-at-Large. On the evening of February 15, in the hall of the House of Delegates, in the famous capitol building, Mrs. Stevens gave an able address on "Prohibition in Maine." She was accompanied by Miss Gordon, and Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, president of the Virginia W. C. T. U. Speaker Byrd of the House presided and in a cordial manner, introduced Mrs. Stevens.

The state institute program was participated in by many people of note, and a detailed account of it will be given in our next issue.

On the evening of February 16, Governor and Mrs. Mann gave a reception at the Executive Mansion in honor of the National Officers and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In the receiving line were the Governor and Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Williams of Washington, D. C., Mrs. E. B. Clement and Mlle. Merle d'Aubigne, founder of the white ribbon work in France. Governor and Mrs. Mann have long been prominent in temperance circles and Mrs. Mann, when beginning her duties as first lady of the state, declared that no liquors should be used at the Executive Mansion during her occupancy. Governor Mann, while a member of the state senate was the author of the Mann law, which has been the means of closing many saloons in the rural districts of the state.

OHIO'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Constitutional Convention Committee on Votes for Women has reported favorably on the question of an equal suffrage provision in the constitution, only one member of the committee casting a dissenting vote. The arguments presented before the committee by the anti-suffragists only served to increase the number of favorable votes for the cause.

The Ohio white ribboners, under the leadership of Miss Frances H. Ensign and Mrs. Florence D. Richard, state president and vice-president respectively, are working hard not only to keep license out of the constitution, but to secure in it a provision for prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mrs. Richard writes under date of February 15, that during the last two days, 1,200 letters and petitions have gone out from the Columbus W. C. T. U. headquarters. A final hearing on the question will occur during the present week.

FRESH ANTI-CANTEEN EVIDENCE

T. W. WINSTON
Major Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.

The officials of railroads and other large employers are constantly raising the standards required of their employes, as regards sobriety, upon the ground that they demand the best service which their men can give, unhampered by intoxicants. I believe there is equal reason for requiring the men of the army to measure up to the same standard.

I also believe that the United States Army was never before composed of as sober and temperate a lot of men as at present constitute its enlisted personnel. There never has been a time when there was as little drinking in the army as there is now. I attribute this, to a great extent, to the removal of the saloon feature of the post exchange. To return to the old law would be a ruinous step backward. My experience includes eleven years of the "beer-canteen" and eleven years without it. As a result, I believe that the enlisted man of the present day is, generally speaking, a very good specimen of our American citizen and that all he needs to make him rise is to have higher standards set before him. To take it for granted that he is not above the standard of the saloon frequenter will assist powerfully to bring him down to the level of the saloon frequenter.

I regret exceedingly to see that recently some army women have taken up the cudgel for the "beer-canteen." I wonder if any one of them knows whereof she speaks. Has she ever entered, or approached a post-exchange barroom on pay day?

The statement is frequently made that the number of saloons has doubled, or trebled, in the vicinity of army posts since 1901. In this connection I would like to invite attention to the town of Phoebus, near Fort Monroe. Twenty years ago, with five small companies of about fifty men each, there were fifty-four saloons within its limits, while now, with ten companies of over one hundred men each in the garrison and one hundred and fifty men, nearly, in the Coast Artillery School, there are but twenty-three. Two have closed within a year and the indications are that the number will continue to materially decrease.

"When Topeka, Kansas, had saloons, her young men spent their money in these places and their time playing billiards, but when prohibition closed the saloons these same young men invested their earnings in city lots and soon became tax-payers," said the late R. B. Welch, prosecuting attorney of Topeka, Kansas.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

RIGHT WILL TRIUMPH

HON. NEAL DOW

The Maine Law, enacted May 31, 1851, is a great endeavor to deliver the people from the infinite sin, shame and crime of intemperance, which can never be accomplished except by the suppression of the liquor traffic, through which and by which all intemperance comes.

It is wonderful to see how quietly and with what indifference the great body of educated men and of church membership looks upon this struggle, "between heaven and hell," with apparently no choice as to which side shall win. The liquor traffic is a tremendous power; its weight is all and always against the right and on the side of every wrong. It controls the nation, the states, largely the courts, and the churches, as a body, are silent, if not cowed in its presence.

But for all that, as sure as God reigns, the right will eventually triumph. When that time comes, as come it will, I would not like to be one of those compelled to admit that this great triumph for God, civilization, and humanity, had been won with no help from me.

NEED OF THE CENTURY

God give us a Webster who shall so interpret the Constitution that it may be a coign of vantage in the Nation's fight against the villainy of that slavery which unites the saloon and the brothel against humanity and government! God grant also a Wendell Phillips to understand its desperate, bold and cunning crime, to show us that we "cannot neutralize nitric acid with cologne water;" to look away, if need be, from a past triumph over human piracy to the coming and fiercer battle, and to say, with the orator whose hundred years of purity and patriotism are eloquent, in his words: "We will not say 'farewell,' but 'all hail,' welcome new duties! We sheath no sword. We only turn the front of the army upon a new foe!"—*Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D.*

A PROPHECY THAT FAILED

Ex-Governor Noel of Mississippi

It was prophesied by the liquor interests that when the liquor business was destroyed, schools, business, and prosperity would also go. The prophecy has utterly failed; the liquor, at least the open saloon, has gone, but the schools were never more successful, and business was never more prosperous.

If the Federal government will give us as full protection or control as we have in the case of hog cholera, we shall not be long in ridding the state even of the hidden remnants of the rum traffic. You may count on our support at home and here in Congress for everything that means a forward march.—*Life and Health*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*

CAMPAIGN SUGGESTIONS

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

The W. C. T. U. should in a campaign, as at all other times, maintain its own methods and work under its own name. It is desirable to have co-operation between all temperance organizations which are working for the same purpose. They should be invited to join forces with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We could not expect them to merge in the W. C. T. U. even in campaign time, and no more should our organization merge in any other society.

The W. C. T. U. should freely ask for funds for campaign purposes, to be used by the W. C. T. U. for speakers, literature, work among the children, etc. It has the faculty of making economical use of all funds entrusted directly to its care.

"The Young Campaigners for Prohibition" is a very good campaign name for the children and young folks. The Loyal Temperance Legion should always be prominent in this movement and it should be under the care and direction of the W. C. T. U. Miss Anna A. Gordon can be consulted regarding methods, etc.

In the early part of the campaign it is well to hold meetings in churches to arouse the good people to a sense of their responsibility. Later in the campaign, meetings should be more frequently held in halls and in the open air, whenever practicable, for in this way many who would not attend meetings held in the church, are reached. *The value of personal work cannot be over-estimated.* Oftentimes, more can be accomplished in this way than through a public address. The wide distribution of campaign literature, which should, of course, include campaign songs and campaign singing books, is essential to success.

It is poor policy to save all the best campaign ammunition for the last weeks, or days, for to fortify early is the best policy. It is desirable to begin the work early and keep it up without cessation until the ballot box closes on election day.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL CONVENTION, PORTLAND, OREGON, 1912

We take pleasure in advising our readers that for the accommodation of officers, delegates, and friends attending the National W. C. T. U. Convention, to be held at Portland, Ore., next October, arrangements have been completed by the chairman of Transportation, for one or more high class, personally-conducted special trains, to leave Chicago *via* the Chicago & North Western Railway, going *via* St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Bismarck, Jamestown, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma, stopping over for entertainments and sight-seeing at various points *en route*.

The special trains will include the highest class Pullman equipment, consisting of drawing room, compartment, and standard sleeping cars, modern tourist sleeping cars, dining cars, and library observation cars, which will be the home of our party during the entire trip.

There will be no additional charge, other than the sleeping-car fare, which will include the stop-overs, dining car fare, and cost of the regular railroad ticket.

Choice of Routes

Returning from Portland, three special train parties will be arranged for as follows:

One train returning through California *via* the Southern Pacific (Shasta Route) to San Francisco, thence *via* Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Royal Gorge, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Omaha to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago, $80.00.

One train returning from Portland direct *via* the O. W. R. & N., Huntington, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, thence same as above to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago, $65.00.

One train returning from Portland *via* Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, thence through the Canadian Rockies *via* Revelstoke, Glacier, Laggan, Field, Minneapolis, and St. Paul to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago $65.00.

Correspondingly low fares will be in effect from other points, full particulars of which may be obtained from your home ticket agent. Further information and details regarding the National W. C. T. U. special trains will appear in subsequent issues of THE UNION SIGNAL.

PROHIBITION PAYS!

MRS. LILA CARLIN MOORE, National Organizer

The last town I visited before leaving Arkansas was Ashdown, and here I was greatly impressed with the splendid results of prohibition. Judge Cowling, a man of sterling worth and one of the ablest District judges, gave me some interesting facts concerning the "then" of license and the "now" of prohibition. For twelve years Ashdown was under liquor rule,—with a population of 400, a dozen cheap wooden business houses, two ordinary hotels, no bank and not a brick building in the town, but with four saloons, each with a gambling room attached. The services of a marshal were required day and night, at a high salary, and the calaboose was always full. In spite of the saloon license money, there was not a foot of pavement in the town and it was always in debt.

Eight years of prohibition,—and the population has increased to 2,500; solid brick blocks have been built; streets have been paved; two banks flourish, and many handsome homes attest the virtue of prohibition. The town marshal now gives his time to improving the streets, and for six years there has not been a calaboose.

Eight years ago two teachers in a two-roomed frame building comprised the school "faculty." Today a splendidly equipped school, costing about $10,000. is in charge of a fine corps of teachers. A $100,000 cotton-seed oil mill, a $50,000 hotel, and a beautiful new court-house, costing $25,000, proclaim the prosperity of Ashdown. Prohibition pays!

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

COLORADO MARCHES TO PROHIBITION DRUM

MRS. ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

Bring the Prohibition Drum, we'll have a noble song;
Sing it with the spirit and an understanding strong;
Sing it to the brewers, as we march them right along
Out of our White Colorado.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Our God has led the way!
Hurrah! Hurrah! Oh! hear the people say,
"The ballot box will tell it out on next election day;
We've won a White Colorado."

This state is a-thrill with the assurance of victory, and the desk of the president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. is radiant with the Crusade fire burning in the stories of devotion and consecration that are revealed in her every-day letters.

Think of this, ease-loving women, who dread to ask anything of anybody! "Monday was one of the happiest days of my life, when husband and I started out in the sleigh, through the snow and over ice and rough roads, circulating the petition among our neighbor voters, I singing in my heart, 'We're Out for Prohibition.' Everybody signed—school teachers, Ladies Aid Society *en masse*, ministers, doctors, editors, and the petition is full, with more to follow. Surely the time is come for State and National Prohibition." Isn't that inspiring?

They Are Keeping Step With Us

A state legislator writes from one of our large towns: "I am very glad that you are initiating a proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the state of Colorado. I believe we can carry our town with a nice majority, and that our county will fall into the dry ranks. If there is anything I can do for you, command me."

A leading lawyer of Pueblo comes to the front saying: "I am glad you have started the campaign for state-wide prohibition. It is the only solution of the liquor problem that has yet been presented. If our state will only follow closely after Kansas in this matter, we shall see a more moral and prosperous people in Colorado."

Ministers are helping bravely everywhere, and report "lots of signers and no knockers."

Las Animas sends in a petition signed, practically, by everybody, influential men, city and county officers included.

Lamport, just a post-office, a hundred miles from a railroad, where the snow was so deep there was nothing doing for five weeks, has a brave white ribboner who knew that people would come for their mail, and so stood sentry till she caught every voter in that region either "coming or going."

Sedgwick, a dry farming district, where there is no union, sent in a petition full of the names of men who promised their wives "would double the list in November."

Even in Limon, a whisky town, "Nearly every one considers it a privilege to sign," and liquor-ruled Alamosa sends well-filled petitions that show the Mexican women lined up for prohibition.

An isolated Mormon settlement petitions almost solidly for a White State, and the Western Slope is full of enthusiasm and work wherever the state-wide petition is presented. In fact, the state is aroused, jubilant and hopeful from center to circumference. Even in Denver, big, brawny Allison Stocker left the W. C. T. U. district banquet, where he had made a brave prohibition speech, to be elected president of the Chamber of Commerce the same evening.

A beautiful side light is the fact that the first petition returned was sent by the president of the Denver Y. P. B. and the second by the state secretary of the Y. P. B.

WEST VIRGINIA'S STRENUOUS AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST, President State W. C. T. U.

From all over the state come the most encouraging reports of the rapidly increasing sentiment favoring the ratification of the prohibition amendment. Some of the most notable among the many encouraging things are the support of many of the best newspapers of the state; the attitude of a large number of the most prominent and influential men, both business and professional, numbering among them many of the judges and ex-judges, ex-congressmen, heads of large manufacturing and industrial plants; the very general awakening among the churches and their willingness to aid and co-operate, and the remarkable harmony existing among workers for ratification.

3,000 Women Light Bearers

More than 3,000 white ribboners are working tremendously and systematically carrying out to the letter the plans sent out from headquarters. West Virginia white ribboners are already—more than eight months before election—aroused to an activity undreamed of and they can be counted on every day until the setting of the sun on November 5.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor entered the state February 1 and is being greeted everywhere by large and enthusiastic audiences. At every point large crowds of men have heard with intense interest this remarkable woman. Mrs. Armor reports the people responsive and unusually wide awake so early in the campaign.

> I am for the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution of West Virginia because it is right under grounds of religion and morals and of patriotic and social obligations, and expedient from considerations of political economy, and material prosperity and human happiness.
>
> A business that makes criminals, paupers, insane and helpless physical, mental and moral wrecks, shortens life, makes widows and orphans, and imposes heavy burdens of taxes to punish criminals, support paupers, to provide jails, penitentiaries, hospitals and reformatories and furnish inmates therefor, has no right to exist, and no vested rights in its breweries, distilleries and saloons that may not be confiscated as deadly foes to the body politic and corporate, and should be dealt with without compunction.
>
> GEORGE C. STURGISS, Ex-Member of Congress from Second Congressional District of West Virginia.

Ready for the Enemy

The prohibition forces realize the strength and treachery of the enemy. The liquor interests are now at work endeavoring to purchase the support and influence of every newspaper in the state and are offering large sums for such support. Notwithstanding all these things victory is in the air.

WEST VIRGINIA JUDGES FAVOR PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT

Alston G. Dayton, Judge of the United States District Court, Northern District of West Virginia

If the state by her laws countenances lawlessness she cannot expect her citizens to be law abiding; if she licenses liquor selling she must expect liquor drinking with all its attendant evils of drunkenness, poverty, insanity and crime. There is and can be no middle ground. It is just as moral and logical for the state to license the highwayman to rob and murder as it is to license the saloonkeeper to make drunkards of men and prostitutes of women. I favor the adoption of the prohibition amendment, and pray God daily that it may carry.—

Frank Cox, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia

Temperance is sanity, health, wealth and power in an individual or in a Nation. For this reason, I shall vote for the prohibition amendment submitted in West Virginia.

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

Literature and Supplies

FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY

The new enlarged picture of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, ordered by the National Convention at Milwaukee. Size 20x24 inches. Price, unframed, $4.00 each. Name plate, engraved on gold plate, price $1.75.

The same picture, handsomely framed and with name plate attached, price $10.00.

Photographs (same picture), cabinet size, price 25 cents.

Also photographs, cabinet size, of Mrs. Stevens in what is called her "homey" pose. This chair picture is very popular among her friends. Price 25 cents.

Life Sketch, of Mrs. Stevens, by Eva Kilbreth Foster; an eight-page leaflet, tinted paper, with vignette of Mrs. Stevens on cover, for general distribution. Price 3 cents each; $1.00 per hundred.

Biography, compiled by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National Superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. A twenty-page booklet, tinted cover, with one of Mrs. Stevens' newest photographs on flyleaf. Price 10 cents each.

Annual Address by Mrs. Stevens. Price 5 cents each.

Recommendations from this address in leaflet form. Price per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Prohibition Proclamation—the call to concerted action in the Great Crusade for national constitutional prohibition. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

FOR PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

Life Sketch of Neal Dow—first of this country's prohibition campaigners—by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price 3 cents each; per 50, 60 cents; per 100, $1.00.

The Union Signal of February 22, special number, containing a wealth of material for Rally Day programs and for general prohibition campaigning. For price see Circulation Department, page 16.

Any and all of the literature and supplies given under the head of UNION SIGNAL DAY is also eminently suited to Rally Day, for our National President and Editor-in-Chief not only represents the pioneer prohibition state, but is today the greatest living prohibition campaigner.

TWO PROHIBITION STORIES

Who Killed Joe's Baby? by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, well known as the author of "In His Steps," etc. It is sure to make votes for prohibition wherever circulated. Price 10 cents per copy; $1.00 per dozen.

Who Was to Blame? by Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife"). Also a thought awakener and prohibition vote maker. Price 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per dozen.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

MessagePostCards

OUR MESSAGE POST CARDS FOR 1912 surpass anything we have ever issued before, our new W. C. T. U. Cards and those designed for Easter, being most attractive. Price, 25c per dozen; $1.25 per 100, postpaid.

FLOWER MISSION CARDS—We have also issued a series of F. M. Cards, 1½x5 inches in size, having Scripture Texts with floral designs which will be most acceptable to our F. M. Dept. and White Ribboners generally. Price, 15c per dozen; 75c per 100, postpaid.

OUR NOVELTIES, consisting of Letters, Folders and Booklets for Easter, Birthday and other occasions, make dainty and inexpensive gifts. Send for Catalogue to

MRS. L. F. PEASE, 258 Laurel St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ALCOHOL DIMINISHES RESISTANCE

"Life has been defined as the sum total of the forces that resist death; in three words, 'life is resistance.'"

In a scholarly article by Dr. Edward Somers, which appeared not long ago in the London Tablet, he proves, by unanswerable arguments, that alcohol is the arch enemy of resistance—that priceless asset of physical man. We quote at length from the article.—[EDITOR.]

The word resistance is a twentieth century word, and has come to stay; it means a great deal. . . . Every man that is born into the world is endowed to a greater or less degree with some force or inner power which we call resistance. It is a force that cannot be weighed or measured and of which nothing can be predicted in advance. It can only be known at the test, and perhaps when it is too late. Germs of tuberculosis or consumption are prevalent everywhere, in their millions; but they pass us harmlessly by if our resistance is good; and even if some germs do invade our bodies and catch us, at a weak moment when we are off guard, our resistance comes to our rescue and overcomes the attack; in other words, our resistance not only keeps off the enemy, but defeats him if he has by any chance effected a landing.

The same may be said of all other diseases—our resistance keeps us clear of them, or, if unfortunately attacked, enables us to recover. Now this resistance is an important thing. It is not the same thing as constitution; men of slight build and feeble constitution may be endowed with a gigantic resistance and great athletes and powerfully built men may have little or none. Our resistance is largely a matter of inheritance and early training, and may be peculiar to a family, a tribe, or a race; it may be acquired or increased by careful selection of environment and nutrition, and certain artificial means, such, for instance, as vaccines, may confer it temporarily or permanently on individuals in whom it is lacking. Resistance is wealth in its original and best sense of well being. Resistance is the parent of health, vigor, and of endurance.

Now for the obverse of this picture—alcohol is the arch enemy of resistance. The whole charge against alcohol may be summed up in this one indictment: "Alcohol diminishes resistance."

1. Alcohol diminishes resistance to itself, for beyond all other articles of consumption the appetite for alcohol grows by what it feeds on, and requires increasing quantities to produce the same satisfaction, until the will is paralyzed and all resistance gone.
2. Alcohol diminishes resistance to the infections and diseases which are the noxious by-products of our burdensome civilization.
3. Alcohol diminishes resistance to the shock and danger of wounds of war and accidents in civil life, thereby inducing complications, tardy recovery, or premature dissolution.
4. Alcohol diminishes resistance to the lusts and vices of the blood, and temptations from without, by obscuring the moral sense and the precepts of our duty to God and man.
5. Alcohol diminishes resistance to the wiles and deceits of our fellowmen in all the business of life by numbing the judgment on which in the last resort all success and all eminence depend.
6. Alcohol diminishes resistance to those real but little understood evils of heredity with which every man starts his career on earth, and which, whether as original sin or the evils to which we are prone from our very childhood, it is one of the chief functions of religion to eliminate or control.

It were the merest flattery to pretend that this indictment of alcohol does not concern us Catholics; and the Church, ever mindful of the temporal and spiritual needs of her children and conscious of the havoc wrought by alcohol, encourages all of us to join the Catholic crusade for the promotion of temperance.

GEORGIA'S UNPRECEDENTED RECORD

(Continued from Page Four)

tify that operatives give better service, more time, and are on hand Monday morning to go to work instead of being out two or three days sobering up from a Sunday drunk.

Blessings Too Numerous to Mention

Great improvements have been made in public highways; many new school buildings have been erected and school attendance greatly increased; magnificent church buildings are going up all over the state; farming districts are greatly improved; in many places the tax rate has been lowered; vital statistics show that the death rate in many places has been decreased; the condition of the negro has been greatly benefited.

The Chamber of Commerce, in an article recently published, entitled, "Atlanta's Wonderful Growth Demonstrated in Figures," says: "Atlanta air is like champagne and the people need no other stimulant. You can see it in their walk and hear it in their talk. They pull together in all kinds of weather. There is no tonic like the Atlanta spirit."

And I will add, as goes Atlanta, the capital of the "Empire State of the South," so goes the entire state. Georgia's wonderful growth and marvelous increase in wealth and prosperity for the past three years under state prohibition would fill a volume and read like a romance. There is no tonic for peace, prosperity and happiness like PROHIBITION!!!

THE DOCTOR HABIT

And How She Overcame It

When well selected food has helped the honest physician place his patient in sturdy health and free from the "doctor habit" it is a source of satisfaction to all parties. A Chicago woman says:

"We have not had a doctor in the house during all the 5 years that we have been using Grape-Nuts food. Before we began, however, we had "the doctor habit" and scarcely a week went by without a call on our physician.

"When our youngest boy arrived, 5 years ago, I was very much run down and nervous, suffering from indigestion and almost continuous headaches. I was not able to attend to my ordinary domestic duties and was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself. Under advice I took to Grape-Nuts.

"I am now, and have been ever since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, able to do all my own work. The dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness and rheumatism which used to drive me fairly wild, have entirely disappeared.

"My husband finds that in the night work in which he is engaged, Grape-Nuts food supplies him the most wholesome, strengthening and satisfying lunch he ever took with him." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

REVISED JANUARY 1, 1912

ALABAMA: From January, 1909, to February, 1911, a statutory prohibition law was in effect. The 1911 Legislature passed a local option bill, referring the question, with the county as a unit, to the people. Under this law, all saloons are to be well-regulated, and 1 saloon is to be allowed to each 3,000 inhabitants. Of the 66 counties, elections to date have been held in 14 counties, of which 7 have voted to remain dry, 1 for the dispensary, and 6 for saloons.

ALASKA: Prohibition from time of purchase by the United States, 1868, until 1899, when Congress passed a law allowing the courts to grant licenses to sell liquor to whites. The law prohibiting sale to Indians is still in force. The license tax is $1,500 in all places of 1,500 or more, $1,000 in places of 1,000 to 1,500 and $500 elsewhere.

ARIZONA: The Arizona Legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the people county option by majority vote. The old law, thus amended, provided for local option by a two-thirds vote. The same Legislature segregated all municipalities for local option purposes. Besides the Indian reservations, there are 2 dry counties, and a number of dry municipalities.

ARKANSAS: Of the 75 counties, 63 are under prohibition by local option and petition. An effort is now being made for state-wide prohibition through the initiative.

CALIFORNIA: The Legislature of 1911 enacted an excellent, workable law giving to the people of every municipality, and to the people of the portions of each supervisorial district lying outside of a municipality, the power to banish the beverage liquor traffic. Since that law went into effect on June 3, 1911, over 30 campaigns have been conducted in Southern California, and in most battles, the liquor men were defeated. Fourteen years ago only 10 little cities had banished the saloon in this Southland. Today 1 city with more than 30,000 population, 5 cities ranging in population from 10,000 to 15,000, and 30 with from 5,000 to 10,000 population are dry. From one-half to two-thirds of the country districts of our 10 counties comprising Southern California have been cleansed from the rum curse. In Northern California there are 276 villages, towns and cities without saloons. Forty-two per cent of the territory of the state is dry. All saloons are prohibited within one and one-half miles of Stanford University, and within 3 miles of the State Farm and Agricultural College at Davis. At a special election held October 10, 1911, a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage, the initiative, direct legislation, referendum and recall, was adopted.

COLORADO: The local option law was enacted in 1907 and applies to wards, precincts and municipalities. A majority of incorporated towns and many country precincts are saloonless. Conditions have changed but little during the past year. Four of the larger towns had hard fought campaigns, three of them on resubmission; two remained dry; one practically legalized saloon drugstores; the election in the fourth, which has had saloons for forty years, was contested, the district court decided the majority to be for no-license, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. It is proposed to submit under the initiative next fall, a constitutional prohibitory amendment and a county option law.

CONNECTICUT, with 168 towns, had 95 under no-license on October 10, 1911. These contained about two-fifths of the population. Local option prevails by town vote only. The future issuance of licenses is now limited to 1 to 500 population. A new law in effect October, 1911, permits the issuance of hotel licenses between June 1 and October 1 on petition of a majority of the registered voters, even if the town is no-license, and also in license towns. Stonington, population 9,184, is the largest dry town.

DELAWARE: Two of the 3 counties, comprising three-fourths of the area of the state, have prohibition. About 80,000 people live in no-license territory. Additional enforcement legislation has been enacted in the last year, and efforts are being made to secure the passage of a Search and Seizure Act and a measure to prevent the shipping of liquor from wet to dry territory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The territory now under prohibition in the District includes the Capitol, the National Soldiers' Home and its environs within a radius of one mile, the grounds of the insane asylum and the almshouse, and the area between the two last named, as well as within a radius of one-half mile of said properties. This protected territory has a population of about 54,500 persons. The law of the District forbids the opening of a saloon within 400 feet of a church or school. The total population of the District is 330,000.

FLORIDA: Thirty-six of the 48 counties are dry under the county option law. The law permits a vote to be taken not oftener than once in four years. One wet county was divided last year, but as 1 wet county has been gained, the number remains the same. The fight is still on for state-wide prohibition.

HAWAII: Prohibition prevailed under native rule. Since annexation to the United States a license law has been substituted. By act of Congress, the citizens of Hawaii voted on July 25, 1910, as to whether the territory should have a prohibition law. The measure was lost.

GEORGIA: *Statutory prohibition, enacted August 5, 1907; in effect January 1, 1908.*

IDAHO: Under the county option law, passed in 1909, 20 of the 27 counties are dry. The successful operation of the law is hindered by the shipping of liquor into dry territory. The next Legislature will be urged to provide for the submission to the vote of the people of a prohibitory constitutional amendment.

ILLINOIS: Under the provision for local option by municipalities and townships, about two-thirds of the state is no-saloon territory. Over 2,000,000 of the people of the state live in anti-saloon territory and a county option bill is now before the Legislature.

INDIANA: The Legislature of 1911 repealed the county option law, passed in 1908, enacting in its place a city and township local option measure. At the present time there are 24 dry counties and 6 dry cities with a population of 5,000 or more. Eighty-one per cent of the area is under no-license and 65 per cent of the population lives in dry territory. The W. C. T. U. is working for constitutional prohibition and will continue its endeavors until that end is attained.

IOWA: Statutory prohibition enacted in 1884, but nullified by "mulct" law passed in 1894, permitting saloons upon written petition of from 50 to 80 per cent of the voters, according to population, under which all permits expired July 1, 1911. The Moon Law which took effect July 1, 1911, allowing but 1 saloon for 1,000 inhabitants in any town, closed 130 saloons. Of Iowa's 99 counties, only 12 have general petitions of consent. Under existing laws, there are 568 saloons, and other petitions are in litigation.

KANSAS: *Constitutional prohibition since 1880. Under the law of 1880 intoxicating liquor could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The Legislature of 1909 passed a law eliminating the three exceptions. This law was contested on constitutional grounds and held to be good in our higher courts. The celebrated, wealthy, aristocratic Topeka Club used the locker system. No sales were made, or claimed; they met and drank their own liquor. The Supreme Court held this club to be a nuisance, and every club in Kansas was killed. Not an open saloon in Kansas, law well enforced, public sentiment for law enforcement stronger than ever before.*

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

To prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors in certain cases

Be it enacted etc., That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale or wine, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, directly or indirectly, or in any manner connected with the transaction, to be received, possessed, or kept, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State, Territory, or District of the United States or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited; and any and all contracts pertaining to such transactions are hereby declared to be null and void, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of the United States upon any such contract or contracts, or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or contracts, or for the protection in any manner whatsoever of such prohibited transactions. Sec. 2. There shall be no property right in or to any such liquor while in the possession of any railway company, express company, or other common carrier, in connection with any shipment or transportation thereof in violation of this Act.

KENTUCKY: Out of 119 counties, 95 are dry. The present Legislature has passed a uniform county option law. The W. C. T. U. continues to work for state-wide prohibition as the only satisfactory solution of the liquor problem.

LOUISIANA: There has been little change in the situation during the past year. Out of 59 parishes, 30 are dry, with dry territory in some of the others. The prohibition law in this territory is for the most part well enforced.

MAINE: *Statutory prohibition enacted in 1851; repealed in 1856; re-enacted in 1858. Constitutional prohibition adopted in 1884. Maine has been the battleground of the contending forces for more than half a century, and in spite of a smugglers' paradise of long boundary line and intricate coast, in spite of occasional officials who would not enforce the law, in spite of endless misrepresentation on the part of the liquor interests of the nation and world, prohibition in Maine is today well enforced, and has more than vindicated itself as a source of prosperity and civic well-being. February 11, 1911, the Legislature passed a resolution, resubmitting to popular vote the constitutional prohibitory amendment. At the special election, September 11, 1911, the citizens of Maine, after a notable fight, voted for the retention of the prohibition amendment.*

MARYLAND: Of 23 counties, 10 are wholly without saloons, and 2 have saloons in 1 municipality each. Of the remainder, all but 2 have more or less local prohibition territory. The city of Baltimore is not included in the county organization. It has a number of prohibition districts, notably the Johns Hopkins University grounds, the manufacturing section known as Hampden, and a district surrounding Goucher College.

MASSACHUSETTS: This state has a high license, local option law, the vote on the license question being taken annually. At present the figures show that 16 cities and 251 towns have voted against license; 17 cities and 70 towns voted for it. A campaign still continues for the submission to a vote of the people of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

MICHIGAN: Under the county option law, of the 83 counties, 39 are dry. As the result of 1910 elections 40 counties became dry. The sentiment against the saloon is growing steadily. An effort will be made this year to secure a statutory prohibition law.

MINNESOTA: About two-thirds of the townships of the state are without saloons, and the number of dry villages and cities is increasing. The effort during the coming year will be for a statutory prohibition law, or the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor.

MISSISSIPPI: *Statutory prohibition, enacted February, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment, brought before the Legislature immediately after the passage of the prohibition statute, failed by only a small vote.*

MISSOURI: Out of 114 counties, 87 are wholly or partially dry under local option. This law permits cities of 2,500 inhabitants to vote separately from the county. The result of local option elections during the past year has been favorable to the drys. Much temperance sentiment was created by the state-wide campaign in 1910. The temperance forces of the state are endeavoring to carry an amendment to the constitution, providing for placing the opening of the ballot boxes in the hands of the grand jury, that fraudulent elections may be contested.

MONTANA: Several large Indian reservations and military reservations comprise the only prohibition territory. The few anti-liquor laws are being well enforced in many communities, among them the midnight and Sunday closing laws.

NEBRASKA: Of 90 counties, 31 are dry. At the present time about one-half of the population of the state is in dry territory under the provisions of the local option law. Under a state law, all saloons are compelled to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m.

NEVADA: Two Indian reservations, the town of Imlay, the mining camp of Jarbidge and La Moille Valley, are the only prohibition territory. The Legislature of 1911, in its revision of laws, brought to light an old law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and re-enacted it with a penalty of from $50 to $500, or imprisonment; also a law against selling to habitual drunkards or drunken men on complaint of family or a peace officer. A county option bill will be introduced in the 1913 Legislature. Temperance sentiment is growing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: From 1855 until 1903 the state was under prohibition. In 1903, a local option provision was enacted by which all the towns are required to vote on the question of license or no-license at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years. If the majority vote for no-license, then the prohibitory law remains in effect. Of 11 cities and 224 townships, 4 cities and 200 townships have voted out saloons. About 65 per cent of the population live in prohibition territory.

NEW JERSEY: About 100 municipalities in the state are without saloons, some by local ordinance, others by charters or deeds which forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors. The granting of licenses is in the hands of a variety of boards or persons, judges, boards of judges, mayors, mayors with the consent of council, city councils and excise boards.

NEW MEXICO: Besides 4 Indian reservations, and 4 military reservations, there are 14 cities and towns that have closed their saloons under the territorial law permitting local prohibition ordinances, or because of a license prohibitively high. One other town, Mountainair, has a prohibition clause in all deeds. San Juan and Chavez counties are dry. There is a territorial law that forbids licensing of saloons in towns of less than 100 population, and about 40 towns are dry under this restriction. An effort was made to secure the insertion of a prohibition clause in the constitution, but it was not successful. The passage of the "Blue Ballot" bill makes the constitution easier of amendment, and the W. C. T. U. will work for a prohibitory amendment to be voted upon at the next general election.

NEW YORK: Of the 933 townships, 416 are under no-license, 193 under partial license, and 324 under full license. A county prohibition bill, with the county as the unit, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, and making no provision for the reversal of the verdict when the county once votes dry, is to be introduced by representatives of the W. C. T. U. during the present session of the Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA: *Statutory prohibition, adopted by popular vote, May, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909.*

NORTH DAKOTA: *When North Dakota entered the Union in 1889, the prohibitory clause of the constitution was voted upon separately and adopted. The first legislative assembly passed a strong law for the enforcement of this constitutional provision. The constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme Court, and its enforcement has been strengthened by legislative enactments. The law is well enforced and the sentiment for prohibition stronger than ever before.*

OHIO: Out of 88 counties, 48 are dry. The present state constitution prohibits license, and leaves the Legislature with power to deal with the liquor traffic in any way it sees fit. The county option law makes it possible to vote on the question in each county every three years. During the latter part of 1911 the three-year limit expired in many counties, and up to January 1, 1912, 21 elections were held in as many dry counties. Of these 14 gave majorities favorable to license and 7 voted to remain dry. A new constitution will be submitted to the voters for their adoption or rejection this year. The liquor interests will make a desperate attempt to get a high license clause in the new constitution, and the temperance forces will do their utmost to prevent this. The W. C. T. U. of the state will work for two measures—state-wide prohibition and woman suffrage.

OKLAHOMA: *Constitutional prohibition, adopted September 17, 1907. November 8, 1910, a local option and high license amendment was submitted to a vote of the people and was defeated by a majority of 21,077.. Sentiment in favor of law enforcement is stronger than ever. Shipment of intoxicating liquors by freight and express has been prohibited by a recent Federal court decision in that part of the state formerly known as Indian territory, because of the twenty-one year provision in the Enabling Act.*

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample.
Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N.Y

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
We Ship on Approval *without a cent deposit*, allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.*
Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill

OREGON: Of 33 counties, 9 are dry. Wet elections held under a Home Rule bill have been reversed by the courts, showing that this measure was not after all much of a victory for the wets. The sentiment in favor of equal suffrage is growing, and a victory is anticipated when the question is submitted to the people next November.

PENNSYLVANIA: The liquor traffic is subject to the regulation of the Brooks high license law in Pennsylvania. Under it licenses are granted by the court of quarter sessions, which can issue any number of licenses and revoke any or all at the end of the year. A bond of $2,000 is required from the applicant for license, who must also have the signatures of 12 *reputable* electors of the ward, borough or township in which he desires to start his saloon. Approximately 10,000 saloons are now in operation in all parts of the state. Four counties have prohibition under judicial decision, and there is a fair prospect of others being added to the list during the year. Six hundred towns in various parts of the state have no legalized saloons. Temperance sentiment is rapidly growing.

RHODE ISLAND: Nine towns are under prohibition, out of a total of 38 towns and 6 cities. This is a gain of 2 dry towns.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Of 43 counties, 37 are under prohibition, while the remainder have dispensaries only in the principal cities—in most counties only in the county seat. There is a strong and growing sentiment for a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Of the 66 counties, organized and unorganized, 13 are without saloons. In some cases this is because the counties are part of Indian reservations, and in other cases because the counties are unorganized, and, therefore, according to Supreme Court decision, under prohibitory law Three of these counties have voted dry, aside from those above named, and 1 county was never wet. Some of the counties are almost rid of saloons by voting them dry by townships or by towns under the local option law. Dry towns, 162; wet towns, 181. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision that under the law county commissioners can, if the people so desire, grant no-license. Under this ruling, Spink and Lyman counties are dry, and other counties are preparing to make the effort to secure county prohibition by this means. Other anti-liquor measures are the anti-treating law, daylight saloon bill, and a measure forbidding drinking on the railroad trains.

TENNESSEE: *Statutory prohibition enacted January, 1909. Prohibition of sale of intoxicants in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect January 1, 1910. The temperance people are hoping to elect a Legislature that will strengthen the law by giving it better machinery for its enforcement.*

TEXAS: Of 243 counties, 168 are under prohibition, and a large number are partially dry. Practically 80 per cent of the population lives in dry territory. The result of the submission to the people, July 22, 1911, of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, showed that the white vote of the state was largely in favor of prohibition. An effort will be made to secure at the next Legislature amendments to the laws to prevent fraudulent voting, as well as the outlawing of the saloon by a constitutional amendment.

UTAH: The present state law makes each incorporated city or town a unit and the entire county outside of these cities or towns a unit in itself. At the June 27, 1911, local option elections, held in 110 cities and towns, 87 towns and cities voted dry, Salt Lake City and Ogden voting wet. Only one county, Carbon, a mining district where the foreign element predominates, is wet.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the near-nature treatment for Consumption.

The power it creates, its purity and wholesomeness are Nature's *greatest aid* in overcoming disease.

ALL DRUGGISTS

11-52

VERMONT: Three of the 14 counties are under prohibition and 3 others have but 1 license town each. Of 246 townships, 219 are no-license. Prohibition in Vermont includes both sale and manufacture. A large majority of the population is in prohibition territory, and resubmission of the prohibition amendment (repealed in 1903) is being demanded by all temperance forces.

VIRGINIA: Of 161 incorporated towns, 145 are dry. Of 19 incorporated cities, 8 are dry. Of 100 counties, 85 are without saloons. An effort is being made at the present time to secure the passage of an Enabling Act which will allow the people of the state to vote on state-wide prohibition.

WASHINGTON: The sale of liquor is prohibited within two miles of the University of Washington at Seattle, within 2,000 feet of every other state school, and within one mile outside the boundaries of every incorporated municipality in the state. The 1909 legislature passed a city and country precinct option law, under which saloons have been driven from a considerable portion of the state. As a result of 129 elections, there were 89 dry victories, 45 wet victories, 71 towns dry, 4 counties entirely dry, 19 more counties dry outside of municipalities, 15 dry county seats, the two largest dry seaports in the world (Bellingham and Everett). Seventy-one per cent of the total area of the state is dry territory. The effort during the coming year will be centered upon securing the initiative and referendum as a means toward gaining state-wide prohibition.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St. Chicago

Write
SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how.
UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco
MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.
UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

WEST VIRGINIA: Of 55 counties, 40 are without the legalized saloons; 8 have saloons in only 1 city; 4 have saloons in 2 or 3 cities, and only 3 counties are thoroughly wet. The granting of license to sell liquor in the various counties is optional with the county courts, except in some 20 cities where special charters have been obtained placing the granting of licenses in the hands of the city council. Within the past year 3 counties have entered the dry column. The Legislature at its last regular session in 1911, submitted to a vote of the people a proposed prohibition amendment to the state constitution (effective July 1, 1914), to be voted upon at the next general election, November, 1912.

WISCONSIN: Under the local option law, over 800 towns, cities and villages, out of a total of 1475, have become dry. Fifty-five per cent of the area of the state is under no-license. An effort is being made to secure at this session of the Legislature the passage of a county option law.

WYOMING: Under a law passed by the Legislature of 1908-9 providing that no license shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated cities and towns, more than 90 per cent of the area of the state became dry territory. Five of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon, and the Yellowstone National Park, under the control of the Government, and the Shoshone Indian Reservation are also dry territory.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

New Temperance Song Book
Have you tried our new book, "TEMPERANCE SONG BANNER"?
By Emmet G. Coleman
If not, send for sample copy at once. You'll like it. Sample, prepaid, 35c.
TEMPERANCE MUSIC CO., Rocky Mount, Va.

POST CARDS
W. C. T. U. POST CARDS—assorted. Advertised and sold at National Convention. Frances Willard, white ribbon and W. C. T. U. invitation. Send 2 cents for samples. Address, Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, O.

Dear UNION SIGNAL:

I am delighted with the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and wish to send it to a friend. Enclosed you will find 25 cents. Please send the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL once a month for one year to

(Name) .....

(Address) .....

commencing with this February 22 issue. I am sending this subscription to reach you March 1 in recognition of UNION SIGNAL Day.

(Signed) Name.....

Address.....

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.

DO YOU LIKE THIS PAPER?

If you do and wish extra copies, better order at once. We have printed several thousand extra papers but late comers will probably find the supply exhausted. Only two cents a copy. Send names and addresses of those who should read the paper, with 2 cents for each paper ordered.

SAMPLES

No more copies of THE UNION SIGNAL of February 1 are available, as the unexpected demand has taken every copy. Belated requests for samples will be filled with other issues. Be sure you have sample copies and the other subscription securing helps for your UNION SIGNAL Day meeting.

COLORADO SETS THE PACE

"You may be sure that we are going to promote the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. As evidence of this fact I will cite the action of the state officers today when they voted $25 for 100 subscriptions. If possible, please hold 100 copies of the January issue for the names which I will send as soon as we can select them.

"We will do our best to have 1,000 copies taken in the state, as we consider it the best possible literature to use in the campaign—fresh, alive and up-to-date."

So writes the state president of Colorado, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford. We hope other states will give practical endorsement to this excellent plan.

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

(Continued from Page Six)

"I might—yet I should not care to do the work involved to be insulted and ignored at the last," she replied thoughtfully.

"You shall not be. I will promise you that on my honor. Get some good strong, society names, and I'll see that the council considers it."

Mayor Jones could not have put a more dangerous weapon into the hands of an earnest, energetic woman. She prepared an engaging little booklet which would easily hold five hundred names, and purchased a fountain pen of the finest non-leaking style. Both of these she carried in an elegant handbag, which at once removed any suspicion of an agent's outfit.

"One would think, Hattie, that you were dressing for a reception at least," remarked Mrs. Russell, as she assisted in the fastening of an intricate gown of the latest style.

"I am a very important one, too. I intend to dress so that no lady need be ashamed to receive me in her drawing room, even if she has guests. If I honor my cause, it will honor me in its turn," and so it proved. Women who would have turned down a slip-shod, illy-dressed woman, listened with the utmost deference and close attention while Mrs. Lenox presented the subject so near her heart, and many signed her petition who had never before given the subject a real thought.

"I signed a petition today, Frank," remarked Mrs. Jones to her husband when he came in to lunch. "The dearest little woman came here and talked me over. She had on the most stunning gown I've seen yet."

The eyes of the Honorable Mayor began to twinkle. "Had little grey curls and a dimple, didn't she?"

"Yes, and the loveliest smile. The baby went to her straight out of my arms, and that gave her her text, and such a sermon on temperance as she did give me about all the danger the children are in, coming up in a saloon town, where they see and hear of liquor all the time. Then she told of the young girls no older than our Hattie, running wild on the street at night—boys, too, seeing the vile things which children ought to be shielded from. I was almost ready to cry when she got through, and I signed in her little book too, quick, when she brought it out."

The Mayor laughed. It was too funny, and with his own wife's name on the curfew petition he could not well refuse its hearty endorsement by himself. "That little woman is a corker. If she hits the rest of the town as she did me, the saloons will have to fly for their lives."

"Why, Frank, have you seen her?"

"You're right, I've seen her. Came at me with that nice little society way of hers, and read me off more facts than I've heard in a year. Made me feel like thirty cents, too, while she was talking."

"But you can help, Frank. In your position you can surely do a whole lot to protect the children, and the young people. What if Billy should get to going to those places, and Hattie—O Frank, it frightens me to think what possibilities there are."

BECOME A NURSE

"The value of the course cannot be overestimated. At first I earned $12.50 a week, but before I had studied six months I gained so much practical knowledge that I received $20 to $30 a week. I have almost doubled my earning power.—*Mrs. Beatrice Reeve*, Chautauqua Nurse, *Vancouver, B. C.* (*Photo*)

Send for a copy of **"How I Became a Nurse"** and our Year Book explaining method; 248 pages with intensely interesting experiences by our graduates, who mastered the art of professional nursing by the C. S. N. home-study course.

Thousands of our graduates, with and without previous experience, are today earning **$10** *to* **$25** *a week.*

TENTH YEAR

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St., Jamestown, N.Y.

Three Cheers For The White Ribbon is one of the many good songs in my new book, Beautiful In Song. 25 cents a copy. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Del.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The Sample Leaflet Plan

We desire to call attention again to the sample leaflet subscription plan. Because of the constant requests for samples of our new publications, we are making this offer: To anyone subscribing one dollar for the year we will send a monthly package of leaflets, posters, etc., issued by the National W. C. T. U. during the month. This package will be mailed promptly the last day of each month. All live, active local unions and W. C. T. U. workers will want to avail themselves of this opportunity. If they know what is being published they can more effectively meet local needs. Many names for enrollment have already been received.

Good Prohibition Material

Most of you are familiar with the story by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, "Who Killed Joe's Baby?"—a story whose message can not fail to stir the heart and conscience of every person who reads it. In an eloquent peroration the author makes pointed appeal to officials, to liquor traffickers, to the drinking man, the personal liberty man, the party machine voter, and the church. A splendid little book for home and Sunday School distribution.

This being the special Prohibition Rally Day number of THE UNION SIGNAL, the paper contains much material that will be leafleted, notably the article, "Prohibition's Onward March," carefully revised and brought down to date. It will be a document of much value the country over during this year of prohibition campaigns.

Temperance Books in the Colleges

"It is glorious to man a lifeboat, but better to build a lighthouse." This is the motto of the Young People's Branch. It is the young men and women of today who will give us the saloonless nation of the future, and it makes our hearts glad to receive such an order as this: "Please send one copy of 'Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine' and one of 'Alcohol and the Human Body' to each school and college named"—ten names being given. This order is placed by the W. C. T. U. of Northern California as a result of the work of the National Y. P. B. College Secretary in the colleges of that state.

Books for Libraries

Speaking of books of course you have at hand the list of temperance works recommended for public libraries. It was compiled by the National superintendent of the Department of Literature in response to numerous requests, and was published in THE UNION SIGNAL under date of December 21. These books deal with the temperance question from many viewpoints, scientific, economic, moral, including works of fiction—stories for children and for grown-ups. They can all be purchased of the National W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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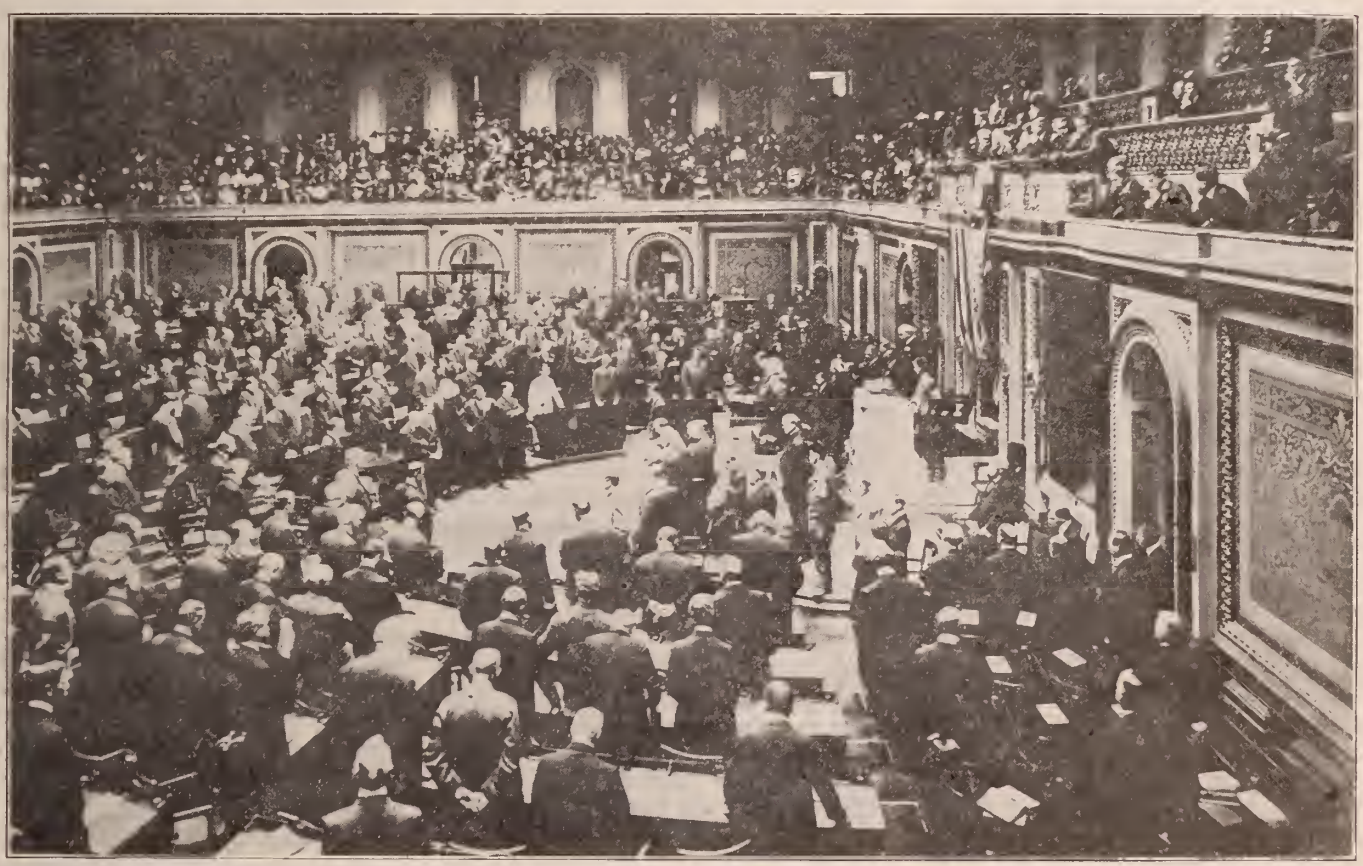
OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HEARING ON KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL—HOW TO WRITE YOUR PETITIONS—STARS FOR THE NEW STATES—EXPERTS DISCUSS WELFARE OF CHILDREN—ARMY APPROPRIATIONS BILL PASSES HOUSE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.



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Every day at the opening of Congress, in both Senate and House, the presiding officer—the Vice-President of the United States in the Senate and the Speaker in the House of Representatives—brings his gavel down with a sharp rap, when every member present rises and remains standing while the chaplain offers prayer. Perhaps nothing in our public life so impresses one with the realization that this is a Christian nation, as does this daily recognition of the need of Divine aid, and the holding in abeyance the duties of the hour, until a prayer for guidance has ascended to Heaven.

The sketch presented on this page was taken at the opening of the present Sixty-second Congress. Speaker Clark, with a great silk flag behind him, stands in the center of the rostrum; below at the reading clerk's desk is the blind chaplain of the House, Chaplain Couden, who lost his eyesight as a young man during the Civil War, and has the rare distinction of receiving the unanimous vote of the House to retain his position during the present Congress, although nearly every one of his political faith was removed. Directly above the Speaker is the press gallery, where are quartered representatives of the Associated Press, and papers from every state. The galleries are filled with interested visitors, while outside in the lobbies long lines of men and women are waiting patiently, hoping for an opportunity to catch a word. The broad center aisle separates the two parties; to the right of the Speaker is the Democratic side, to the

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Remanded to Prison Through Drink—Liquor Men Attempt to Buy Up West Virginia's Papers—What Dr. Wiley Thinks of Coca Cola— Temperance Day in Alabama—The Children Who Toil

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

left, the Republican. The opening of a new Congress is always a time of keen interest and draws to the Capitol large crowds of visitors.

At the hearing on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, before the Senate sub-committee of the Judiciary, February 17, Representative Bartholdt of the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri, which comprises a large section of the city of St. Louis, stated to the committee, that if a bill such as we desired should pass, it would mean the loss to his constituents of $10,000,000. As the great Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company is counted among his constituents, one will readily see that this statement can very easily and safely be verified. It shows the character of the enemy we encounter in trying to secure legislation which will protect dry territory from the introduction of liquors from a neighboring state. There will be a hearing before the same committee March 2, when the liquor forces will bring their best legal talent to argue the question. We shall endeavor on that occasion to have presented by men equally learned in law, the legal status of our contention. Thus step by step the battle is being waged. Petitions are coming in and these should continue to come until some definite action has been taken by the Senate and House. How long that may be, none can yet say.

In regard to the Hobson H. J. Resolution 163, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale, of beverages containing alcohol, as I have previously stated, this resolution, as well as the several interstate liquor bills, have been referred to the Judiciary committee and petitions for these bills are placed in the hands of this committee. To avoid confusion, I have suggested that memorials for the Hobson resolution be sent to Vice-President Sherman for the United States Senate, and to Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the House. These memorials, which are in the nature of a petition, should be written something like this:

Write Your Petitions as Follows

To the Senate of the United States (or House of Representatives)

The undersigned, pastor of ..... Church (or president of organization) representing ..... members in ..... city (or town) state of ..... believing that exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation:

We, therefore, most respectfully memorialize your honorable body in behalf of H. J. Resolution 163, and pray its adoption.

Date.....
Pastor or President.....
Clerk or Secretary.....

These memorials should be typewritten, and it will be necessary to have two copies made. After being properly signed and dated, place them in large envelopes, and address one to Vice-President Sherman; the other to Speaker Clark, Washington, D. C.

Army Appropriations Bill Passes House

The Army Appropriations Bill, which carries a total of $86,853,757 and contains amendments consolidating the offices of the Adjutant General, Inspector General and Chief of Staff, abolishing five regiments of cavalry and lengthening the enlistment term from three years to five years, was passed by the House yesterday afternoon. It has been before that body nearly two weeks.

The policy of the majority of the House is one of economy, and in accord with this, a resolve has been made to refuse any new battleships this year. In an address this week before the Navy League Peace meeting, now in session in this city, President Taft pledged himself to sign a bill providing for two new battleships, and declared it was wrong to talk of economizing in naval expenditures until after the Panama Canal is completed. He declared, "The United States would be lacking in patriotism and common sense if it failed to keep up its Army and Navy."

Stars for the New States

An official order for changing the stars of the national ensign and the union jack in use by the Navy, to show the addition of two new states to the Union, has been issued by the Navy department. The change will take effect on July Fourth, and provides for forty-eight stars, to be arranged in six rows of eight each, with the corresponding stars of each row in a vertical line. This arrangement is the one recommended by the joint board of the Army and Navy and is approved by President Taft.

From Miss Willard's Diary

I have been requested to include in the Washington Letter the quotation from Frances E. Willard's diary, which I read at the memorial service held in Statuary Hall, February 17. Miss Willard was about twenty-one years of age when the following was written under date of February 25, 1861:

"I am resolved that neither public opinion, nor narrow-minded pride, nor any other creature, shall prevent me from showing whenever I can, kindness as delicate, and respect as genuine, as I know how, to those whom the community as a rule treats slightingly or with positive meanness. If I do this, I shall be of value to the world whether the world knows it or not. I shall, I think, bring some happiness into troubled and wounded hearts, and, oh! will it not be sweet to remember in the hour when I shall most need comfort, the hour in which I am to die."

Experts Discuss Welfare of Children.

Dr. Howard A. Kelley and Dr. Flora Pollock, both of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, were speakers at the School of Health and Heredity, held in Wesley Church on Wednesday of last week, on "The Protection of Children." Dr. Flora Pollock is the only woman who conducts a clinic at the University. Dr. Kelley has long been connected with Johns Hopkins and is called "the praying surgeon."

These addresses, which were given from varied experiences, were a terrible setting forth of the evils of licentiousness and of the curse resting upon womanhood and helpless childhood.

General Officers in Washington March 1

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, who returned to Maine last Monday, expect to be in Washington, Friday, March 1, in time to attend the hearing set for March 2, and will probably remain a week or ten days.

Working for a White Colorado

Colorado white ribboners who filed a petition for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, to be voted on at the November election: Front row, beginning at left, Miss Christiana R. Willby, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, state president; Miss Gail Laughlin, attorney; Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, honorary state president; top row, beginning at left, Mrs. Mellie I. Eames, state recording secretary; Mrs. Ella B. Butler, district treasurer; Mrs. Nella E. Bradbury, district president; Dr. Maude M. Sanders, state vice-president.

REMANDED TO PRISON THROUGH DRINK

PRISONERS, VICTIMS OF DRINK, VIOLATE PAROLE

At the hearing of the prison commission held recently at San Quentin, California, to consider applications for parole, practically every man who had violated parole testified that his downfall had been caused by drink. *The Fresno Republican* gave the following graphic description of the session:

"All the San Francisco papers yesterday had 'human interest' stories of varying quality on the first parole session of the prison commissioners. Different aspects of the drama of hope and fear attracted the attention of the different reporters, but one thing struck them all. There were forty-two cases of returned convicts who had violated parole and were asking another chance, and every one of these forty-two had come back to the prison for the same reason—drink. Statistics of the proportion of crime caused by drink are varying and doubtful. But here was one case in which the percentage not of original crime, but of relapses, could be ascertained with exactness, and that percentage was one hundred per cent. Every one of these men, after proving his probable worthiness of it, had had his chance, and all had failed through just this one cause—drink. The prison directors were liberal, and gave many of the applicants a second chance, of which some will doubtless make good use. Most paroled prisoners make good. Eighty-five out of every hundred in California justify their paroles. The other fifteen come back. These forty-two then were what were left of approximately two hundred and fifty paroled prisoners, all the rest of whom are still out and conducting themselves properly. And these forty-two came back for the same cause—drink—drink that weakens the body, fuddles the brain, dulls the perceptions, and slows the whole life process; drink that lessens the joy of life; drink that the normal tissues resist and repel, but drink that habit and abnormality make seductive — but always drink. Poverty and hardships, discouragement, the world's scorn, all the temptations of life—these the whole two hundred and fifty had to meet, and more than two hundred met successfully, save for the drink. It was the only temptation they could not resist. It is one of the mysteries of life, and it is a temperance sermon that needs no elucidation."

The San Francisco Call published in its columns the telling comment: "Always it is liquor that has pulled these striped men down. In every one of the forty-two cases, without any exception, it is whisky. The stories lead through a long line of saloons. These men forged checks with which to buy whisky; they hit other men's heads to get money with which to buy whisky; themselves full of whisky, they killed men full of whisky."

LIQUOR MEN ATTEMPT TO BUY UP WEST VIRGINIA'S PAPERS--MAKE ENTICING OFFERS FOR SPACE IN LEADING JOURNALS

An attempt to purchase the support of West Virginia publications is being made by the liquor interests of the state. Unless they can buy up the papers of the state and get them to fight their battles, they foresee defeat at the coming election on the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

The Post-Chronicle of Morgantown, a few weeks ago received a communication from C. L. Trevitt of Washington, D. C., assuring it that there was at least $1,000 worth of business ready for it, if the proposition contained in the letter was accepted. This proposition, as published in the *Post-Chronicle*, reads as follows:

"On November 5, next, the state of West Virginia, as you know, is to vote on the question of statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic. You may very well know that if this scheme carries, hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in distilleries, breweries and saloon properties in your state will get wiped out of existence. It is a fight to the death on the part of these interests. In order to save their property, these interests have decided to enter upon an extensive campaign of education through the newspapers of your state.

"I am prepared to furnish matter and pay liberally in advance for the privilege of laying arguments against prohibition before your readers. I wish, therefore, that you would write me in confidence, if you are willing to use such matter, and, at the same time, advise me what rate per line you will charge for pure reading matter without advertising marks, and, also what rate you will charge for editorial matter. I am willing to pay for editorials against prohibition even if written by yourself. It is understood that in case you accept this proposition, that not less than one thousand dollars worth of business will be given you and as much more as circumstances will permit. An immediate answer is necessary so that the allotments can be made during the next few days. You will, of course, appreciate the necessity for keeping the contents of this letter strictly confidential. Respectfully, C. L. Trevitt."

In all probability a similar letter has been sent to every periodical in the state. It will be interesting to know how many of these publications are purchaseable for the purpose suggested.

WHAT DR. HARVEY W. WILEY THINKS OF COCA-COLA

One of Kentucky's able educators, Miss Katherine Christian, the head of the department of household economics in the public schools of Lexington, not long ago came across a group of high school boys drinking Coca-Cola. Being possessed of the true qualifications of a teacher, and a deep and abiding interest in the well-being of the young people of the school, she warned them of the dangers of the drink. "Boys," she said, "if you knew what I know about Coca-Cola, you would not be drinking it." The boys replied that Dr. Wiley of the Agricultural Department at Washington, had said that it was harmless. "We will write to Dr. Wiley and inquire if such a statement was ever authorized by him," said Miss Christian. The letter was duly written, and the following reply was received from the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry:

February 10, 1912.

Dear Madam:—

The boys to whom you refer must have been reading faked literature. No such statement as you mention has ever issued from this office. In point of fact, the Bureau of Chemistry was instrumental in bringing a famous suit against the Coca-Cola people on the ground that the caffeine which was added to their product was a harmful substance.

The suit was lost to the Government, not on the ground that the caffeine was harmless, but on a technical point in the law that it was not an "added" substance.

I consider the Coca-Cola habit one of the most dangerous and insidious habits which is in existence today and I believe the health officers with the aid of parents, should do everything in their power, to prevent children, especially, from acquiring this habit.

Personally, I believe the sale of Coca-Cola is a violation of the Food and Drugs Act and of most of the laws of the states.

I would be very glad to see its sale absolutely prohibited.

H. W. Wiley

A prominent editor of Wichita, Kansas, remarks that you might as well talk of closing the public schools of his city as of bringing the saloons back. Wichita has proved by strict law enforcement measures that *prohibition can* and *does prohibit*.

TEMPERANCE DAY IN ALABAMA

WISE STATE LAW PROVIDES FOR OBSERVANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In compliance with Alabama's wise state law, Superintendent of Education H. J. Willingham appointed Friday, February 16, as "Temperance Day" in the public schools. In every school an hour was set aside by the teachers for reading to the pupils articles on temperance or in some way presenting the subject to them.

Congressman Richmond P. Hobson sent to every student in the colleges of the state, and to every school girl and boy in and above the fifth grade, a copy of his address, "The Great Destroyer." This was accompanied by a personal letter to every teacher and a syllabus, as a guide in teaching the lesson.

Alabama is blessed with a very beneficent temperance law, which not only provides for a day each year when the children's attention shall be called to the importance of the subject, but also states that there shall be placards in the public schools on which shall be set forth, in attractive style, statistics, epigrams and mottoes showing the evils of intemperance, especially the use of intoxicating liquors. The law also provides for the giving of regular instruction on the nature of alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other narcotics, and their effect upon the human system.

The white ribboners of the state were given the honor of suggesting to the state superintendent of education the date for the observance of Temperance Day, and very wisely chose the day nearest the heavenly birthday of Frances E. Willard. They wrote to every county superintendent of public schools, sending suggestive programs and posters.

It is the happy custom of the Birmingham W. C. T. U. each year to present to some school a picture of Frances E. Willard. The recipient selected this year was the Barker school, which is attended by fifty children from the Mercy Home—this institution being under the management of the local union. A most delightful presentation speech was made by Mrs. M. L. Spencer, president of the board of managers, who for fourteen years was state W. C. T. U. president.

During the past two years, the Anniston W. C. T. U. has presented to its schools and colleges fourteen pictures of Frances Willard.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA'S NEW ORDER OF THINGS

Special Correspondence

There is a fine sense of the new order of things and the changed aspect of the field of action since women have come into their own politically, yet the adaptation to the new conditions has been so easy and natural that one wonders if it is fully appreciated.

The mid-winter executive tingled with life as each member brought from her respective locality gratifying reports. Last year was given to the campaign for suffrage, and this year bids fair to be filled with the general study of civics. The suffrage societies have become a civic league, with centers in all the towns which are doing good work, educating women for the performance of civic duties, but it remains for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to set forth the underlying principles that make these duties so urgent.

The president, Mrs. S. J. Dorr, is busy planning for this work. The vice-president-at-large, Mrs. A. G. Estes, is already in the field holding institutes. Fresno county has been well canvassed with excellent results by Mrs. Estes and the county president, Mrs. De Yo, and other counties are preparing for the same work.

The amendments by the last Legislature to the local option law, and the fact that women can now vote, have stimulated in a great number of small towns the desire to become dry, so everywhere the question of local prohibition is in the air. The April elections will give women the first chance to help at the ballot box.

The elections in supervisorial districts have made dry some of the waste places. For instance, two such district elections in the far north—Modoc county—have cleaned up a stretch sixty-five miles in length, where formerly there was frequent trouble from the sale of liquor to the Indians, who now, with their enemy shut out, are safe and happy.

Department work does not lag, the Christian Citizenship and Legislative departments naturally being most active. A specially prepared course of study in civil government is in use by many local unions, and the superintendent of Legislation has issued a handy little catechism on the government of this state.

Apropos of legislation, excellent work was going on for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, when news came through the daily papers that a late decision of the Supreme Court declared such laws unconstitutional. Our hearts and hopes fell. The very next day, the morning dailies of San Francisco, which go to all the state, carried an advertisement in the form of a reading notice, announcing that there was nothing to interfere with sending liquor into all the dry towns and counties, and calling the attention of brewers to the statement. Didn't that cut and hurt? Our dry territory has been everywhere a battleground, and if our square miles of dry towns were contiguous territory, they would probably cover as much ground as all New England; but they lie around like islands in a great swamp of wet land. With Mrs. Ellis' continued orders, work for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill goes on vigorously.

As I write, there comes the sad announcement that Mrs. Jennie Rhoads, superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work, has been called home. Our loss is a grievous one, but to her death is but birth into a larger life, and He whom she so faithfully served will doubtless raise up others to carry forward the activities she has dropped. For some years she had been the efficient depot matron at the principal railroad station in San Jose, where her watchful thought and tender vigilance had given protecting care to many women and girls who sorely needed such a friend. Her white ribbon was always in evidence and was the signal of hope to many, while it announced to all the great cause of which she was the special representative.

IN MISSOURI-LAND

MISSOURI WOMEN PUT THEIR HAND TO THE TEMPERANCE PLOW

The Missouri W. C. T. U. has taken two responsible far-reaching steps toward state-wide prohibition. The first was when she decided five months ago to break up her cumbersome many-county districts and adopt the county-unit plan. The second is her decisive call for 125,000 women to be ready to work for state-wide prohibition.

Has Striking Slogan

Of her 114 counties, nearly ninety have already been put into trim, fully organized, and definite plans made for each county. Our slogan is, *"Every county fully organized, a union in every township, a union in every village."* As much work is to be put on every county as formerly was put upon four or five. A chain of unions are to be as temperance forts, holding every part of Missouri's territory.

Nearly every speaker has helped to organize these counties. Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes and Miss Roena E. Shaner each took a lively hand in this, before the former took her well-earned rest in old Mexico, and the latter was captured by the South Carolinians, who seem determined to take her from Missouri. Mrs. May L. Woods had the honor of being the first speaker in the state to organize any one-county districts. She, too, has been captured by another state, but not until she had helped materially to get her own state into line. The state organizers have done uncommonly good work, but modesty has prevented their reporting their work in detail.

One organizer who put in ten county organizations in the bitter cold of January and early February,—and Missouri had the coldest, wildest, iciest and snowiest winter in thirteen years,—says it was six weeks of rich experiences.

W. C. T. U. Workers Show Persistence

In Ripley county, the sleet and bitter cold kept away so many that there lacked one of being a lawful quorum of delegates. There had been a union at the little town of Fairdealing, but it lapsed. One of the old members was on a visit to Doniphar, where the convention was held. A messenger was dispatched to her and she came. Money for three memberships was advanced and paid "on the spot," for Fairdealing, and their representative was then declared by the chair to be an accredited delegate, thus making the desired quorum. Two of the officers whom the convention wished to elect lived in other towns and could not get in because of the dreadful weather. Over the telephone, both of these women accepted office, but as both had neglected to pay their dues, before they could be eligible they first had to telephone to friends to help them out and get the money into the hands of the treasurer. At one time dues for five members were piled up before the treasurer with which to make legal delegates and officers! In the end, if a hundred delegates had been present a finer corps of officers could not have been selected.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

THE CHILDREN WHO TOIL

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD,
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

In the Moral Grime of the Messenger Service

At the eighth annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee there were many earnest discussions of the grave situation of the millions of toiling children in this country.

In view of the fact that more than fifty per cent of the children of thirteen years of age and under, who are working in cotton mills of the South, are unable to read and write, and that the great majority of children of the rural districts are throughout the year, with the exception of a few of the very coldest and very hottest weeks, kept working on the farms, in the cotton fields, it was not strange that compulsory attendance upon schools was insisted upon as a means of preventing child labor, which, it was pointed out, is done under worse conditions on the farm than in many industrial centers, the illiteracy, too, being greater.

Notwithstanding all this is true, it is equally a fact that work on the farm, while it almost invariably tends to illiteracy, when unrestrained, does not bestow upon the country the heritage of physical and moral and mental wreckage that we find in the wake of the cotton mill, the glass factory, the messenger service, the coal mine. The high illegitimate birth rate in rural districts, it seems to me, does not surpass in sadness the utter depravity of the night messenger service, with its close acquaintance with all the city haunts of shame. It is hardly more objectionable than the shipping of great groups of little foreign children from Maryland and Delaware to the Gulf States, after they have "picked cranberries" or worked in canneries through the summer, there to shuck oysters or pick shrimps, in which latter occupation, especially, they often work with bleeding fingers, which, though "soaked in alum" to harden them, at best cannot endure the corroding chemical of the shrimp more than six hours at a time. But why should any of these things be in a country as rich and supposedly free as ours?

Garden Work Advocated

One speaker at the conference outlined the plan, already employed in some mill towns, whereby the children of the mill families can contribute as much toward the support of the family doing garden work out of school hours as they can by working in the mill; these gardens to be presided over by a teacher competent to instruct in agriculture. Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, insisted upon the vital need of making school work "more purposeful."

Children's Bureau Bill Should Pass

Congressman A. J. Peters, of Massachusetts, author of the present House bill providing for a Children's Bureau, was present and discussed the importance to the states of this measure for the suppression of child labor and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This bill has again passed the Senate and your superintendent of this department has been writing to representatives in Washington, urging its passage by the House, and hopes most earnestly that each of our women of the W. C. T. U. has done likewise.

Child Labor a Vital Subject

There is no subject now before the American people of more importance than that of child labor, and juvenile delinquency, its boon companion. High protective tariff, or tariff for revenue only, are important matters truly, but they exist not for the people of today, but especially for those of tomorrow. There would be little need of the tariff itself if we knew the problems would end with this generation. Direct vote for Senators? Important, too, of course, but of far more importance are those relating to the children. When they have been made into the right kind of citizens, they will select the right sort of representatives and in the best possible manner—but defective education, soul-and-body-destroying toil, vice-clogged environment and saloon-applied wealth will surely fill our great country with a citizenship that will neither be able to cope with any of the problems of life nor use any of our "natural resources."

English Conditions Cited

Mr. John P. Fry, of Cincinnati, speaking on the cost of child labor, at the conference, cited English conditions to show how the fifth generation of mill workers is a puny people, rejected by the army, because of physical unfitness, and further pointed out that unless America solves the problem of child labor, our civilization will for the same reasons—those of physical, mental and moral degeneracy—go the way of the great civilizations of antiquity.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Ho, ye Rulers of the State!
Ho, ye Parties, strong and great;
Here's a plank that's good to build
In your platforms issue-filled:
Votes for Women if you will,
Planks about the Tariff Bill,
Have them all in all your fights,
But remember CHILDREN'S RIGHTS!

Rights of men and women too—
Let your fight for them be true.
Where abuses shall appear,
Up and at them without fear;
But amid your issues pause
To recall the children's cause;
Win for them, and wrest from wrong,
Love and laughter, health and song.

—*Christian Endeavor World*

Boys at Work in the Coal Breakers

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

By DOROTHY Q

Chapter III

Mrs. Lenox dressed carefully every day and went out with her little book, always praying earnestly for the blessing of God upon her enterprise. The curfew petition gave her a reason for calling upon the ministers, the business men, as well as the women in their homes, and right royally she made use of her opportunity.

The strong society names required by the Mayor were already on her list, and better still these ladies had heard truths which were doing their work in hearts hitherto indifferent to temperance and civic reforms.

"She was so evidently a lady, Carlton, that I really could not say no," remarked Mrs. Ball, president of the D. A. R., to her husband, "and really if the half she says is true, it is time something was done about it. Of course *our* children are in no danger, such vulgar things could never touch *them*, but all are not so fortunate." And the lady gave a synopsis of her visitor's information.

"Well, the half of it hasn't been told if she only knew it, Marcia," Mr. Ball replied with a yawn, "I'm rather glad you signed, though. Of course, as you say, it don't touch *us*, still one does not enjoy living too near a puddle of stagnant water. It's apt to breed mosquitoes."

"And mosquitoes are as fond of blue blood as any, you would infer?"

Mr. Ball laughed lazily. "That's about it, Marcia. Rather more, if anything. By the way, that last case of wine Henyon sent up isn't quite up to par. I must speak to him about it."

"I've been thinking, Carlton, since the lady was here, that we should be more careful about the wine. I am almost sure the butler allows the nurse to keep a bottle in the nursery, and I have fancied little Dot and Harry were being allowed to taste of it."

"And you think that the sauce for the geese isn't quite the thing for the goslings, eh? Well, I'd investigate if I were you."

Mrs. Lenox by no means confined her signers to women; in fact, a strong voting force was already on her book though she did not get many of the business men. "I admit the justice of every word you have said, Mrs. Lenox," one large dealer remarked, "but you see these liquor dealers consider themselves commercial men with the rest of us and are very jealous of any infringement of their rights in trade. To make a rather humiliating confession, we are all of us more or less afraid of the boycott and the mud slinging that class of men can bring to bear on us, and whatever my views may be privately on the liquor question, discretion seems to be the better part of valor, just now at least. The Mayor and the church ought to attend to that sort of thing, anyway."

"Where the liquor power has a string tied to you, sir, it has a chain around the Mayor's neck, and as for the church —do you belong to the church, Mr. Powers?"

"Well, yes, but I don't do much at it, as the little boy said," Mr. Powers admitted with reluctance.

"Then in common justice, don't expect the rest to do what you yourself are not willing to do, Mr. Powers. The truth is this evil will never be driven out by shifting the burden of one's own responsibility on the shoulders of some one else. Every man in this city who has a child has a personal interest in making it a safe, clean place for that child to live in."

"Then you women will have to do the house-cleaning. You seem to have a gift that way," retorted Mr. Powers with a faint smile on his distressed countenance. One of the gentry was in the back room at that very moment, waiting to close a deal which had solid money in it, which this temperance matter had not, and he was in a hurry to get away from it and the woman who was so persistently dinning truth into his unwilling ears.

"If you men will give us the ballot, we'll do all the house-cleaning you will care for," was Mrs. Lenox's last smiling word, though her heart was heavy, as she realized the difficulties of the task, and the possible delay of woman suffrage for years to come.

The ministry was much more responsive, though not optimistic by any means. Every man signed her petition without a second asking, and some expressed the hope that something might be done. The lion seemed to be sleeping sweetly; perhaps it was as well to let well enough alone for awhile. The liquor element had promised to be very, very good but of course such wholesale repentance must have time to adjust itself.

All this and more Mrs. Lenox listened to with a heavenly patience, all the while knowing that the ugly facts in the case were not changed in the least.

"Have you ever been in the Diamond saloon?" she asked one minister who was perfectly sure that everything was going on in the most encouraging fashion—open shades, no gambling, no music, all strictly according to law.

"Me go into a saloon! You're crazy, ma'am. Why nothing on earth would tempt me to go into a saloon, nothing whatever."

"I am afraid your young son is not so circumspect as his father then," she answered calmly. "I am very sure I saw him dodge out of the back entrance not along ago. He can tell you, perhaps, what amusements the back rooms of that establishment furnish for young men. I am told that the saloon is so vile that even the Mayor and the police have taken notice."

That night a sorely distressed father and his young son had a painful seance, during which several facts came out, which proved that the lady had spoken the truth, though not all of it by any means, and one minister became more firmly grounded in temperance principles than ever before.

"Don't tell Mother," sobbed the shamed and repentant boy. "It would break her heart."

"You have nearly broken my heart, my son," replied the father sadly, "but from now on we shall understand each other better, I trust. No, I shall not tell her, but I shall fight the saloons to the last ditch."

The little book was nearly full of names before Mrs. Lenox wended her way in the direction of her brother's factory. She had seen the truly respectable side, if there is any, of the saloon industry and its apologists, and she desired to look into conditions among the working people, the laboring class where the saloon evil cuts its deadliest swath. The factory was in the suburbs of the town, and as she stepped on the car in the very early morning, it soon filled with a crowd of men going to their work, their tin lunch pails marking them as factory hands.

"It's pay-day, glory be," said one man. "Pay-days be so far apart that the cupboard gets empty and the children's toes are sticking out of their shoes between whiles."

"I promised the wife I'd sure come home sober tonight, and I don't want one of you boys to ask me to drink," said another. "I'll send the amount of my bill at Fogerty's by one of you, but I want the rest to carry home. The kid is sick."

"Aw, listen to that, will ye—isn't going to treat even," cried another. "Well, we'll let you off for once, Bill, since the boy is sick."

Mrs. Lenox leaned forward and touched the rough coat sleeve. "Tell me your name and number, please," she said gently. "I would like to go and see the little boy who is sick. Perhaps I can help."

The man turned in amazement and looked into the sweet face. "It's Bill Bronson, ma'am, No. 40 Third Street and thank you kindly. You'll have no trouble finding the place."

"It's the boss's sister," whispered one to his seatmate. "I seen her riding with him one day."

When the car stopped, every man stood at respectful attention, for the lady to get off first, and more than one glance of admiration followed her trim figure as she walked up the street. She had no definite idea where to go, but in her day's visit intended to be guided by circumstances.

One thing impressed her strongly—the children. Even at this early hour they were in evidence, playing on doorsteps and in the gutters and running

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A PROHIBITION CONCLAVE

Dialogue for eight girls, suitable for any public temperance meeting. Each should wear a sash, or carry a shield, with the name of the country she represents upon it.

Great Britain

As Britannia, proud and regal, I stand before you now,
My land is the land of glory, and laurels encrown my brow;
But the proudest joys of my kingdom, and the grandest scrolls of my fame,
Are those upon which are written the Great Redeemer's name.
The slaves have been freed from their shackles, the children brought from the mines,
Error been crushed under Wisdom, and Truth spread over the climes.
But grander and greater and fairer I yet shall arise, nor shrink,
To crush with the might of my power, my one great enemy—Drink!

Australia

Australia's sunny clime am I, with wealth and beauty dowered,
Heaven's richest gifts with lavish hand upon me have been showered;
But sad I bow my youthful head, and sad with shame I sink,
Today my noblest and my best are marred by cruel Drink.
Depression sore is o'er my land, and hundreds plead for bread.
O God forgive my wilful sons who'll not by Thee be led!
In youthful strength, Lord, raise me up. I stand upon the brink
Of victory o'er my bitter foe, the fell destroyer—Drink!

America

The dauntless land of liberty is represented now in me;
The stars and stripes my banner waves o'er men who never shall be slaves,
But proudest of my proudest boast, I bring my grand teetotal host,
With Prohibition's flag unfurled, to conquer drink throughout the world.
And "no surrender" is our cry. We can't retreat, though we can die.
And God above our guide shall be, to lead to glorious victory.

France

From a sunny land, and a people gay
Turn not, oh, turn not your welcome away.
I plead for the land of the olive and vine,
Cursed by the subtle snare of wine.
Help me to kill by Truth's own lance
Drink—the foe of France, fair France.

India

I come from India's sultry clime, to greet you all at this great time.
Though dark my skin my heart is fair, and in your love I know I share;
For Jesus, King of worlds untold, proclaimed us *one* in His great fold.
United then I cry with you, for God to send the brave and true,
The opium curse—poor India's foe, to help us now to overthrow,
And let us all in love combine, to haste the happy coming time
When Christ shall enter every door, and sin and darkness be no more.

Germany

The Fatherland a greeting sends, through all the world as friend to friends;
And bids you not forget the Rhine, at this great prohibition time.

Arctic Regions

I come—the land of ice and snow; not rich or great, but to me I know
A blessing is offered which here I take, and bless the Giver for Jesus' sake.
The love of God has reached e'en me, to set my people from evil free
I know not how and I know not where, He has told me this—your love I share,
So poor and small and odd as I be, I will help you to gain true liberty.

All Recite in Unison

The nations of the world declare, that earnest work and constant prayer
Shall soon a wondrous blessing bring, and Christ o'er every power be king.
The tyrant Alcohol shall die, and all his might in ruins lie.
Then here we join each heart and hand and send the call to every land,
Up, up, true men, nor ever shrink, till all the world is freed from drink,
And sound the watchword clear and high, "For God and home we live or die."

—*Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, in the Alliance Record*

The little lad who is feeding the lamb is a white ribbon recruit of far-away South America. His father is a Methodist minister and his mother a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When the child was a tiny baby he had pinned upon his dress the knot of white ribbon and was trained to be a "cold water" boy. See if you can find upon the map of the world the country where he lives. Its name is Argentina.

The Examiner: "But if, as you say, all the rivers run into the sea, why doesn't it overflow?"

Johnnie (taken aback): "Why—er—'cos it's so full of sponges."—*The Sketch*

FEBRUARY

I am a little fellow,
Though I'm always up to date.
The days I hold within my hand are only Twenty-eight;
But I just save my moments up,
And count them o'er and o'er,
Till in four years I've saved enough to make up one day more.
But little folks that kindly are, and pleasant in their play,
May save enough in far less time to make a happy day. —*St. Nicholas.*

SOME OF THE HARM DONE BY ALCOHOL

TO THE HEART

Overworks it
Makes it tired
Loads it with fat
Softens and destroys it

BLOOD VESSELS

Hurries the blood through them
Stretches the small arteries and makes them unfit for work
Poisons the blood in the hairlike blood vessels (capillaries)

LUNGS

Makes them work too fast
Heats and inflames them
Hardens the walls of their air cells
Keeps in the poisonous gas
Keeps out the good gas (oxygen)
Weakens them and makes them diseased

NERVES

Takes away their moisture and paralyzes them
Takes away their power to control the muscles
Makes them unfit to carry messages to and from the brain

BRAIN

Fills or congests the blood vessels with impure blood
Collects in it and paralyzes it
Hardens the albumen
So hurts it as to cause insanity and death —*Exchange*

Willie had been a good boy, so papa promised to take him down to the wharves to see boats for the first time. The first thing the little fellow saw was a whistling, puffing little tug pulling a large cruiser. Finally, after a few minutes Willie exclaimed: "Oo, look, pop, the big boat's got the little one by the tail, and he's squealing!"—*Delineator*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THE KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

Do not fail to read what our National superintendent of Legislation writes in the Washington Letter concerning the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. Note her words that petitions should continue to be sent until some definite action has been taken by the Senate and the House.

VIRGINIA'S ENABLING ACT PASSES HOUSE

After three days of discussion on the Enabling Act to submit the question of state-wide prohibition to the voters of Virginia, addresses having been made for and against it by twenty-three members of the House of Delegates, that body on February 22 rejected twenty-one amendments offered by the opponents of the measure and passed the bill by a vote of 62 to 30. The measure now goes to the Senate, where the sentiment is very closely divided and both sides are hoping for victory.

"If there were no such thing as alcohol, how many of these seven hundred and thirty-five women would have been sent to prison," asked the Lord Mayor of London of the matron of a home for women and girls discharged from Holloway Prison. "Thirty-five," was the prompt reply. Such sacrifices to King Alcohol are more cruel than are those made to heathen gods among the benighted peoples of uncivilized lands.

An Economic Not a Moral Standard

One of the ablest and most effective temperance orators and leaders urges that we emphasize the economic side of the prohibition question, insisting that in that way only can we hope to impress the voters of the country. There is no lack of sound and convincing arguments to be advanced along economic lines, and every day brings new proof of the response of business men to such an appeal. Not only the railroads but the great industrial corporations and associations are strongly advocating, from a dollars and cents point of view, stringent rules against the use of alcohol among their employes. The Ohio Manufacturing Association early in the year submitted to its members, among whom are hundreds of the leading manufacturers of the state, the following rule, with the suggestion that it be adopted: "The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. The habitual use or the frequenting of places where intoxicants are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal." The members of the association explain this course of action by stating that as the state laws seeking to prevent accidents are directed at the employer, therefore the employer has a perfect right to make any reasonable conditions which will tend to reduce accidents.

The economic argument has been well stated in an incident related in the *Christian Endeavor World* by ex-Governor Hanly. He asked a wealthy factory owner who was endeavoring to close on Sunday the saloon opposite his factory, "Why is it that you are trying to close this place now when a year ago you were fighting me for trying to enforce Sunday closing?" "Governor," the man replied, "it's not a moral standard with me at all; it's economic. My men are worth fifty per cent more to me on Monday morning if that saloon is closed over Sunday."

Sanity of Anti-Canteen Proposition

Now that the question of restoring the canteen is being agitated, it is natural to investigate the attitude of other nations in regard to abstinence in the army, and to compare their methods with ours. The armies of England and Germany are undoubtedly developed to a very high degree of efficiency and have cultivated to the finest point the military arts. In *Life and Health* for March, G. H. Heald, M. D., calls attention to the fact that British officers, although accustomed to the moderate use of liquors, have become total abstainers as an example to their men; that the total abstinence movement is so popular that forty per cent of the East Indian troops are teetotalers; that the German Emperor continues to urge abstinence in the army and navy, and that in France the officers placard the barracks of the soldiers with notices warning them against drink. The doctor closes with the pertinent query, "What is the matter with the army men in America who see no solution to the problem of the low resorts around the army posts but the army canteen?"

As Mr. Hay of the Congressional committee on military affairs has well said, the anti-canteen proposition is not a question of "hysterical legislation" in any sense of the word, but is founded on the belief that it is wrong for the Government of the United States to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors either upon its own property or in any place anywhere. Surely the mothers of this country, represented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have the right to ask that the boys who enter the army be furnished to that extent the protection of the Government.

SENATOR LUKE LEA ON INTERSTATE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

United States Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, according to the *Kansas Issue*, in addressing the Anti-Saloon League Conference at Washington, declared it to be the duty of the Federal Government to pass laws to protect prohibition states and so long as it refused to do so it was party to the crime committed through the illegal sale of liquor shipped into these states under the Federal law. He also spoke strongly against the present system of the government issuing its Federal tax stamps to anybody, anywhere, and affirmed that you can't lay a tax without licensing the thing taxed. He contended that the Government had no right to lay a tax or collect a license fee for the sale of that which is injurious to the community. Suppose, said he, the Federal Government should attempt to issue a tax stamp or a license to individuals to sell putrid meat, how long would the local or state authorities stand for such action? He looked forward to the day when the revenue of the Government can be raised and the people will admit that it can be raised in some other way than by the sale of intoxicating liquor.

TEMPERANCE SERMON IN THE DAILY PRESS

A recital of the tragedies caused by drink, as they are recorded in the metropolitan journals every day, is the most impressive temperance sermon that could be prepared. Rarely, however, do we have the moral pointed in as strong a way as on the day after the hearing before the prison commission, when the California papers made the statement that *every one* of the forty-two paroled prisoners testified that he had failed to "make good" *because he had yielded to the temptation to return to drink.*

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not only anti-saloon but anti-brewery, anti-distillery, anti any form of alcoholic liquor making or liquor selling for beverage purposes.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

OUR STRONG WHITE RIBBON BOND

The letters that have come to Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon from every nook and corner of the wide, wide world in relation to the battle in Maine prove the intense interest that was felt everywhere, and the sympathetic way in which the outcome was awaited by our comrades in every nation. They have also received letters of sympathy from all our auxiliary societies in relation to the passing onward of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Purity in Literature and Art. An extract from a letter written in behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India by its honorary corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice D. Horne, and signed by the different W. C. T. U. divisions of that country, is a sample of the beautiful spirit manifested by our co-workers beyond seas:

"We unite in your sorrow at the loss of so earnest and devoted a worker as Mrs. Emilie D. Martin. We rejoice in her work of purifying the Press and Art of America, and also in her attempt to purge her country of the evil of polygamy."

A PRISON CHAPLAIN ON LIQUOR

At a recent Y. M. C. A. meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., addressed by Rev. O. L. Kiplinger, for over six years prison chaplain at Michigan City, he said: "Eighty-three per cent of the men in the prison say their crimes are due to liquor. Of ninety-two men recently received, six came from dry and eighty-six from wet counties. I am not making a temperance address, but merely stating a few facts."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Basset Lee, Herndon, Fairfax county, Va., a loyal worker for the W. C. T. U. cause.

Mrs. Jennie Rhoads, San Jose, Cal., state superintendent of Union Signal work for Northern California, and one of the state's loved and valued workers.

Mrs. Harriett Deitcher, Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y., an earnest worker in the local union.

Mrs. Amelia C. Stevens, Garden City, Mo., for more than twenty-five years a member of the W. C. T. U., and many years president of the Austin union.

Mrs. Minerva L. Norton, a charter member of the Eagleville (O.) W. C. T. U., for many years its faithful and efficient treasurer. She had been a white ribboner for twenty-five years.

SON OF COUNTESS CARLISLE PASSES AWAY

The Earl of Carlisle, son of Countess of Carlisle, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, passed away January 20. Upon the death of his father, last April, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Carlisle. In the House of Commons he won an enviable reputation as an able speaker and statesman. His best work in the House and in the country was done on behalf of the tariff reform, but his maiden speech was on temperance and in it he announced that he was a teetotaler. The sympathy of white ribboners the world over goes out to Countess of Carlisle in her great bereavement and sorrow.

MORE PROOF

The state president of the North Carolina W. C. T. U. gives the following interesting bit of evidence that *prohibition prohibits* in her state. She says, "A woman keeping a hotel in a county seat was asked as to the success of her business. She replied, 'If conditions do not change soon, I shall have to close up. You see since the prohibition law went into effect, there are so few cases to be tried in the courts, consequently the term of court is shorter, fewer lawyers come and the judges themselves remain but a short time.'"

A CHRISTIAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Christian can justify total abstinence on several grounds, or to make it stronger I may say that several considerations compel total abstinence on the part of the Christian. Drinking is injurious to the body, to the mind and to the morals.

The Christian cannot afford to tender a physical wreck as a contribution to his Master's service; he cannot afford to offer less than the maximum of physical energy, mental activity and moral health.

The Christian cannot afford to spend on liquor money that is so badly needed for other and better things. I do not speak now of the diversion of money actually needed by the family, although this sum is enormous.

From the beginning of history alcohol has been slaying its multitude; we see its horrible work about us everywhere and at all times. Every drunkard is a warning—how can this warning be lost upon anyone, especially upon a Christian who recognizes responsibility to the Creator?—William Jennings Bryan

MEMORIAL DAY AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Many friends who love and honor the name of Frances E. Willard united in a memorial meeting, held February 16, at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, by the Evanston (Ill.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lyman E. Cooley, president. The great life and work of our departed leader were emphasized in the remarks made by various members, and a very able talk on "The Social Purity Movement" was given by Dr. Mary Gilruth McEwen. The devotional services were conducted by local pastors, and friends of Miss Willard spoke in reminiscent vein of her beautiful life among them in her Evanston home.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THEN AND NOW

At the time of the Crusade movement the light of gospel temperance was nebulous; now it shines in the steady blaze of stars and constellations. Then, thousands of our noble sisters stood upon the pedestal of "woman's sphere," cold as Pygmalion's statue towards the world's awful heart-ache; but now, smitten into newness of life, by the divine spark of Christ's love, they have struck out into the common world about them, to act a mother's part to thousands worse than motherless. Then the sky of hope lay above us; now its arch is boundless. Then custom's pinched lips declared "thus far and no farther," and we rebelled but yet obeyed; now nothing can restrain our ardent footsteps, save the loving "thus far and no farther" of God. Then we were raw recruits, now we are soldiers drilled and disciplined; then we crusaded in saloons, but now in halls of legislation; then we thought only of cure, now we are occupied with prevention; then we wept, now we rejoice. Then we said, "God be pitiful," now we say, "God be praised!"

As we march forward, not on the smooth sidewalk of civilization achieved, but keeping in the middle of the dusty road, where a better civilization is on the move, let us lift a flag at the front bearing this legend: "The Lord hath not given me a spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind."—*Frances E. Willard*

TRIBUTE TO OUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT

The editor-in-chief seriously objects to eulogistic mention of herself in the pages of the official organ, but in her absence we sometimes yield to the importunities of our correspondents and insert their tributes. The following from the pen of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National Evangelistic superintendent, was received too late for our Union Signal day number, for which it was intended.—Managing Editor

Lillian M. N. Stevens, our National President, and the editor-in-chief of The Union Signal, has proven herself to be one of the great leaders and thinkers of this age. She has the vision that sees the march of events that will hasten nation-wide prohibition, and by her living, vital faith and her self-sacrificing life, she is bringing victory near. She is a true statesman, a loving commander, and a woman of royal type. She stands among the nobility of the world as one of loftiest thought, yet clothed with the graces of the Spirit and gentleness of manner.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—*Union Signal Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*

SUPERINTENDENTS

EVANGELISTIC WORK

MRS. MARY E. KUHL

Dear co-workers:

It is almost time for our March bulletin, in which there will be a definite setting for further action, and space will be given for questions and answers pertaining to our department. We need to keep in thought and remember in prayer our coming National Convention at Portland, and to use every endeavor to help create an atmosphere of spiritual life and power that will tell for nation-wide evangelism and nation-wide prohibition. Our future success depends on present day activities, and during the coming weeks and months we must be much in prayer, must multiply gospel meetings, hold personal interviews relative to evangelism whenever opportunity is afforded, urge white ribbon sisterhood and neighborhood meetings, hold services in almshouses, conduct Bible institutes with well arranged programs, and keep every white ribboner busy along the line of personal work.

The present age affords great opportunities for evangelism. With all nations stirred and tempest-tossed on political, social and moral questions, and our own nation moving with rapidity toward the settlement of great moral issues, with multiplied revival efforts being put forth in many cities and towns for the saving of men, with mighty temperance forces ever at work along all lines, conviction cannot fail to come to the consciences of the people, for these conditions are favorable to an openness of mind for the reception of truth.

The new leaflet, on "The Work of Prayer," will soon be ready. Additional copies of "Work-day Plan," "Women of the Bible," "Special Bible Studies" may be ordered from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., or from me at my present address (where I will remain for some months), 341 W. Forty-first Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." "Study to show thyself approved unto God" and "worthy of citizenship in a great country." With these mottoes as the keynote and the ever inspiring watchwords — agitate, educate, organize, co-operate—I greet you as superintendent of the Christian Citizenship department.

"Let us fling ourselves out into the thickening battle," said Frances E. Willard, "let us live the life of action, which is the only true and happy life. Men tell us God is force; nay, He is that purposed force behind all forces, that combines head, hand, and heart; God is *action*—let us be like God."

So many inspiring things are transpiring in these latter days that one feels at a loss to know where to begin to enumerate the possible, practical things to be done. However, my Plan of Work has been sent to every state superintendent; also to the state presidents. The following is an abbreviated outline: A compilation of state laws as related to the work of the W. C. T. U., to be studied with "Outline Study for Christian Citizenship Department." *Agitation* has been and ever will be the price of victory. *Education*—here is our opportunity, when we realize that the boys and girls now in their teens will be voters in the next decade—how great an opportunity! Alabama has a law which provides for a Temperance Day in every public school. Enforce the S. T. I. laws; use school blotters.

Reach the new voter with telling arguments from economic, social, political, as well as physical and moral viewpoints: The sacredness of the ballot; the fact that partisan politics is blind and Christian citizens should vote only for men who stand for righteous decrees in government regardless of party affiliation—men who will honor their oath of office to enforce law.

Teach patriotism and the flag salute. Instill in the minds of children the relation between love of country and civic righteousness. Make use of *placards and posters.* The British Government has placarded the streets of a hundred cities, setting forth the destructive nature of alcohol and appealing to the people, in the name of the nation to desist from its use. France has done likewise, attributing to it the decline in the birth rate and the increase in the death rate. The German Emperor has stated in striking language that leadership in war and peace will be held by the nation that roots out alcohol and has undertaken to eliminate even beer from the German Army and Navy.

Hold Christian Citizenship *medal contests.*

Participate in municipal and school elections, helping to elect temperance men and women who will enforce S. T. I. laws, etc.

Campaign literature. "Sow it knee deep," and have it reprinted in *the press* of every community; also secure the publication of articles giving the latest voice of science on alcohol and beer; statistics on crime and pauperism; grand jury and vice commission reports, etc.

Protest against liquor advertisements. Ask for legislation against liquor advertisements passing through the mails.

Municipal compaigns. Secure initiative and referendum ordinances, where license is an issue, thus taking it out of politics. Hold parlor and public meetings, organize women, drill children for marching and street parades with banners. Sow literature and utilize the press as a means of disseminating truths as to the economic and social, physical and moral side of temperance compared with license.

Co-operate with the Y. P. B., the L. T. L., the Christian Endeavor Society, etc.

Gambling. "When it is determined by chance what and how much he who pays money has for it, it is lottery." (N. Y. Supreme Court). Circulate copies of state law and publish it in press. Suppress gambling and games of chance at fairs, etc.; also slot machines that initiate the young.

Work for an anti-polygamy resolution. Twenty-three states have passed this, and when two-thirds fall into line, Congress will pass the law forever prohibiting polygamy.

Safe and sane Fourth. Placing temperance books in public libraries. Petition and remonstrance. Take an active interest in civic affairs; petitioning for good ordinances; secure the removal of glaring liquor advertisements in street-cars, and objectionable bill-boards, the provision and supervision of recreation centers and playgrounds; and the censorship of moving picture shows and dance-halls; urge the appointment of police women for the latter.

Anti-canteen agitation by sowing literature, petitions to Congress, etc.

Law enforcement. Educate public sentiment and be vigilant for enforcement of city ordinances and state laws.

THE UNION SIGNAL *Campaign Edition* is a "Christian Citizenship special." If every union would subscribe for at least twenty-five persons — editors, pastors, teachers, Y. M. C. A.'s, public libraries—how great an opportunity for the distribution of literature. Let us "shower" our editor-in-chief on UNION SIGNAL day and every day, recognizing her as our Great Campaigner.

A Plan of Work and program will be sent for postage—about 25 cents per hundred; new leaflets as follows: "Is the Young Man Safe?" "A Little Child Shall Lead Them." Per 50, 10 cents, 100, 15 cents.

"The Horror of the Rum Traffic," "Those Bales of Cotton," "Alcohol, a

Source of Mental Collapse," "The Real Revenue from License," "A World-wide War." Price per 50, 12 cents; 100, 20 cents. All campaign literature published by the National W. C. T. U. Send postage to the National superintendent for Plan of Work, program and leaflets.

Let us read THE UNION SIGNAL, knowing that "New occasions teach new duties" and that we should not "attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key," thus making the Christian Citizenship department the vanguard ready to advance when our Leader calls.

Central City, Neb.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

Thrift teaching, wherever its benefits and its methods are brought to the notice of educators and people, is fully recognized as an uplifting force. The saving by children of pennies that might otherwise be uselessly spent, and making these an object lesson to them in every-day economy, industry, and self-responsibility, while at the same time acquainting them with initial banking methods and the laws of accumulation cannot fail to win the full approval of those whose thoughts turn toward any line of social betterment and temperance.

Only our lack of means, ability, and efficient emissaries to spread the news and arouse thought prevents the more rapid movement of the great work. Let us put a few strong hands to the wheel in every state and note where we will be by our next "Harvest Home."

Bridgeport, Conn., has placed the School Savings Banks system in all her public schools this month; Brooklyn, N. Y., has taken up the work in another school building; Becker, Minn., has just established the system in her public school; Miami, Fla., reports herself ready to introduce it. The school board of Baltimore, Md., at its last meeting appointed a committee to consider the advisability of establishing the system of school savings in all her public schools. Looking beyond our border, in the line of World's W. C. T. U. work—through the influence of our superintendent in Manitoba, where the system had earlier been established in the public schools of Winnipeg, Manitoba and Clearwater, the school in Mather has taken it up.

For literature, please send to our National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., or to me at 2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. On the receipt of 30 cents in stamps or cash, I will mail a program for a school savings banks meeting, literature needed to carry it out and full instructions, with late news of the work.

WEST WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

As a result of the visit of West Washington's state president, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, to Ravenna Park, in company with the state corresponding secretary, there was a new union formed with a good membership of active and efficient women.

When the state president organized a union with nine earnest, intelligent women as members, on her recent visit to Black Diamond, a mining town, with one saloon, one small church, and little religious life, she did a fine piece of missionary work.

Seattle white ribboners are in an active campaign at the present time for Hon. George F. Cotterill for mayor. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns is one of the campaign speakers. There is the right ring to the declarations of the candidate for mayor. He says, "Whatever else may happen, let Seattle once more declare in thunder tones, never to be mistaken, the eternal truth that vice never brings or makes prosperity, but always preys and fattens upon it, leaving disease, misery, poverty, degradation and corruption all along its slimy pathway. Let it be known of all men, that whether in prosperity or depression, so far as the law declares, Seattle shall be kept free from the draft and grafts of the various forms of leeches and vultures of society, whose tolerated plunderings alike aggravate the pinch of poverty and drain the cup of prosperity, while at all times sapping the very heart and character of the community."

A new union of forty members, twenty-five active and fifteen honorary, was organized in Duvall, Wash., January 28, by the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, who gave addresses in the Methodist church, morning and evening. The new union started out with plans for a membership contest and a public meeting on Frances E. Willard Memorial Day. Miss Mabel Dufford, formerly connected with the editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL, is the prime mover in the new enterprise.

Duvall is a new town where a saloon was licensed several months ago by the county commissioners, over the protests of a large majority of the citizens of the community. One result of the attempt to throw off the incubus will be a vote on the saloon question in the unincorporated part of the county (King) at the general election next November, in accordance with the state local option law. It is reported that even those who helped get the license in Duvall are heartily tired of the saloon and that the license will probably not be renewed for another year. The state of Washington is getting ready for state-wide prohibition, and will have it at no distant time.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., recently delivered a course of lectures in St. Paul under the auspices of the local union, which have been very popular.

Mrs. Catharine Pierce Wheat, federation president of the Los Angeles (Cal.) W. C. T. U., at the recent state Y. P. B. institute, was appointed college lecturer for the Y. P. B. of Southern California.

The Smithville (Ind.) W. C. T. U. held an interesting Willard Memorial meeting, on February 8, at the home of Mrs. Maud Kentling. The chief number on the program was a talk by Mrs. Seibenthal, which was greatly appreciated.

Rev. Eugenia St. John, National evangelist, has given splendid service in the Tenth district (Colorado) during the winter. Unusual courage was required because of the severe weather and bad roads. The towns of Limon, Flagler and Hugo were reached. She came, she talked, she conquered.

Note this suggestion for your own union and then pass it on: A Kansas W. C. T. U. which is not mothering a Loyal Temperance Legion, sent in the $1.50 asked of each Legion for the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund. Of course every union should have under its charge an L. T. L., but if it does not live up to this high privilege, it can at least, like the Kansas union, give "a child's portion."

Schenectady county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. recently held its first matron's medal contest, the prize being awarded to Mrs. Ida O. Alliger. The contest was in charge of the county superintendent of Medal Contests, Mrs. Angelica G. Van Wormer, and was under the auspices of the Frances E. Willard local union, the six contestants all being members of the union. The contestants expect to speak at a meeting in an adjoining county early next month.

The extreme cold weather did not prevent the members of the Pawcatuck (Conn.) W. C. T. U. from being very active during the past month. They met weekly for regular work, and had two parlor meetings. A good delegation attended the Frances Willard Memorial meeting of the Stonington W. C. T. U., and on February 15, held a Frances Willard matron's medal contest, at which Mrs. H. Addie Hyde, president of the union, won the medal.

The Clark (Mo.) W. C. T. U. recently gave an old-fashioned "spelling bee" which was a decided success and was enjoyed by old and young. The fact that eight school teachers participated added interest to the occasion. The word "phthisic" claimed the usual number of victims and produced the champion. Prizes were awarded to the best speller, the oldest woman and the oldest man speller. At ten cents admission a goodly sum was realized and the state pledge thereby provided for.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the Evangelistic department, writes enthusiastically of the people of California, who, she says, are most delightful entertainers and most responsive in every good work. During the time she has been in the state, she has visited thirty different towns, organized a Y. P. B. of ten members at Kingsburg, attended a conference at San Jose, helped in the local campaign in Los Angeles, and gained new members for the local unions.

The Frances E. Willard union of Joliet, Ill., shared the joy of their Memorial meeting with the township high school, by presenting to it, at a delightful meeting at the home of Mrs. Eugene Thayer, a fine portrait of Miss Willard. In an appreciative response, Prof. J. Stanley Brown, superintendent of the school, accepted the picture and assured the donors that he deemed it worthy to hang beside those of Lincoln and Washington. Frances E. Willard pledge cards were sent as souvenirs to the pupils of the school.

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

IN MISSOURI-LAND

(Continued from Page Four)

Do Not Fear Wild Weather

Broken pipes, cold churches, and other calamities drove Butler county to hold its convention in a private house, that of Mrs. Lillie Morrison, its old and now its new district president. Wayne county women waded through snow to their knees, and they, too, had all sorts of difficulties in getting a lawful quorum. Shannon county had the same trouble. In Oregon county, under the awful weather conditions, and with sickness among the members, it took two hours of walking—if sliding over the ice could be called walking—by the organizer to get a quorum together, and there, as in Shannon county, the convention had to be held in the parlor of a member too sick to get out, but well enough to be up, if the rest came to her.

New County Organizations

In Iron county, where there was no union at all, one had to be organized to even get a nucleus of a county organization. A fine union was formed at Des Arc and then the county was organized. In Washington county there was but one union, and it lacked nine members of having enough to elect the requisite number of delegates. Heroic work was done for a short time, but the nine new members were secured and the county organization came off as was scheduled!

Henry county had such a "spell of weather" that the trains were delayed, and some of her delegates reached Clinton after the convention was all over! Benton county, also, had heavy snows, yet not a few unions were put in during that stormy six weeks.

White Ribbon Work Begins at Alton

Alton, the county seat of Oregon county, an important inland point, had been bombarded unsuccessfully by our white ribbon forces for four years. This time, when there was a swimming stream to cross, and the eighteen-mile stretch of mountain road was one glare of ice, a fine union was organized with Mrs. J. D. Brooks, wife of the prosecuting attorney, as president. Their speaker told them that had the W. C. T. U. known they were stormy petrels, all the former fair weather trips might have been saved! In spite of cold, sleet and snow, and small audiences, all but one of these districts contributed so liberally that expenses were fully met. *Missouri is in dead earnest!*

Worth Adoption by Others

Herculaneum, a very wet town, made a particularly fine success of its white ribbon address at the moving picture show. That is one of Missouri's ideas. *Her speakers frequently give a twenty-minute address at a moving picture show. At Herculaneum, the big audience, which was not at all in sympathy with prohibition, did not intend to remain at all. There was a rattle of opera seats as the occupants started to fold them up, and a stampede for the door, but the speaker had gained the platform and was singing an old-time song. The crowd came back, sat down, and not one person again stirred until the address that followed was entirely over, and then some came forward and said: "That address surely made prohibition votes. Come again."*

Audience Suddenly Aroused

At Pevely, an exceedingly wet town, there were thirty-five children, one woman, and a dozen men out, but when the saloon men sent a drunken wreck in to break up the meeting and try to bulldoze the speaker and the man finally received a quiet but firm warning that unless he quieted down immediately he would be put out, the men in that audience *woke up*, and the boys and girls also, and a more sympathetic and appreciative audience one could not want. If Missouri organizers can't reach an audience any other way, the wets turn in and help them, as in this instance!

Contestants Compete!

Ashland union has had two unique contests. One consisted of young men, trained by Mr. Colwell, an honorary member. The other class was of young ladies, trained by Mrs. Colwell, the president of the union. The young men held theirs first, and challenged the young ladies to show which class could give the best "entertainment" outside of the medal contest feature. The young men's affair was "mannish" to the last degree: The pages were boys in white sailor suits, the curtain pullers were men, as were the choir, violinist and pianist. Even in the tableau, which represented a beribboned but voiceless girl, a boy impersonated the unfortunate female. The girls had a number of Mother Goose tableaus, including Little Bo Peep and others. Their entertainment was fine, but the boys won. The two classes are now planning to combine and give a third contest.

Cedar City union was organized in a storm; the queer part of it was that no fair-weather effort has ever succeeded, but on a wild night of snow and high wind, the women came out and put in a most promising union.

"Fulton is Dry"

Fulton never woke up until, through over-confidence, she lost her local option election. Then she aroused. Three applications were before the county court for license. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance was in the county, but was billed to speak at McCredie. Fulton captured her and refused to give her up because the next day was the day of battle before the court. Mrs. Boles, the district president, with two young men, who had won honors in the inter-collegiate prohibition contest, filled the McCredie appointment. The regular speaker addressed a congregation already stirred to the depths. A call was made for volunteers to be present at the session of the county court and a goodly share of the house stood up. The next day a remonstrance signed by 1,700 citizens was presented. The courtroom was filled by friends of the remonstrance—and they won. Fulton is dry for a few months, and if she carries on as good a fight every time, may *stay dry.*

CHILDS' RESPLENDENT TOMATO

Fruit of all colors, green, white, lemon, pink, orange, yellow to deep ruby-red, borne on the same plant in wonderful abundance. Showy and attractive beyond description. Plant dwarf, stout, upright with novel foilage. Fruit large with more solid flesh and less seed cavity than any other. By all odds the richest, meatiest and finest flavored Tomato.

We are introducing Resplendent as the best and most beautiful Tomato, novel and distinct at only 10c. per pkt., 3 pkts. for 25c.

With each packet of seed we mail a booklet which tells how to grow and use Tomatoes. One hundred Receipts for cooking and using the fruit are given, many entirely new. Also Catalogue.

Our Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and rare new Fruits mailed free to all who apply. We offer many startling Novelties, including the most beautiful and unique Rose, Dahlia, Aster, Celosia, Sweet Corn, Melons, Cannas and Gladiolus yet seen. Liberal premiums, discounts and Universal Coupons given. Address:

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, FLORAL PARK, N. Y.

POST CARDS

W. C. T. U. POST CARDS—assorted. Advertised and sold at National Convention. Frances Willard, white ribbon and W. C. T. U. invitation. Send 2 cents for samples. Address, Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, O.

AMONG THE WORKERS

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels of Philadelphia, Pa., recently finished one of the most successful campaigns ever held in Northumberland county. The prayers of our good women followed her from place to place and the membership was almost doubled. Over 200 new members were added to seven unions; all expenses were met and a generous balance remained in the county treasury. Mrs. S. C. Wilson assisted at two parlor meetings.

A series of health lectures by Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel, of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium, under the auspices of the Woman's Club of Jacksonville, Fla., has been the means of helping many women to solve present health problems and adopt preventive measures for the future. The subjects treated covered a wide range of thought and practical demonstrations were given at the close of each lecture. The excellent temperance work done by the young people of Meridian College, Meridian, Miss., was in the course of her travels in the South, brought to Dr. Geisel's notice. Of an evening meeting held by them she writes as follows: "There were ten minute speeches by students from some seven different states. They took 390 total abstinence pledges and passed the white ribbons until the place looked as if struck by a snow-storm."

Under the auspices of the Garfield W. C. T. U. of Chicago, the Home and Foreign Missionary societies and the two Sunday schools of the Garfield Boulevard M. E. church, a most interesting co-operative entertainment was given on the evening of February 1. The participants were the children of the Sunday schools. The program, consisting of dialogues, exercises and songs, was wholly of a temperance-missionary character. As the children, carrying flags and pennants, marched down the aisles of the church, an orchestra of young men played a processional. A chorus of fifty children sang, to the accompaniment of drum beats and the waving of flags, "We are temperance boys and girls." Uncle Sam, the Goddess of Liberty, Wisdom, our temperance missionaries and guests from all the countries of the world, were greeted during the evening. The church was beautifully decorated with 415 white ribbon recruit pennants, each one bearing the name of a recruit; five large satin banners of the Garfield W. C. T. U., the flags of all nations, and a string of red hearts, on which were the names of "Mother's Jewels," the latter contributed by the Home Missionary society. The proceeds, which were generous, will be used to supply the members of the Sunday school with *The Young Crusader* and the children's missionary magazines.

MINNESOTA MOVES FORWARD

Special Correspondence

Minnesota white ribboners were never more alive than they are today. All along the line the unions are doing things. Several have started rest-rooms and are carrying them on successfully, and reports to the state paper invariably announce a gain in membership. A report from Redwood Falls says, "The women are working heroically to keep the saloons out," and, praise the Lord, in their January election they did keep them out. Unions all over the state are now preparing for the spring municipal elections. Personal work is being done, lectures are being delivered, programs given and several of the unions are mailing temperance literature direct to the voters.

Two Hundred New Members

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell worked in the state during a part of October and November and Miss Effie McLaird has been in the field most of the time since the last state convention. Both did most excellent work, securing about 200 active members and fifty honoraries, and organizing several new unions. Work is being carried on in St. Paul largely by the house-to-house canvass method, Misses Eva Jones and Lucy Uhl putting their time, energy and means into the effort. Several new unions have been organized there and weak ones strengthened.

Minneapolis continues to have most beneficial district meetings. One of its best was held in December when Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham, Miss Annie Robbins, Miss Mary E. Barbour and Mrs. C. B. Forbes were present and gave addresses. Mrs. Graham emphasized the importance of department work, and Miss Robbins spoke on the necessity of our co-operating heartily in the plans of our National superintendent of Legislation.

Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., is doing splendid work in the state, attracting good audiences and winning new members, and Miss Edna Rowan, National secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, is to be with us all of February. L. T. L. work in Minnesota needs strengthening and we hope for great results from Miss Rowan's presence among us.

On account of the long illness and death of her brother, President Hendrix has done her work mostly through correspondence and helping unions to arrange programs through the exchange bureau. She is this month visiting unions and speaking in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Club Women Will Co-operate

The resolution asserting that "we will use all proper means to have men elected to our next Legislature who will pledge themselves to work for the passage of a bill for the submission to the people of the state of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor in the state" was passed at several church conferences and Sunday school, county, and district conventions. At the annual meeting of the State Federation of Clubs, a resolution recommended by the W. C. T. U. was passed, asking each club to have two temperance programs during the year. They also asked for two articles from us for their state official organ, one on scientific temperance instruction and the other on social hygiene. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis has furnished one on the former subject for the January issue and Miss Hendrix will treat the latter topic in the March issue.

Minneapolis is also waking up along purity lines. A vice commission appointed over a year ago at the cleaning up of the red-light district, has just recently made its report, which is in book form and comprises 134 pages. This commission has worked earnestly and conscientiously and its recommendation is that the only solution of social vice is prohibition and enforcement of law. Under no condition would they recommend segregation, or regulation. Minneapolis also has a lady on the police force whose principal business is to look after the girls.

Montana Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting and Institute

The February mid-year executive committee meeting of the Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Townsend. The committee was entertained by the W. C. T. U. of the town at the splendid temperance hotel—The Commercial—where the official board also met. All the officers were present.

Much important business was transacted. The dates of the Montana state convention were set for October 9-11, subject to change by the hostess union, Stevensville. The time is placed thus late to enable Montana members who are planning to attend the National Convention to go directly from Stevensville to Portland, saving the expense of a trip home, and also to make it easier to secure a National speaker at the Convention.

Mrs. Henry Fenske having resigned as state superintendent of Red Letter Days, on account of absence from the state, Mrs. Ralph Dougherty of Victor was appointed in her place; Mrs. J. A. Grant of Deer Lodge was made superintendent of Franchise, a new department; and Mrs. Nutting of Laurel, superintendent of Press work. Mrs. M. W. Alderson was appointed reporter for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Fifteen dollars was voted for the high school essay contest and $10 for the grammar school contest, Mrs. Hoag donating the first named.

Mrs. W. E. Currah of Butte was appointed chairman of the Program Committee and of Convention Literature Committee; Mrs. Wilder Nutting, of Committee on Rates; and Mrs. R. J. Cunningham, of Committee on Resolutions.

Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag was appointed chairman of a committee, which was instructed, by personal conference and correspondence with representatives of various denominations, to see if selections approved by all could not be made from the Bible for use in the public schools of Montana.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Conway, of Dillon, the managing editor of the Montana Edition, was instructed to ask the local unions, through the paper, to request the churches to take up a stamp collection for the W. C. T. U., on the Sunday preceding July Fourth, it being declared logical that a stamp tax for temperance should partially offset the Government revenue tax on liquor.

State publications were ordered sent to life members of the organization, and a copy of the Annual Report and Temperance Laws, to the president of each new union.

The Montana Edition was reported as having, with its exchange list, over 1,000 subscribers, and a vote of appreciation of the courtesies and interest of the managing editor and Mrs. Kemp, circulation manager, of THE UNION SIGNAL, was passed.

It was also voted to ask space on the program of the State Teachers' Association annual meeting for a fifteen minute address on "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Schools."

The hospitality extended to the members of the executive committee was most cordial and generous, everything possible for the comfort and pleasure of the ladies being done. An evening entertainment of songs, recitations and temperance exercises had been prepared in their honor and at its close they were entertained by the Yeomen's Lodge of the place.

The members of the official board voted to accept, if possible, the invitation of Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag to hold another meeting, in the early summer, at her home in Cascade. Open-handed and open-hearted hospitality would be extended by both Mrs. Hoag and her noble husband, who, like his wife, delights in doing little acts of kindness which scatter blessings along the way and finds his happiness in furthering temperance and other good causes. The Montana W. C. T. U. has no more loyal friend than Mr. C. E. Hoag. He is enshrined in the hearts of the members who know him.

The Townsend institute, held in the M. E. church, was a most successful one. Mrs. Wilder Nutting presided and Mrs. M. W. Alderson acted as secretary. There were papers on "Evangelism" by Rev. A. B. Hoag; "Scientific Temperance Instruction" by Mrs. E. G. Clinch; "Flower Mission" by Mrs. V. P. Walker; "Law Enforcement" by Mrs. Alderson; "Christian Citizenship" by Mrs. W. E. Currah; "Our Responsibility as Mothers" by Mrs. Julia Ada Jones; "Organization" by Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson. All the papers were discussed and secured for other state institutes.

The evening's program was given by the state officers with the exception of Rev. Hoag, who left in the afternoon to preach in Cascade, Sunday. Mrs. Cunningham read the scriptures and led in prayer; Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Nutting conducted the Frances E. Willard memorial hour; Mrs. Currah recited "The Modern Belshazzar" and gave a talk to the young people; Mrs. Hutchinson gave some recitations and Mrs. Alderson, "A Plea for Membership." The members of the Alice Barnes union of Townsend served a most dainty luncheon in the church, the pastor and his wife and Mrs. Collier, an invalid in a wheel chair, being guests with the W. C. T. U. members and friends. The local union nearly doubled its membership; an L. T. L. was formed; eight copies of *The Young Crusader* were subscribed for the L. T. L. members by the union and a collection was taken which more than guaranteed a contribution to the Willard Memorial Fund.

Most cordial thanks were extended to the Alice Barnes union by those attending the institute, and a letter of sympathy was sent to Mrs. Anna A. Walker, who was detained at home at the bedside of a dying brother.

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TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

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TEXAS PROHIBITION TACTICS—ITS ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN PLAN

A W. C. T. U. in every village and hamlet of the "Lone Star State" is the plan the Texas white ribboners are pushing. Organizers have been engaged for February, March, April, and May, with a view to securing a union in each county of the entire state, located, preferably, at the county seat. It is the expectation that these new unions will organize either circles or unions in each precinct, and where a precinct is thinly settled, secure names as members of the central union, so that when an order is sent out from the state to the district, it goes from the district into the county, and from the county to the precinct, thus enabling the W. C. T. U. to quickly and thoroughly reach every foot of the state on short notice and with little expense.

The territory will be covered by Mrs. May Woods of Missouri, Miss O'Daniel of Tennessee, Miss May Russell of Mississippi, Mrs. Bell of Texas, Mrs. Maude L. Greene, Miss Harriet L. Henderson and Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis.

Union Signal and L. T. L. Pushed

At the Milwaukee Convention, Texas pledged fifty new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and the first week in March is to be devoted to securing new subscriptions. The state president has planned to give her month's salary to redeem the pledge. She has also offered fifty dollars in gold to the teacher who prepares the best paper during the year on narcotics and their effect upon the human system. The announcement was made at the meeting of the Texas State Teachers' Association.

"HEALTH DAY" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

In response to a request from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Governor Bass and council appointed February 9 as "Health Day" for New Hampshire. From the time this action was taken, up to the arrival of the date itself, our state superintendent of Health, Dr. Ellen A. Wallace, in a series of valuable contributions to the press regarding its importance and its object, kept the subject before the people. The *Manchester Union*, which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the state, on February 9 gave ten columns of space to valuable articles written by specialists in various parts of the country on very practical topics such as, "Care of Babies," "Rights of the Child," "The Boy and the Cigaret," "Tuberculosis Preventable," "Mental Hygiene," "Insanity Preventable," and others. These articles were all written for the occasion at the request of Dr. Wallace, who herself prepared a very interesting one on "What the W. C. T. U. Department of Health Has Done, and Is Doing, to Educate the Public in Regard to This Vital Subject." The general observance of the day in the public schools of the state, with practical talks to the pupils from physicians, nurses and teachers, and the distribution of a large amount of literature, was very gratifying to the W. C. T. U. and especially so to our earnest, devoted state superintendent.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St. Chicago

The woman who can go to the polls and cast her ballot against the saloon finds it a far simpler and pleasanter task, and one requiring much less time, than the arduous task of ministering in her own home or in some other home or in some slum abode called a home, even for a day, to some degenerate victim of the saloon.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

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Potatoes	$205,000,000
Sugar and Molasses	$295,000,000
Public Education	$310,000,000
Flour	$435,000,000
Boots and Shoes	$435,000,000
Woolens and Worsteds	$460,000,000
Cotton Goods	$650,000,000
Iron and Steel	$1,000,000,000
Meat	$1,500,000,000
Intoxicating Liquors	$1,750,000,000

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W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Literature and Supplies

FOR PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

Life Sketch of Neal Dow—first of this country's prohibition campaigners—by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price 3 cents each; per 50, 60 cents; per 100, $1.00.

The Union Signal of February 22, special number, containing a wealth of material for Rally Day programs and for general prohibition campaigning. For price see Circulation Department, page 16.

Any and all of the literature and supplies appropriate to UNION SIGNAL DAY is also eminently suited to Rally Day, for our National President and Editor-in-Chief not only represents the pioneer prohibition state, but is today the greatest living prohibition campaigner.

TWO PROHIBITION STORIES

Who Killed Joe's Baby? by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, well known as the author of "In His Steps," etc. It is sure to make votes for prohibition wherever circulated. Price 10 cents per copy; $1.00 per dozen.

Who Was to Blame? by Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife"). Also a thought awakener and prohibition vote maker. Price 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per dozen.

POSTERS

We keep adding to our list of posters. Telling campaign speakers all of them. Keep them before the public eye. Price, 5 cents each.

PROHIBITION BLOTTERS

For office and high school use, envelope size, in three colors—red, blue and yellow. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

PAPER NA NS

Heavy cre in two designs—one, white and gold, the other, white with dainty pink border. Both have the W. C. T. U. monogram printed in gold in one corner. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100 75 cents.

SEALS

The W. C. T. U. monogram in silver and trailing arbutus in colors. Printed on highly glazed white paper and put up in packages of twenty-five. Price, 10 cents per package.

REST COTTAGE POST CARDS

tinted and in sepia. Price, per dozen, 15 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.
Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

"Prohibition is the best asset our state has," said Governor Stubbs before the business men of St. Louis.

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The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.
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Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

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Three Cheers For The White Ribbon Is one of the many good songs in my new book, Beautiful in Song. 25 cents a copy. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Del.

VIRGINIA'S SPLENDID INSTITUTE

Special Correspondence

A notable gathering of people participated in the state institute of the Virginia W. C. T. U., held February 15-16, at Broad Street Methodist church, Richmond. The able address on "Prohibition in Maine," given by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens in the House of Delegates in the Capitol Building, on the evening of February 15, has already been chronicled in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, as has also the reception given by Governor and Mrs. Mann at the Executive Mansion, in honor of the W. C. T. U. and the National General Officers, of whom our own state president is one.

There were representatives at the institute from three countries, six states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and from twenty-eight local unions of Virginia. The morning was largely given to words of greeting from pastors of the various denominations in the city and to introductions of visitors of note.

Addresses of welcome were given by Rev. Frank Wells, pastor of the Broad Street M. E. Church, and by Dr. Russell Cecil, Dr. W. J. Young, Dr. James Morris, Rev. Geo. Culbertson, and Rev. Samuel Templeman, all prominent in their various denominations. Other ministers who were later introduced and extended warm greetings were Rev. Ernest Stevens, Rev. D. T. Merritt, and Rev. R. T. Waterfield, of well known Methodist congregations in the city; Dr. Porter, Rev. B. Lacy Hoge, and Dr. Samuel S. Lambeth, editor of the *Richmond Advocate*, organ of the Baltimore and Virginia Methodist Conference. Rev. J. W. McAlister, general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, represented that organization. Adjutant Wiggins of the Salvation Army of Richmond and Mr. W. M. Bickers for the honorary members of the W. C. T. U., also brought cordial greetings.

Other guests introduced were Mlle. Merle d'Aubigne, founder of the white ribbon work in France; Mrs. Greaves of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U.; Mrs Emma S. Shelton, president of District of Columbia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Williams, also of Washington, and workers from various states and sections.

The National General Officers, by their wise counsel and helpful suggestions, filled our hearts with pride and gratitude that such leaders are ours.

At the close of a talk on the organization and its general plans, Mrs. Stevens was presented by the Henrico-Hanover unions, which include the capital city, with a gorgeous bouquet of fragrant pink roses.

Closest attention was given when Miss Gordon presented the Willard Memorial Fund, its history and uses, and the collection taken showed that her words had touched the hearts of the audience. Following her address to the young people in the afternoon, Miss Gordon was presented with a bunch of white carnations by the Chesterfield Loyal Temperance Legion, which had indeed enjoyed every word from the World's W. C. T. U. Secretary. In their graceful acceptance of these offerings of love, the National Officers declared that they would treasure their gifts for the night, and on the morrow would lay them at the foot of the Willard Statue on the occasion of the memorial exercises February 17 in the National Capitol.

The account of the institute would not be complete without mention of our own splendid state officers, Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, who presided with such grace and skill, Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, recording secretary, whose welcome for the state was most charming, and Mrs. Effie B. Clement, the efficient treasurer, whose talk on finances was an inspiration.

We feel that through our institute the cause of temperance in the "Old Dominion" state has taken a great stride forward.

MRS. BOOLE SPEAKS IN RHODE ISLAND

Special Correspondence

Rhode Island has welcomed and thoroughly enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph.D., president of the New York W. C. T. U., who on the afternoon of February 16, by invitation of the state union, addressed a large and representative gathering of club women, mission workers and leaders in the various organizations of the state and city, at the Mathewson Street M. E. church, Providence. Immediately preceding the lecture, Mrs. Livingston gave a luncheon for Mrs. Boole at her home, 5 East St.

That the speaker from the beginning entirely captivated her audience was evidenced by the attention with which her utterances were received.

prayer. Mrs. Livingston spoke of the State President Livingston presided, and Honorary President Barney led in significance of February 17, a day sacred to all white ribboners as commemorating the home-going of Miss Willard, "one of the greatest pioneers in the warfare against the liquor traffic." She then introduced Mrs. Boole as a co-worker and friend of the great temperance reformer. Mrs. Boole's subject was "The Human Factor." She contended that it is "the vital factor in the moral and economic problems of the day," declared against the saloon as a contributing factor in the many evils under which society is struggling, and pronounced it today a preventable source of a large part of the crime, poverty and social immorality of society.

Rarely have the people of Providence been permitted to listen to so complete and convincing an arraignment of the liquor traffic, and judging from the comments made at the close of the lecture, seed was sown that is destined to bear fruit in the present-day reform work.

Vocal solos were delightfully rendered by Miss Katherine Doolittle, Mrs. Leonard Robinson accompanying her on the piano.

Following the address tea was served to the large audience present, and a reception was tendered to Mrs. Boole.

New Temperance Song Book

Have you tried our new book, "TEMPERANCE SONG BANNER"? By Emmet G. Coleman

If not, send for sample copy at once. You'll like it. Sample, prepaid, 35c.

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MessagePostCards

OUR MESSAGE POST CARDS FOR 1912 surpass anything we have ever issued before, our new W. C. T. U. Cards and those designed for Easter, being most attractive. Price, 25c per dozen; $1.25 per 100, postpaid.

FLOWER MISSION CARDS—We have also issued a series of F. M. Cards, 1½x5 inches in size, having Scripture Texts with floral designs which will be most acceptable to our F. M. Dept. and White Ribboners generally. Price, 15c per dozen; 75c per 100, postpaid.

OUR NOVELTIES, consisting of Letters, Folders and Booklets for Easter, Birthday and other occasions, make dainty and inexpensive gifts. Send for Catalogue to

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IOWA'S ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

While Iowa white ribboners are diligently pressing forward their different lines of work, their special service is at present centered upon securing the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. They know they are fighting strong and vigilant foes, but their courage and certainty of victory never falter. "Since God is for us who can prevail against us?"

Through W. C. T. U. influence, numbers of churches have instructed their pastors to write to their senator and representative in Congress, asking them to use their vote and influence in favor of this bill. Hon. A. B. Cummins returns courteous but non-committal answers, while Hon. Haugen writes with encouragement. Right here let it be noted by our women that efforts are being made to unseat him and to elect a man who is opposed to woman suffrage and to prohibition.

Saloons are being closed in various parts of the state. Ottumwa, the largest dry city in the state, is fighting hard to keep out the octopus.

The saloons in Elkader, the county seat of Clayton county, are all closed but one. That one pays $2,500 each year for the legal right to carry on its destructive business in the community.

WHITE RIBBON NEWS FROM IDAHO

The W. C. T. U. county executive committee meeting was held February 9 in the Christian church of Caldwell, Mrs. M. E. Hawkes, the county president, presiding. There are eleven unions in the county, six of which had representatives at the meeting.

Reports showed much activity on the part of the white ribboners, and these, with discussions, occupied the morning hours.

Parma and Payette each reported city fountains to be installed. At the latter place, the city council has agreed to furnish the water and the contract for the fountain has been let.

At the noon hour a hot luncheon was served by a committee from the church. This made cheer within, despite the gloomy weather without.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Chipp, state president, and Idaho's delegate to the National Convention at Milwaukee, gave a very realistic word picture of that occasion, which held the closest attention of the audience. The L. T. L. children organized by Mrs. Hawkes appeared near the close of the afternoon session, and gave a demonstration of the work. It was a pleasure to hear their songs given with childish vim. They, too, had reports of their organizations, and Rev. Case, the minister of the city, gave them a short impressive talk. God hasten the day when there are L. T. L.'s all over the county and state.

The state executive committee meeting will be held in March in Payette, definite date to be announced later. Many unions are preparing to hold memorial meetings.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

WE LOVED HER

The news of the homegoing of Mrs. Jennie Rhoads of Northern California, state superintendent of Circulation of National Official Papers, brought a sense of personal loss to the workers in the Circulation Department of THE UNION SIGNAL. "She was always so accurate;" "Her letters were so cheery, how we will miss them;" "THE UNION SIGNAL has lost one of its best friends," were some of the tributes from those who had learned to love Mrs. Rhoads through correspondence.

OUR RED LETTER DAY

Did you observe UNION SIGNAL Day, March 1? Possibly your union holds its meeting a little later. Of course you will give at least one meeting in the year to the consideration of your very own paper. Be sure to write us all the nice things about your UNION SIGNAL Day meeting.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Continued from February 15)

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

Announce a "subscription shower." Distribute envelopes marked "Drops for the Shower," and ask that names and addresses of subscribers and the money be carefully sealed in the envelope. Pass small umbrellas through the audience to receive the drops.

Unite your work for *The Young Crusader* on some special line. At one time see that the paper goes to each public and Sunday school teacher; again try to have it sent to every boy between the ages of eight and sixteen, etc.

Recommend the value of a house to house canvass for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* as the best possible work in a local option campaign. You can enter many a home with a paper for the children where the doors would be closed to older workers. When you find a child who desires *The Crusader* and promises to read it but cannot subscribe, take the name and address. You will find many who wish to help in the campaign and are glad to contribute money to pay for such subscriptions.

When you hold a public meeting send from the collection a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL to the pastor of the church where the meeting was held, or to the one making the leading address. If there are children in the home, include also a copy of *The Young Crusader*.

Prompt renewals of subscriptions are of equal importance with the securing of new ones. Ample notice, persistently followed up, is the secret of success. Keep a record of the date of expiration of all subscriptions and call on or telephone each subscriber at least a month before the date of expiration, asking that you may be allowed the pleasure of forwarding the renewal.

One state superintendent has a list of all the subscribers in her state. When a subscription nears expiration she sends a letter with this personal request: "Dear Sister:—I see by my list that your subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL expires..... Will you please renew at once? The state officers ask that all subscriptions be credited to me." This plan has brought splendid results. It can be adapted for district, county and local unions. Keep before you the ideal: Every white-ribboner a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL, and *The Young Crusader* in every home where there are children.

"Hold and Gain."

A SPECIALIST

"Is there anything you can do better than any one else?"

"Yes," replied the small boy. "I can read my own writing."—*Tid-Bits*

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

(Continued from Page Six)

on errands. Even the clothes flapping on the lines told of the presence of children in the humble homes, and Mrs. Lenox sighed as she thought of the ill smelling saloon she had passed after she left the car.

Then her brother's factory loomed up before her, its great doors open for the crowd of workmen who were swarming in like bees to their hive. She had been much interested in watching the faces in the car, some of them sodden and indifferent, others alert and thoughtful—men who took pride in doing their work and in doing it well. The fancy seized her to see more of these toilers whose labors meant so much to themselves, their families and society at large, and she also went in at the great door and as they surged by, stood in the entrance to her brother's office, a pleasant smile on her lips for those who turned to see the unusual sight of a lady in the building. Pat Ryan was one of the last of these and he doffed his old cap respectfully. "Bless the swate face av ye, ma'am. It's good for sore eyes to see it," he said with true Irish effusion, but with more than usual sincerity. Pat had been doing his best, though his best was not all that could be desired, to keep out of Fogerty's saloon, and he was quite sober this morning of pay-day.

"Stole a march on me did you, Hattie? I wondered where you were flitting to in the early morning," said Mr. Russell's voice as the last man passed in.

"I wanted to see your workmen off duty, Henry. There are some fine faces among them—the ideal working man, with brain behind his brawn."

"Yes, there are men whom I would trust in the dark with every dollar I've got, so great is my confidence in them," assented Mr. Russell cordially. "You should see them get their pay envelopes. It does my heart good to see the light on some of the faces."

Mrs. Lenox looked at her brother with an appreciative smile, then a happy thought flashed into her mind. "I'll be here, Henry, and I am very glad you mentioned it. How many workmen have you?"

"Five hundred, all told, and they are pretty sure to be on hand on pay-day."

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The Outlook Encouraging

Letters which come to our desk (or rather desks, because the publishers are in a very real sense "we") tell of wide interest throughout white ribbon ranks in this new venture of Mother National into the publishers' field. They tell, also in most tangible and practical fashion of the active co-operation of W. C. T. U. workers, official and unofficial. You will all rejoice to know that the business steadily increases, and that results will prove the wisdom of the important step taken when the National W. C. T. U. went into the publishing business. While not primarily a money-making concern—a fact which should be emphasized—the National W. C. T. U. publishing house expects to be a "lifter" rather than a "leaner" financially as well as socially and morally.

Again—the Sample Leaflet

The sample leaflet subscription plan, is, we believe, going to aid not a little in bringing about a larger distribution of literature, especially of campaign leaflets. Orders for the monthly budget reach us accompanied by commendatory words for "this most excellent plan." It will be especially acceptable to state and local superintendents of Literature—for who more than they want to know what new leaflets are being brought out? And seeing the advantages of the plan they will, *as* Literature superintendents, commend it to state and local superintendents of *every* department.

Send the Preacher

If the local superintendent of Literature does not receive the monthly package, the union should itself send one dollar and secure the same. The most important part of temperance work is educating public sentiment—*all* our departments exist for that—and there is no such effective teacher and preacher today as the printed word. How shall the people believe in prohibition unless they know the facts? And how shall they know without a preacher? And how shall they get the preaching except it be sent? We can't all be campaign speakers, but each one of us can preach the prohibition word to large audiences by just quietly circulating temperance literature.

Posters and Other Supplies

We have ready a good list of posters, some brand new, some revised, all of them eloquent talkers for prohibition. Wherever a campaign is on, or going to be on, this year, unions will need a large supply.

The Prohibition blotters are for use in office or high school; envelope size, three subjects—"In Prohibition Maine"; "Be Strong"; "Cut it Out." Blotters suitable for the lower school grades will be ready soon.

We are glad to say that orders are coming in fast for W. C. T. U. napkins. They are evidently filling a "long felt want." White ribboners are delighted with them.

The seals, too, are finding favor. They speak for themselves and for our blessed organization wherever they go. Try them on your stationery.

For all prices see page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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LLEWSAC LODGE

A place to rest a moment,
To draw a long, long breath,
Before the onward movement
That takes the hill's next crest.

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

The Weave Room at the Lodge

Llewsac Lodge, though situated at Bedford, Mass., fifteen miles from Boston, is yet a part of that wonderful work of which Massachusetts white ribboners are so justly proud, the Frances E. Willard Settlement of Boston, of which Miss Caroline M. Caswell was and is the inspiration and head.

The Lodge is two miles out of Bedford and perhaps twice as far from historic Lexington, and aims to be, not only a vacation home for young girls during the summer months, but an all-the-year-home for women between the ages of forty and sixty, who are without means of support, —an industrial center where such can earn a living.

From its incipiency the Frances E. Willard Settlement has always maintained a home for young women in connection with its other work; a home open only to working girls of good character, earning the small sum of five dollars a week or less. During the many years of the Settlement's life numberless applications to enter this home have been made by women who could no longer be called young and yet were not old enough to obtain entrance to any Old Ladies' Home. These were intelligent American women, without resources, through no fault of their own, who could not become objects of charity. Many of them had spent their early years in the care of a family of younger brothers or sisters, or an aged parent; others were pushed out of positions where they earned their bread by those younger or better fitted to meet the demands of our day. All needed a helping hand and a place from which to make a fresh start.

The need of these applicants appealed to the generous heart of Miss Caswell that had already gone out to the young girl and child, and a great longing to

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Massachusetts' Housewarming—The Bible and Wine—Alcohol a Foe to Efficiency—The Canteen from a Soldier's Standpoint—Trained Nurses and Alcohol—Senator Luke Lea on Interstate Liquor Legislation.

"The Many-Windowed and Spacious Lodge"

found an industrial center where such women might find means of support took possession of her. In November of 1909, under circumstances that looked like the direct guidance of God, the Settlement took over the Bedford property now called Llewsac Lodge, trusting that He who had made possible the first payment on the estate would see that the whole of the indebtedness was met. In March of 1910, the house was entered by Mrs. Myra L. Higgins—the devoted matron and head worker of the new home—and a few helpers. In May of the same year, it was first opened to the public.

The Lodge is a twenty-roomed house originally built for a gentleman's private residence. Within, it is high-ceiled, many-windowed and spacious; without, by its proportions and beauty, it commands immediate attention. It sets on an eminence and is approached through an avenue lined with trees and shrubs, a veritable pathway for the fairies when dressed in the tender greens of spring or the variegated hues of autumn. Like a city set on a hill it cannot be hid—except when the trees are in full leaf—and dominates the landscape for a long distance making, with its many-eyed cupola, bay windows, fluttering awnings, balcony and verandas, a brave sight in the daytime; and with its beckening lights, a welcome one at night.

Beyond the house is Harvey Cottage, on the first floor of which are situated the laundry and weave-room, the latter now sending out beautiful work under the superintendence of Miss Louise M. Cutler. The upper floor is divided into seven small rooms which are utilized in summer. The spacious barn is the home of our three horses, four cows, and, during this cold weather, five sheep. Next to it stands the farmer's cottage and further down the dale, in the midst of the small fruit, the three-roomed cottage where the canning is done in a big, clean kitchen under the care of the neatest of housewives, Mrs. Mary Dawes. In this neighborhood are the grain house, the spring, the windmill and the ample chicken-houses. At present there are about four hundred hens, and this branch of the work is in charge of Miss Annie J. Ross.

The whole estate covers about one hundred twenty-seven acres of land, partly wooded. There are orchards, grape vines, and a beautiful grove where hammocks and swings are hung in summer and benches are placed for those who love to wander and ponder among the trees. There is also a cranberry bog that very soon will furnish work for our women and a big hope is cherished that some day we shall be rich enough to own a hot-house and add flower culture to our industries. As it is, cold frames provide us with early violets for sale and our posy-loving matron keeps the place fragrant and beautiful from the time the tulips show their heads until autumn totally disappears. We had roses in bloom out of doors this year after the heavy frosts had come.

Llewsac is only in its beginning; yet much has been accomplished. Vegetables, eggs, chickens, canned fruit, and every sort of lovely thing that looms turn out are already for sale; the cranberry bog is on the way to usefulness; the bee industry is begun and soap-making also, with cold creams, extracts and cooky-making soon to follow. It is only a matter of time and money when the plant will be self-supporting and a means of support for many. It already extends a friendly hand to many varieties of women; not only to those seeking employment, but to those recovering from illness and needing a quiet spot in which to recruit; to teachers who must spend the vacation or week's end where nerves will get rested; to burdened mothers who must run away from their cares for awhile.

To these and many others Llewsac furnishes simply

A place to rest moment,
To draw a long, long breath,
Before the onward movement
That takes the hill's next crest.

To still others it means a living and a home. A number of women are now waiting until money for the building of a new dormitory makes their residence there possible. There is abundance of space, of God's fresh air, of opportunity to introduce new activities, new industries, and as the way opens and means are provided, these will be attempted.

Llewsac is not a charity. It offers self-respecting women entering middle life—or just beyond it—who have reached the end of their resources and are meeting the trying years of worn bodies and nerves—self-support and a home. We know of no other work with just this object in view. It is a home with a home atmosphere and a family altar around which all gather nightly in the parlors at seven o'clock to meet God in prayer, to listen to the reading of His word and to join in sacred song.

Llewsac Lodge is not a venture. It is a fact—a God-appointed task. And since it is such, the end is assured. He who has begun the good work will perform it. His daughters confidently look to Him to do it.

Chicken Houses, Accommodating Over 400 Hens

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT NATION'S CAPITAL FROM SALOON—REPRESENTATIVE WEBB'S ABLE ARGUMENT—ARRIVAL OF DELEGATION OF STRIKERS—KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL BOOMED—MANY LOBBYISTS WORKING AGAINST MEASURE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This week hearing has followed hearing, and day after day, we have gone from one to the other. Seldom has the question of temperance received as much earnest attention on the part of committees of Congress as at the present time. For years the temperance forces of the District of Columbia have been urging Congress to pass laws which would remove entirely, or at least reduce, the number of saloons now existing in the capital city of the nation. Over five hundred licenses are granted annually by the excise board. Bill after bill has been introduced at the different sessions of Congress and hearings upon them have been held, but up to this time the license laws in the District which were passed nineteen years ago are still in force, and while state after state has been granted some form of prohibitory law, under which 45,000,000 people in the United States are now living, the city of Washington has stood still; indeed, has retrograded.

Early in this session, Senator Works of Los Angeles introduced in the Senate a bill to reduce to one hundred, by November 1, 1915, the number of barrooms other than hotels in this city, and Senator Jones of Seattle, in May last, introduced a very comprehensive measure, which, if enacted into law, would virtually mean prohibition for the District. Hearings are being held before a subcommittee of the Senate District of Columbia committee, Senator Jones, chairman. Senator Works, who has been present at each hearing, is also a member of this sub-committee, and both he and the chairman have expressed themselves very clearly as to their views concerning conditions in this city. At the very outset of the hearings, Senator Works, with peculiar emphasis, said, "I would be glad to see all the saloons banished from Washington—the conditions here now are a disgrace to the whole nation." Somewhat later Senator Jones remarked, "I, too, would like to see all the saloons in Washington banished, but if we cannot do that, we want the best conditions and the best law we can get." Senator Works had prepared a map indicating the number of saloons now in existence. He pointed out the black spots showing that on Pennsylvania avenue, between the Capitol and the White House—a distance of one mile—there are fifty saloons, and in one square there is one continuous black line representing eight saloons. "Do you wonder that I said it was an outrage and a disgrace to the entire nation?" asked Senator Works. Five days of this week have been given to these hearings, two for the temperance people, and three for the other side. The most telling speeches were made by two colored men, one a minister of the Gospel, the other a physician, each pleading out of their heart's experience for the protection of their people.

Representative Webb's Able Argument

Further hearings on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill have been had before the House and Senate committees. On Wednesday before the sub-committee, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, in a two hours' argument, tried to demolish the position of the advocates of this legislation. In a very few moments, however, Representative Webb of North Carolina showed most conclusively that Mr. Bartholdt's argument, being far-fetched and delusive, was not calculated to cause alarm on the part of the temperance faction. This morning, Saturday, March 2, the Senate sub-committee met to hear an attorney for the liquor interests, who claimed that he would show beyond a doubt the unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation, but after several dates for his appearance having been set by the committees, he again failed to appear. Two wine growers from California were heard, and there being no other of our opponents ready to speak, Representative Webb presented a very able argument, showing not only the constitutionality of these bills, but the power which rests in Congress to deal with intoxicating liquors. Next week, hearings will be continued before the House committee, and on Saturday, will occur the closing hearing before the Senate committee. We are expecting eminent lawyers from Oklahoma, Idaho, North Dakota, Kansas, Georgia, and several other states, to present our side of the question.

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon reached Washington last evening, having come from Portland, Maine, to be present at these later hearings. They were in attendance this morning, and will remain a week or longer, as the case may warrant.

Arrival of Delegation of Strikers

Washington receives many delegations, but there came last night at midnight such an one as has seldom if ever been equaled in this city. It was composed of men and women and little children, strikers from the textile works at Lawrence, Massachusetts, who have come to place their grievances before a Congressional committee. A vast crowd had assembled to bid them welcome, as the train rolled in to the Union station, and although it was past midnight, cheers and shouts of welcome greeted the weary travelers as they alighted from the train. In ranks they marched past the dear old Capitol, standing so white and strong in the moonlight. Some one started a song, which was taken up by many voices, and as they went on up the avenue, the song rose and swelled, keeping time to the sound of the marching feet. Today they are before the committee telling the story of hardship and of privation, and we hope, as the committee listen, the right may prevail, and a brighter future await them.

Kenyon-Sheppard Bill Boomed

Tuesday evening last, Representative Webb of North Carolina and Senator Kenyon of Iowa addressed a large audience at a meeting held under the auspices of the District Anti-Saloon League, and more eloquent and telling speeches have seldom been heard in this city. Our hearts were cheered and encouraged as these men—one representing the United States Senate, and the other the House of Representatives—declared for the passage of bills which mean so much for the dry territory in our blessed country.

Senator Kenyon, who is a new man in Washington, said he had recently received a letter from a warm personal friend in Iowa, chiding him rather severely for espousing in so open a manner, the unpopular cause of temperance, saying, "Don't you know by your act you are cutting short your term as a public man?" and the Senator, drawing himself up to his full height, declared with no uncertain sound: "If espousing the unpopular cause of temperance means a short public life, then it must be a short one, for I stand for principle and right, and here I intend to stand." As he spoke we could but think of another man who, away back in the Sixteenth century, espoused an unpopular cause, and when facing the Diet of Worms declared, "Here I stand; God help me, I can do no other," his stand revolutionizing Europe, and giving the unchained Bible to the hungry world.

Many Lobbyists Working Against Measure

Representative Webb told his audience, that in the ten years he had been in Washington, he had never known so many lobbyists in the Capitol as are now working against this inter-state-liquor legislation. The committees have been swamped with telegrams and letters urging further delay, and, as a concession, the House committee has granted a longer period in which our opponents may be heard.

Miss Ellen Stone Speaks

On Sunday last, in Wesley Chapel, Miss Ellen M. Stone in the most graphic manner, spoke to an audience of 1,200 people, relating the story of her captivity. The bill to refund to the subscribers the $66,000 for Miss Stone's ransom, is still in the hands of the House Committee on Claims. A resolution urging the passage of the bill during this ses-

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MASSACHUSETTS' HOUSEWARMING

New State Headquarters Dedicated on Washington's Birthday

Special Correspondence

February twenty-second was a notable day with the white ribboners of Massachusetts. For years they have been haunted by the dream of permanent headquarters—a home from which their influence might radiate througbout the state, as it could not from the cramped quarters which were theirs at 14 Beacon Street. But the actualization of the dream has long been delayed. The faith of the women that they would really ever own a building was beginning to wane when in the spring of 1909, while their state president was upon the other side of the world, a legacy was left for the general work of the organization.

Tbe president of Suffolk county, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason—a born optimist—moved at the mid-year meeting that enough of the legacy be placed with amounts already in the bank to make the sum $5,000, and that the state union immediately set to work to raise enough money to purchase its own headquarters. Not two years have passed since that motion was made but so well has its spirit been carried out that the state is now the happy possessor of a beautiful home on Massachusetts Avenue.

The home is a large sixteen-roomed mansion, with spacious double parlors which are used as the main office. Back of these and running across the rear of the building is an extension which we call our Assembly Hall, and which quite justifies the dignified title. A raised platform which can seat fifteen or twenty people extends the entire width of the room, while one hundred can easily be accommodated in the Hall itself. It is also capable of overflowing into the main office. Upstairs is the private office of the president, a bright, sunny, spacious room. The rest of the house will be rented for the maintenance of the work until such time as it can be made, in very truth, a "white ribbon home," with all the name implies.

The house was open on Washington's Birthday from eleven to five. Fully five hundred people assembled and if the early morning had not been unpleasant we are sure that number would have been doubled. The dedicatory exercises were held at three o'clock, and the chairmen of the two most important committees, Mrs. Gleason and Mrs. Sawyer, presented the house to the state officers as representatives of the constituency. They responded with gracious words, and Mrs. Stevenson declared the home dedicated to the service of God through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, the chief guests of honor; by Mrs. Fessenden, who had been president of the state W. C. T. U. at the time the first effort to secure a home was made; by Mrs. Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., and by Dr. Louise C. Purington, Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, Miss Elma Grace Gowen, Miss Caroline Caswell and others. Choice vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Sara Hall Herrick, and Mr. David Read, the latter of the Boston-Maine automobile party, followed by fine piano selections by Miss Mabel Burns and Miss Venita Dudgeon. Refreshments were served and a fitting finale to the day came at Ford Hall in the evening in a reception tendered to our National General Officers, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, by Mr. J. B. Lewis, who organized and financed the Maine automobile party.

Altogether it was a great day for the white ribbon hosts of the "Old Bay State," and we are going forward with new faith and courage, sure that He who hath guided from the first will lead to final victory.

THE BIBLE AND WINE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

A great service has been done the cause of total abstinence by Mr. Ferrar Fenton, an eminent Oriental scholar of England, by his recent critical and careful translation of all the passages in the Bible which refer to wine or strong drink, and the publication of his work in a book called, "The Bible and Wine." Mr. Fenton says: "The records of Christian Scriptures more emphatically condemn intoxicants than the Moslem Koran, and Christians ought to be taught the fact." He says again: "Neither God's Word, nor tbe Word of God incarnate are in any way responsible for the indescribable evils which the theologians and the cburches have brought upon the human race by mistranslating and misinterpreting the words referring to tbe wine and its fruit in Holy Writ."

Before entering upon a review of Mr. Fenton's interpretation of the different words translated "wine" in the English Bible, it should be mentioned that the translators of the Bible in King James' time did not understand the Hebrew and Greek languages so well as do scholars of the present day, nor did they have in their possession tbe older and better manuscripts and versions which have been found since that time. Travel, too, in King James' reign was not common and the British people, not being a fruit-raising or a fruit-eating people, did not fully comprehend that the inhabitants of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea lived largely upon fruit. Hence the error of frequently translating the word "fruit" as "wine." This unfortunate translation and others akin to it have had much to do with the drunkenness of the English-speaking people, for the word of God has seemed to commend wine drinking, and Christ, Himself, has been made to appear as a manufacturer of intoxicating drink.

In this book, "The Bible and Wine," Mr. Fenton takes every verse of the Bible in which there is any reference to wine or strong drink, and shows that where wine is spoken of approvingly, it is either fruit that is meant, or the unfermented juice of the grape which was kept in different ways. For example, in Deuteronomy 12:17, the people are told not to *eat* the tithe of the corn and the "wine;" the sense shows that fruit is unmistakably intended. Again in Deuteronomy 33:28, Israel is to dwell in safety in a land of corn and "fruit." Any person who has lived in a grape or peach section of country knows how much of these fruits is consumed, and it is needless to say that fruit crops are as important as any other crop. It is not difficult for Americans to understand how desirable was the promised land of corn and fruit.

The prejudice of the translators in favor of wine may be seen in Judges 9:13, where the Vine is made to say: "Shall I leave my *wine* which cheereth God and man?" etc., where clearly "fruit" or "grapes" should be the word employed.

Again in Isaiah 65:8, "As the new wine is found in the cluster," "ripe juice" is manifestly what should be the rendering. Mr. Fenton says that with only a few exceptions the word *thirosh* refers to fruit, and where an intoxicating drink is indicated it is condemned. An example of the latter use of *thirosh* is Hosea 4:11, "Whoredom and wine and new wine take away the heart." These are coupled with the thought in verse 10, "Because they have left off to take heed to the Lord." Mr Fenton translates what is given as "new wine" by the word "liquor," making the whole verse read, "For whoredom and wine and liquor have seized upon all their hearts." He shows that the Hebrews did not always use a word in only one sense any more than English-speaking people do; consequently the context must help to supply the meaning. We say, "He has gone to get a drink," when we may mean water or whisky. So the same Hebrew word was used sometimes for the harmless, sometimes for the harmful. When such a word is always translated "wine" it makes the Bible appear inconsistent in approving in some places what is condemned elsewhere.

The Hebrew word *yain*, also translated "wine," Mr. Fenton says generally bears the meaning of the fruit of the vine, or its syrup, as articles of food, although used also of intoxicating wine. He says that grape juice boiled down to a thick syrup, or jam, was in common use among the ancients, and that this syrup, or jam, is frequently referred to in the original Hebrew where the English translators have said "wine." The Latin writer, Pliny, speaks of grape-juice in the form of a paste or treacle which was dissolved in water when wanted for drinking purposes. There was no tea, or coffee, or chocolate used by the Hebrews, or Greeks, or Latins, so this diluted grape-juice was the common drink of the people.

The defenders of liquor sometimes refer to the texts in the Old Testament which speak of offerings of "wine" to God with the sacrifices. Mr. Fenton contends that it was unlawful to use fermented wine in the worship of God, basing his contention upon the command to Aaron in Leviticus 10:9 where he and his sons forever were forbidden to drink wine, or strong drink, when going to offer sacrifices, on penalty of death. In Numbers 28:7 the authorized version says, "In the holy place shalt thou cause the strong wine to be poured unto the Lord for a drink offering." There is no word in the original signifying wine at all; it is simply "a liquid," "a fluid," and might be of milk, or oil, or water, so far as the original text signifies.

Some of the words translated "wine" and "strong drink" were drugs such as hashish and opium. These are always condemned.

Of the miracle at Cana of Galilee, Mr. Fenton says that the "best wines" of the Romans and Jews were of the thickened grape-juice diluted with water,

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ALCOHOL A FOE TO EFFICIENCY

What An Experienced Railroad Conductor Knows About It

There recently appeared in *The Railroad Association Magazine*, a periodical devoted to the interests of railroad men, a symposium on alcohol and its effects upon efficiency. The subject was treated from the respective viewpoints of a general superintendent, the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and an experienced conductor, as well as that of a prominent physician. We give below the statement of E. E. Williams, chief conductor for twelve years of St. Louis Division No. 3, Order of Railroad Conductors. He says:

"Alcohol is a foe to efficiency in railroading. I regret that I have not sufficient command of language to express what I know and feel in support of the above statement from the viewpoint of the man in train and engine service. There is perhaps no other calling in which such a high degree of efficiency is essential as in the safe and prompt operation of trains. Emergencies of which the general public know little or nothing and which cannot be anticipated by operating rules are constantly arising and are accepted as a matter of course by the men in the service. These emergencies must be met with quick thought and immediate action to insure as far as possible safety to life and property. It is conceded by all authorities that the presence of alcohol in the system creates an abnormal condition both mentally and physically which renders the victim (the word is used advisedly) incapable of concentrated thought and initiative action, and unfits him for that alert attention to duty which is the primary essential of safe and successful railroading.

"The young man entering the service should be fully impressed with the importance of three things: First, the duty he owes to the public in safeguarding as far as possible their lives and property; second, the duty he owes to his employers in giving value received for every penny of his salary; third, the duty he owes to himself and family and his fellows in the service. The habitual use of alcohol has a tendency to eliminate from the mind all sense of responsibility, and even if a man does his work it is in a mechanical way and simply from force of habit. He is not a safe man to trust when the lives of the public, his fellow workmen and the property of his employers are at stake. As a duty to himself and his family he should conserve his resources and be prepared as far as possible for the accident or misfortune which will probably come sooner or later even to the sober man, and which is much more liable to come when alcohol becomes a factor to be reckoned with among our associates."

THE CANTEEN FROM A SOLDIER'S STANDPOINT

A. GIBSON, First Lieutenant C. A. C., Fort Monroe, Va.

It is my opinion that, when the truth en both sides of the question is clearly presented, a majority of the army people, as well as those outside of the army, will see that the best interests of the soldiers will be served by not reintroducing a saloon into the army. The canteen should be kept out of the army for the following reasons:

(1) The industrial and business world, actuated solely by its desire for the utmost efficiency, has begun a vigorous campaign to suppress drinking among employes holding responsible positions. The army would not be in line with this march of progress, if it encouraged its employes to become patrons of saloons run by the Government.

(2) In spite of statistics marshaled to show the contrary, the army is in better condition morally and physically, without the canteen. Many of these statistics are erroneous, and when corrected demonstrate the direct opposite of what the advocates of the canteen are trying to prove.

(3) The army would be lowered in the estimation of the people; many good soldiers would lose their self respect, and less desirable recruits would be secured.

(4) Many soldiers who otherwise would never touch liquor would under the canteen regime acquire the habit of drinking.

(5) The disreputable resorts outside the forts through the canteen would gain recruits rather than find in it a competitor.

(6) Any officer or soldier is liable to be detailed in connection with the canteen and thus be made a party to the saloon business. This would be absolutely repugnant to the principles of a large number of officers and men, and legislation has no right to place them in such a situation.

TRAINED NURSES AND ALCOHOL

The Opportunities of a Nurse As Sower of Temperance Seed

E. BERTHA BRADLEY

Associate Superintendent Work Among Nurses of the Medical Temperance Department, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Even in homes where alcohol is not used as a beverage there is often an almost superstitious belief in it as a medicine, and it is freely given for every little ailment. Here is a fine chance for us, and, under the strictest construction of medical etiquette, it is perfectly proper for us to explain that because of its action on liver, kidneys, etc., alcohol should never be given without a doctor's order. There is a mighty work of popular education at our hand that no one else can do. Our close association with the families gives us a great advantage, and young mothers look to us with pathetic confidence.

Nor need we despair of some influence with the medical men themselves, if we treat them with proper deference, and do not go about it in a way that hurts their professional pride. A leaflet quietly handed with a request for their opinion will generally be courteously received and read.

I was discouraged because the doctor to whom I showed an excellent article told me he received such statements with a "grain of salt." Let it be remembered that salt is a good preservative and stimulant. He probably did not forget what he had read, and was very likely interested to read something more along the same line. We cannot always tell.

A physician once reminded me of a talk we had had years before, and said he had looked the matter up and found that I was right. I have found physicians exceedingly courteous and considerate of my views, and have often had reason to think an order for whisky or brandy was withheld out of regard to those views.

The air is full of the question of the medical use of alcohol. From the highest to the lowest there is difference of opinion on it. We must be thoroughly posted on the latest findings of science, and happily this is easy, for there is much published on the subject. It is almost an embarrassment of riches, especially as there is a great variety of views; but we are safe to accept and follow the teachings of the great temperance societies.

The advance of non-alcoholic sentiment is almost inconceivably rapid, and, owing to recent researches, some of the foremost physicians are changing front. Some morning we shall wake up and find the victory won, but let us do our little toward it. Note, for example, the words of Dr. H. W. Wiley, head of the Pure Food Bureau and Chief Chemist of the United States, also president of the American Therapeutic Society:

"The general result of the study of this problem has been an accelerated movement to restrict the use of alcohol in medical practise, and especially in hospital practise. Both as a means of preventing disease and as a remedy this agent is rapidly falling into disrepute, so that it bids fair to become merely a memory in our *materia medica and the pharmacopoeia*."—*S. S. Times*

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

By DOROTHY Q

Chapter IV

Mrs. Ryan bent over the tub, rubbing vigorously on a pair of Pat's overalls, when a vision in grey accosted her. A scalding tear or two had dropped into the tub, and a flushed, tear-stained face looked up at the visitor. "Is this Mrs. Ryan?"

"Indade an' it is, ma'am," and more's the pity, was the mental supplement to the answer.

"Could you take time to rest a little and chat with me, Mrs. Ryan?"

"Sure an' I will," and Maggie hastened to dust a chair in the little room beyond which served as parlor, and as her caller seated herself, wiped her arms on her apron.

"I am Mrs. Lenox, the sister of your husband's employer, and I would like to become acquainted with some of these good people down here, who are doing him such good service."

"Sure, ma'am, it's a good boss that makes good workmen, my man do be tellin' me."

"Not always, Mrs. Ryan. I've heard of strikes even where the owners were doing everything they could for the men."

"Aw, those stroikes, ma'am. If wan av thim labor leaders comes around thrying to make throuble, I hope me Pat'll dot the two eyes av him."

"I'm glad that you are happy and contented, Mrs. Ryan. A glad heart helps so greatly in bearing the burdens of life."

Maggie was silent and the useful apron passed slowly over her perspiring forehead. "I was happy and contint, ma'am, afore Fogerty's saloon come so close to me door. Me Pat loves his drop av strong drink, but he knows what it does to 'im, and kapes away from it whin it isn't close by, but he can't stand iverything, ma'am. We'd the bit cottage more'n half paid for, and now he scarce earns enough to live on and me washin's aren't enough to kape up the paymints," and tears coursed down poor Maggie's ruddy cheeks. "He's a good man whin he's not in liquor," continued Maggie. "Sure an there wasn't a b'y to compare wid me Pat whin I come over from ould Ireland to marry him, and I niver dramed that the whisky would iver get the betther av him as it has."

"Have you children, Mrs. Ryan?"

"Two foine lads, ma'am, and a little gel. She's the light av her daddy's eyes, the craythur, whin he's himself, ma'am."

"Something must be done to help, Mrs. Ryan," Mrs. Lenox said earnestly. "Would your husband be angry if I talked with him about his failing?"

"Nobody could be angry wid the lolkes av ye, ma'am, and sure me Pat well knows his failin'. If you could get Fogerty's out av his path he'd soon right himself, for his intintion is good enough if only his will was sthronger."

It was only one of the calls Mrs. Lenox made that day, lovely with the sunshine, so bright and gay without, the only clouds inside the humble cottages where she heard practically the same story of grief and disappointment. In one, a dreadful bruise told its piteous story; in another, the children peered out of the window like scared partridges.

"They know what's coming to them, poor lambs, and this pay-day," said the mother hopelessly, "Tim will treat and drink treats until he's like a madman, and his hand is heavy. If only the saloon—but there—it's no use talking. Saloons will run just so long as there's a man with a dollar in his pocket that he can throw away." A bitter sigh followed the words.

"Maybe not, dear woman. Don't be discouraged. God is in his world yet." Earnest tears glistened in Mrs. Lenox's eyes.

"He isn't caring for the likes of us, ma'am, if He is," was the hopeless answer.

Nothing had so strengthened and crystallized Mrs. Lenox's purpose as this day spent with the neighbors of Mike Fogerty, saloon-keeper.

He was a big, burly fellow, not so bad in himself, and only a hired hand of the rich brewer, who had "chucked in" the saloon at an advantageous point for business. It was Mike's business to sell as much of his employer's goods as he could, and he did his duty as he saw it, and hardened his heart to the misery around him.

The cashier's desk at the factory was a busy spot on pay-day, and today an unaccustomed factor entered into the function. A great basket of roses, hundreds of them, and beside the basket a smiling, tender-eyed woman, her hands full of the fragrant beauties. As each man passed out she gave him one, with a word and a smile.

"My mother wore one of those," said one man as he pointed to the glistening bow of white pinned to her silk waist.

"I trust you honor it and her," was the quick reply.

"You bet I do. Fogerty's don't catch me."

Pat Ryan came with a sheepish grin on his face, his big hand held out for a flower, and she knew him at once. "Two for you, Pat, if you will promise not to take them into Fogerty's saloon," she said earnestly. "Be a man, for your own sake and for Maggie's."

"I'll try, ma'am, indade an I will. Give me the two, plaze, to remimber by."

All the good the roses did that day will never be known. Many a man, who had been accustomed to linger near temptation if he did not actually succumb to it, hurried home to put the fragrant blossom in his coat lapel into water, and the man whose child was sick had a handful. "Tell the little boy I am coming tomorrow," said Mrs. Lenox, as she recognized his anxious face.

"Thank you, ma'am, and he's that fond of flowers that these'll do him more good than medicine," and without a look toward Fogerty's, he hastened away to his car.

"This is the best day's work you ever did, Hattie," remarked Mr. Russell, as he stood in the great door and looked after the men. "See how many of them are taking a straight cut for home and Fogerty's is almost deserted. The crowd usually reaches out beyond the sidewalk."

"I wish I could devise something for every pay-day," she said earnestly, as she came and stood by his side. "Of course this would soon become an old story, but if the men could get past the treating habit, I think their good sense would help them through with comparative safety the rest of the month."

"The pay-check system is largely responsible for that," replied Mr. Russell thoughtfully. "I did not see it the first few years, until my attention was called to it by a friend of mine, a banker. He told me that in order to cash employes' checks, all the saloons in the city were heavy borrowers just before the pay-days of the big concerns, railroads and factories, depending on sales from treating and drinking for their profit in the transaction."

"And of course you cleared your skirts as soon as you saw the evil."

"You are right, but I shall not live long enough to cease regretting that I harmed my men as long as I did. If I could only undo it—," Mrs. Lenox pressed her brother's arm in understanding silence, and as the carriage came up just then, they were soon on the way home.

Mrs. Lenox had secured several signers in her little book during the day. "Indeed I'll sign," one mother exclaimed eagerly. "I've been that anxious, ma'am, you can't think, with my Milly running on these streets, and not minding a word I've said. She's pretty and saucy, and the young fellows like to hear her sharp tongue wag. Not that there's any harm in her, not yet, but I'm afraid."

"Mothers have reason to be afraid, Mrs. Mills, and it is just such dear girls as yours whom we wish to safeguard," Mrs. Lenox said, while Mrs. Mills eagerly signed her name, "and the boys need it as much as the girls."

"I should say they did, Mrs. Lenox. Such goings on as I could tell you of—" but the lady in grey was too busy that day to hear all the gossip of the locality, and passed on to another home.

The Honorable Mayor of Elwood was presiding over a full meeting of the City Council a week later, when an unexpected diversion occurred. Two ladies,

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PLEDGE-BEN, CHORE BOY

"J." L.

Mr. Freddie Arch is a farmer.

He was born in a large city, went to school in the city, and still has a city home. But he is a farmer—"just for the fun of it."

Two years ago he bought a farm at Slowtown, and started in playing at farming. He hired three boys to work for him. Two of the boys were Harry and Willie Arch, his city nephews, who thought farm work would be great sport; the other was Dan Cummings, who lived on a near-by farm.

In the fall, Mr. Arch set the boys to making cider, and when the drink was what he called "safe and snappy," he invited many of his city friends to come to an old fashioned party in the great barn. They danced and sang and drank—and drank again, and judging by the condition in which a number of them started home, the drink was not so "safe" as the host described it. But, safe or not, Mr. Arch grew very fond of it, and now and then he invited his hired boys to have a sip.

Ben liked the animals and they trusted him

Mrs. Arch, who sometimes came to the farm, declared that her husband was doing wrong, but he laughed at her and said that he was a man and so were the boys, and she needn't worry about their harmless habits.

But Mrs. Arch did worry, and when Ben Tyler, a state farm orphan, came to work with Dan and the others, she secretly warned him against visiting the cider-mill.

"Thanks," said Ben, "but you didn't need to say it. I wouldn't break my pledge!"

Dan and the Arch boys laughed at Ben. They sneered at his ragged clothes and broken shoes, and told him he was "too much of a milk-sop-rube to work for a citified farmer like Mr. Freddie Arch." Ben didn't care. He liked Mrs. Arch, he liked his work, he liked the animals, and the animals liked him, and trusted him. He was strong, healthy, and good-natured.

In disposition he was very unlike his fellow-workers. The more they had to do, the crosser they became, and when they were set to shingling the roof of the long cattle shed, they grew crosser than ever. Every now and then they would throw aside their hammers, and go down "for a little rest," as they excused it. This meant extra work for Ben, but he pegged away as fast as he could.

Mr. Arch came to inspect the work. He climbed up the ladder, and found Ben alone. Harry, Will and Dan were out of sight. Mr. Arch raged, and blamed Ben for not keeping the others at work. Ben tried to explain, but Mr. Arch stamped and used wicked words. Suddenly he mis-stepped, and went crashing on to the boards and shingles ten feet below.

Ben hurried to help him up, but Mr. Arch could not move. He was badly hurt. What could be done? Ben shouted for the other boys. No answer. He ran to the cider-press in the barn. The boys were not there. He ran back to the shed. Mr. Arch looked lifeless, but he groaned with pain. Ben hated to leave him alone, but there was no other way. He dashed across the fields to the house, told Mrs. Arch to 'phone for the doctor, and then dashed back to the injured man.

"The others will soon be back," Ben thought, "and we can move him to the house."

But the others were not to be found. Ben shouted and shouted, but they did not come. So Ben patiently kept guard until help came; then he went to make another hunt for the missing boys.

He found them sound asleep in a deep corner of the haymow. They had drank cider until they could neither stand up nor keep awake. When Ben told them of Mr. Arch's fall, they cried like frightened children, and begged Ben not to tell anyone about their drunken nap.

Ben did not tell, but the truth was soon learned, and one day some weeks later, when Mr. Arch was able to sit up, he sent for the four boys and had a serious talk.

"I'm not going to punish you, Harry and Will, nor you, Dan," he said. "It was mostly my fault, and I am sure we've all suffered enough. As for you, Ben, I've decided to reward you by raising your pay."

"Thank you!" said Ben. "But a still better reward would be for you to destroy the cider-press."

"I've had that done already; and I'm going to insist that the other boys become pledge-boys, like you. Isn't that good?"

"Fine!" exclaimed Ben.

"Great!" agreed the others. "The cider made fools of us!"

Mr. Arch sighed. "And it made a cripple of me!" he muttered.

"Why, Fred, what do you mean?" cried Mrs. Arch, who had been listening in the doorway.

"I mean just what I say!" declared the pale man upon the bed. "The reason I fell off the roof that day was because I was cider-drunk! Wasn't I, Ben?"

Ben grew red. "Yes, sir," he murmured, "I'm sorry to say you were." And then, in bolder tones, "But you can change it all, by becoming a 'pledge-boy' right now!" Mr. Freddie Arch held out his hand. "Right!" he shouted. "That's just what I'll do!"

PAPA WAS IN A HOLE

When Esther Cleveland was a little girl her father once telephoned to the White House from Chicago, and asked Mrs. Cleveland to bring the child to the phone. Lifting the little one up to the instrument, Mrs. Cleveland watched her expression change from bewilderment to wonder and then to fear. It was surely her father's voice, yet Esther looked at the telephone incredulously. After examining the tiny opening in the receiver she suddenly burst into tears. "Oh, mamma," she sobbed, "how can we ever get papa out of that little hole?"—*Delineator*

ENIGMA

I am composed of three words and fourteen letters.

My 2, 3, 13, 1 is something warm.
My 8, 6, 5, 3 is a number.
My 14, 10, 7, 12 is a wild animal.
My 9, 4, 3 is a girl's name.
My 11, 6, 8 is an alcoholic drink.
My whole is what we should all read.

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

STATE REPORTS DESIRED

The editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL from time to time finds the various State Reports of great value for reference, and desires to have a complete file of them. Will not each state, therefore, kindly send us a copy.

Nearly every mail brings to the editor's desk information in the form of letters or clippings from newspapers concerning the temperance situation, sent by interested friends of the cause. It is impossible to acknowledge by letter the receipt of all this valuable material, and we therefore take the opportunity to express our appreciation of this desire on the part of our readers to aid the editorial force in securing a wide and comprehensive outlook of the field.

The Fallacy of the Substitute Idea

The theory that the furnishing of a substitute for the saloon will put an end to its existence is accepted by many people of intelligence who have given the matter no serious thought. They overlook the fact that the real reason for the existence of the thousands of saloons in our great cities is the greed of the men who own and control the business, and who not only pander to the evil appetites of the men who drink, but make it their business, as individuals and as corporations, to manufacture such appetites in the youth of their communities.

No student of the question doubts the truth of the statement made by that peerless orator, Hon. Seaborn Wright, that "the ever-broadening and deepening stream of drunkenness is not due to the passion of men for drink, but to the greed and avarice of the whisky trust and brewery combine, with millions of invested capital, relentlessly pushing their trade." The failure of many of these so-called "substitutes" for the saloon proves that men do not primarily seek it for sociability or for human companionship. The saloon with the depraved appetite which makes it attractive to many is inherently evil. To quote the virile words of the *Portland Express:* "The only remedy for evil is its utter destruction. To that end civilization is and should be tending. It has no right to temporize. Do away with evil, handle it without even the seeming of tenderness. It is never short-sighted to turn all the force and power of truth to destroy the last vestige of error. The saloon deserves banishment and outlawry. There is no sound plea for the continuance of the beverage liquor traffic. The saloon is not the poor man's club, it is his greatest menace; the foe to his advancement; that which holds him and his family in a slavery more destructive to manhood than any other the world has ever known. Let us have all the powerful engines for good that we know how to build, let no effort be spared to do all that can be done for humanity, but let there be no misunderstanding about the nature of the liquor traffic, and let no mercy be shown to its symbol, the saloon, which in effrontery tries to create the belief that out of its evil good may come."

Base-ball and the Drink Habit

Nowadays one finds excellent temperance lessons in the sporting pages of the daily newspapers. Particularly is this true of base-ball news. Team managers are vieing with each other in raising the standard of deportment in their clubs. Each manager expects and demands that each man report fit and ready for service when called into the game. Never before, it is said, in the history of base-ball clubs have so many conditional contracts been sent out as at the present time—contracts that mean cutting the player's salary in case he fails to deport himself properly both on and off the field, and in most of these contracts is to be found a non-drinking clause. Managers declare that the low average of some of the best clubs last year was due to the fact that some of the players were unnecessarily out of condition, and by enforcing temperance among their men, they are taking decided steps to eliminate this feature of failure.

The president of the Chicago National League club, following the suggestion of the Pittsburgh club that a prohibition clause be put in ball players' contracts, asserted that he would like to see the big leaguers prevented from engaging in the saloon business. He promises to introduce at the next National League meeting a rule which will prohibit ball players from purchasing or holding interests in buffets or establishments of a like nature.

ON THE FIRING LINE

The Enabling Act has passed the Virginia House by a vote of 62 to 30, and now goes to the Senate.

It is most gratifying to note the prominent men of West Virginia who are lining up for state-wide constitutional prohibition. There is little in the present situation to give pleasure to the liquor interests.

The fight between the temperance advocates and the friends of license is still being waged in the constitutional convention of Ohio. The prospect for equal suffrage is hopeful.

Now that the petition for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution has been filed, Colorado is fairly launched on its campaign for a white state.

The absorbing theme among the women of Kansas, Oregon and Wisconsin during the months intervening from now until election time, is "Votes for Women." To judge by the notable men and women who are espousing the cause, there is reason to expect a favorable verdict at the hands of the voters.

WHITE RIBBONERS URGE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION FOR NEW MEXICO

The W. C. T. U. of New Mexico has established headquarters at Santa Fe for the purpose of pushing constitutional prohibition. Mrs. Adella A. Scott, superintendent of the Legislative department, writes that a good committee is at work getting out petitions and doing everything possible to secure from the new Legislature the submission to the vote of the people of a prohibition amendment to the new constitution. This body will convene March 11, and may continue in session until June. Believing that the people of the state, if they are given the opportunity, will vote in favor of such a measure, it is planned to roll up an immense petition signed by the voters and the women, to present to the law-making body. Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson is ably seconding the efforts of the state president, Mrs. S. C. Nutter, and the Legislative superintendent in this work.

WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY REACHES BURMA

Word has been received, by letter dated January 29, telling of the arrival at Rangoon, Burma, of Miss Flora E. Strout, World's white ribbon missionary, "safe, sound and happy." Miss Strout sailed from New York, last December, for her new field of work.

INTERSTATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION

HON. LUKE LEA, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Cook Brewing Company case, coming up from Kentucky, has been erroneously reported in many of the papers of the country as holding that Congress could pass no law prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry territory. In point of fact, such was not decided. It was merely held that a state statute prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry territory was not valid where the shipment was from without the state, and that such a statute was "an illegal regulation of interstate commerce," and afforded no excuse for refusal to perform the general duty of the railroad company as a common carrier of freight.

This decision announces no new principle of law, and does not even intimate that a law passed by Congress prohibiting shipments of liquor into dry territory would be unconstitutional. It has been held by a long line of cases, beginning with the case of Leisy vs. Hardin, that liquor was an article of commerce, the interstate transportation of which could not be interfered with by a state statute and that the interstate transportation was not concluded until delivery to the consignee. But this reasoning is not applicable where the Federal Congress prohibits or limits the transportation of liquor into dry territory.

I believe that the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill is constitutional, and I intend to support it.

WORDS OF OUR WORKERS

Impelled by the highest patriotism, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union works to the end that total abstinence shall become the habit of the people and prohibition the law of the state. We rejoice with every community that frees itself from the liquor traffic just as we rejoice with every home that establishes total abstinence as its standard. The larger the unit, the better. But our goal is set toward constitutional prohibition for state and Nation. Any other ideal falls short of our purpose.—*Mrs. Ella A. Boole*

The protest against the liquor habit is not the babbling of a lot of old women, but the voice of the greatest scientists the world has ever known, declaring alcohol as disastrous to the human body and mind as is cocaine, and the state might just as well license the sale of one as the other.—*Mrs. Florence E. Atkins*

As one looks into the faces of the many little ones and realizes how eager the liquor interests are to catch them and destroy body, mind and spirit for the money thus secured, it gives one an intensity of desire to arouse fond mothers and fathers to the danger ahead unless they do their full duty in working against the traffic.—*Mrs. Hester T. Griffith*

We should not hesitate to enlarge our work because our powers are slight and our talents are small: "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but it is God who giveth the increase," and He is as truly ours to depend upon as He ever was to those Jews of old. Let us not be discouraged if there are difficulties in the way; if we have a "mind to work" we can overcome any obstacle.—*Mrs. Annie K. Weisel*

UNION SIGNAL DAY AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

National Headquarters was gay with red ribbon and blossoms of the same cheery color on March 1—Union Signal Day, the birthday of the beloved Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. While regretting the absence of Mrs. Stevens, the Headquarters family celebrated the occasion in a most enjoyable fashion. The Circulation and Editorial departments entertained the resident General Officers and the other coworkers, at a luncheon served in the sunny, spacious editorial rooms in the new Literature Building.

The most interesting number of the very informal program was the following message from the absent Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Stevens, read by Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Circulation manager: "And so you are to observe Union Signal Day with an office luncheon. That sounds practical. How I wish I could be in the midst, but wherever I am, I shall be at work for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and my heart will be with the W. C. T. U. workers. I send a message of grateful affection to the luncheon party, and want them to know that I appreciate beyond expression all their faithful work."

A telegram of congratulation, telling of the receipt of new subscriptions and pledging continued loyal service, was sent to Mrs. Stevens. The report of many new subscriptions to the official organ sent especially for the celebration of the Red Letter day, and the announcement that the list of regular subscribers was now larger than at any time since the purchase of the paper by the National W. C. T. U., called forth enthusiastic applause.

Another cause for rejoicing on the part of the friends of the paper was the rapid growth of the monthly Campaign Edition, started only last December, which now has a paid circulation of over 1,500, and is being increased by almost every mail. The oldest subscribers of the paper were also named and held in remembrance, and felicitous remarks concerning the paper were made by the General Officers and others.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE LORD'S APPOINTMENT

I say it over and over, and yet again today,
It rests my heart as surely as it did yesterday,
It is the Lord's appointment,
Whatever my work may be,
I'm sure in my heart of hearts
He has offered it to me.

I must say it over and over, and again today,
For my work is different from that of yesterday,
It is the Lord's appointment.
It quiets my restless will
Like the voice of tender mother,
And my heart and will are still.

I will say it over and over, this, and every day,
Whatsoever the Master orders, come what may,
It is the Lord's appointment,
For only his love can see
What is wisest, best, and right,
What is truly good for me.

—*Selected*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

James J. Abbott of Rochester, N. H., husband of the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charline M. Abbott. Mr. Abbott was born and brought up in Maine and was a staunch prohibitionist. He wrote and distributed temperance leaflets through the state previous to elections when temperance was an issue, and was very helpful to Mrs. Abbott in her state work, especially in preparing the prohibition map of New Hampshire.

Mrs. J. H. Fitts, the first editor of the *Granite State Outlook*, the organ of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., and for many years treasurer of Rockingham county.

Mrs. Sarah E. Burley of Epping, N. H., a devoted member of the W. C. T. U. and ever interested in pushing forward its many lines of work.

Miss Addie Crockett, a charter member of the Moorefield (Ky.) W. C. T. U., and an earnest worker for The Union Signal.

Mrs. Margaret G. Hill, Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa., a charter member of the county W. C. T. U. and at one time state vice-president; an ardent worker for temperance and missions.

Thomas B. Graham, husband of Mrs. Martha Graham, president of Illiopolis (Ill.) union, and Lafayette Cantrall, husband of Mrs. Gussie Cantrall, vice-president of the union, both loyal friends of the W. C. T. U.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MRS. MAE M. WHITMAN

Our Equipment

The study and work of this department call for the spirit of Him who commanded us to "bear one another's burdens," and who, himself, set an example of loving service. While it is our high privilege and duty to make our efforts of intense practical value to society, we should not fear if we are sometimes called idealists. It is acknowledged that "The advance of today is due largely to the occasional triumph of the imaginative official, or public-spirited citizen, over his short-sighted associates." The same holds true in our department work.

The Fundamentals

First, get a broad, comprehensive view of economics and the industrial questions, as these constitute the foundations of our work.

There is, today, a vital correlation of reforms. We find questions of labor, of equal suffrage, of the liquor traffic and of purity, all in the forefront of national interest, and the pivotal point is in our faulty commercialism.

Emphasize the thought that labor and laborers are not things apart from your life, nor apart from any purposeful life. Show how honest labor is absolutely essential to a happy, successful life; how Christ who himself affirmed, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work," dignified labor both in our own minds and those of young people. Place emphasis upon thrift as another essential, and here often we must begin with the mothers. Fortunate that union which is able to

Secure the Attendance

of young mothers, rich and poor, for all need the helpfulness of mother's meetings. How to best reach men, is often a difficult problem; yet to neglect so doing is to miss a golden opportunity.

Other Important Phases of This Department

Betterment of industrial conditions; abolishment of the sweat-shop; securing a living wage; an eight-hour workday, with equal pay for equal work. (a) Five days of recompensed labor, (b) one day given to the worker's own interests, (c) one day for rest and worship. In our solving of domestic service problems, let us always apply the Golden Rule; in all maintaining the true Christ-spirit, even unto "the least of these."

Because humanity is the most precious of all God's creations, it is a priceless privilege to be co-workers with Him in its redemption from strong drink, poverty, ignorance and sin.

Let us secure laws which shall help the inebriate and poverty-stricken. The housing conditions of the very poor call for investigation, and here we may help all needy workers struggling to improve their conditions. Help the tempted to environments free from temptation, until they are stronger. With voice and pen teach your community that labor's vote is the pivotal vote on the majority of questions.

Through the Press

in your community, bring out the latest and most captivating facts upon alcohol and narcotics.

Arouse the Consciences

both of our own women and the public, according to our Declaration of Principles. Bring to your aid the educative influence of Temperance and Labor literature. Where a suffrage campaign is on, use large quantities of the leaflets, "Industrial Womanhood Versus Woman Suffrage," "Ballots and the Liquor Traffic." In prohibition campaigns the following contain effective arguments: "Social Wastes," "A Living Wage," "Facts for Mechanics and Farmers," and "Labor Unions Versus the Liquor Traffic," by Mrs. Additon.

Unions beginning the work should get the department "Quiz" by Mrs. Whitman.

Equal Suffrage Our Ally

Discuss how equal suffrage helps the working women and girls. While the world needs alleviating measures, it needs still more an insight into causes of the trouble; how and where to find and apply remedies.

Another Ally

Co-operate with the Grange, an organization that believes in temperance, justice, equality and co-operative business methods.

Campbell, Cal.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE—WEEK OF PRAYER—LORD'S DAY WEEK

To pastors of Christian churches,—to officials and members of churches, labor, reform, and patriotic societies, and to all friends of the Lord's Day,—Greeting!

April 14 to 21 will be the thirty-fourth annual World's Week of Prayer for the better use of the Lord's Day, which we earnestly ask you to observe.

During these thirty-four years, certain churches, unions, and friends, have observed this annual period with increasing and enlarged interest, and we hope that this year, the number will be much greater than ever before.

It is reported that in Great Britain, more than 20,000 sermons were preached, appropriate to the day, on Lord's Day Sunday, and we hope that more than that number of churches will be reached in the United States in 1912.

Never has the attack on the day of rest and worship been so extensive and aggressive as in 1911. Organized efforts to legalize Sunday trade and sports have been most determined in character. A spirit of pleasure seeking has threatened to make it a holiday, while a spirit of greed has tried to open it to different commercial enterprises.

The Rest Day organizations of the country, together with other sympathetic forces, have stood in defense of a quiet, decent, sacred Sunday, and their efforts have been almost invariably successful; yet we realize that the allied forces of the "world, the flesh and the devil," have not been scattered but are simply held in check for the time being.

In addition to these legislative victories, we should not fail to mention certain labor victories, whereby the weekly rest day has been practically given to hundreds of thousands of postal and other employes.

It seems to me that this is a most opportune time to unite our forces and seek a better Sabbath. Our call in 1912 is therefore a call for ADVANCE all along the line. Our nation's very life depends upon the existence of humane, moral, and religious forces. The call of God to his ancient people (Isaiah 51:9), comes to us today, with peculiar force: "Awake, awake, put on strength, O arm of the Lord."

First—Will all pastors who receive this call preach a sermon upon either April 14 or 21, on the Sunday question, showing the vital importance of the Lord's Day to the economic, moral, and spiritual life of individuals and nations.

Second—Will officials of churches, of Young People's Societies, of W. C. T. U.'s, and other organizations, arrange for at least one gathering in Lord's Day week, (a separate or union service), for prayer and discussion touching the weekly rest and worship day.

Third—Will Christians and church members pledge themselves to a higher standard of Sabbath observance the coming year, touching the performance of unnecessary work and trade, as well as the participation in games and amusements on the Lord's Day.

Fourth—Will all good citizens aid, by voice and influence, in the defeat of legislative efforts to repeal our Sunday laws, and in other ways seek to raise the standard of a sane, quiet, conservative Sabbath.

To this end we respectfully and earnestly ask for your help, your sympathy, and especially your prayers on April 14 to 21, 1912.

KATHRYN WERT HOLLER,
National Superintendent.

HERE AND THERE

Kane (Pa.) W. C. T. U. held a very successful Willard Memorial meeting, using the program outlined in THE UNION SIGNAL. The attendance was gratifying and the offering for the Memorial Fund generous.

The Smithfield (W. Va.) W. C. T. U. held on February 25 at the Methodist church, an inspiring Willard Memorial meeting. With the assistance of Miss Ethel Jackson of the Folsom union, and Mrs. Muzzy of the Wallace union, a delightful program was rendered. The union, under the able leadership of Mrs. Anna Showalter, president, is constantly increasing its membership and adding new departments to its work.

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, who was made a National organizer at the Milwaukee Convention, gave the months of January and February to Florida and reports indicate that her efforts were crowned with success. She organized thirteen unions, gained 217 new members, twenty-four of them honorary. This is the third call from Florida in a year's time to which Mrs. Stratton has responded. She returns to Tennessee for field work during March and April.

Malden, Mo., recently held a "combination meeting" which combined at one and the same time a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. L. Stokes, a Willard memorial service in charge of Mrs. Youngblood, and a reception to special guests. One of the attractive features was a ladies' chorus, composed of members of the W. C. T. U.

The saints are coming to the front in Missouri. St. Louis district gave out 216 Testaments in its evangelistic work, and St. Joseph fifty copies, besides distributing 7,000 pages of literature and securing the preaching of 130 special sermons on temperance, purity and Sabbath observance.

Clarksville (Mo.) W. C. T. U. sends the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to each of its colored clergymen. Clarksville, Louisiana, Bowling Green, Ashley and Dover, all in Pike county, will try to reach the colored people with special literature and addresses. After building up temperance sentiment, they will push the organization of colored unions.

The men of Kennett, Mo., have a habit of making a rendezvous of their depot on Sunday afternoon. Two hundred or more are often present. Mrs. Mary McHaney, district president of Dunklin county, frequently holds gospel temperance meetings, at which a clergyman or some W. C. T. U. speaker is asked to give a short address and literature is distributed. The men always listen respectfully, and incidentally this helps to draw a crowd for the speaker at night.

Caruth, in the cotton district of southeastern Missouri, has a new union. Its president drove overland in the teeth of a storm after its first speaker. It blew, hailed and rained, but forty-nine men and two women braved the elements and assembled in a store building where Mrs. Lora S. LaMance addressed them. Some men came through the storm for miles that they might hear a temperance lecture. It pays to reach out to the remote corners.

Charitable work has a large place in the activities of the W. C. T. U. of Bedminster and Far Hills, N. J. The members have sent a barrel filled with useful supplies to Ellis Island, 550 cards to the Soldiers' Home at Kerney, N. Y., a box to the life saving station at Sandy Hook, N. Y., and nine boxes to the aged and infirm in the community, and in addition have distributed $12.50 worth of literature.

A delightful parlor meeting was held by the W. C. T. U. of Phoenix, N. Y., February 13, at the home of Mrs. C. E. Candee. The afternoon program consisted of papers on the life and work of Frances E. Willard, and a discussion of the subject of anti-narcotics. A bountiful supper and a fine evening program by the honorary members, led by Mr. Elmer Benedict and participated in by two of the local pastors and the principal of the school, were other interesting features of the day.

The Marion county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. under the leadership of Mrs. Lizzie Norris, of Patoka, has held more medal contests this year than any other county in the state. Mrs. Beaver and Mrs. Purcell each held a matron's contest, and Mrs. Mora Parkinson has held gold contests in Centralia and Central City. Mrs. Ettie B. Hite, within a period of ten days, held silver, gold, grand gold, and diamond contests, and is preparing to hold another diamond contest in Salem, making in less than two years twenty-four which have been under her charge. These contests wherever held are very popular and are attended by the best people of the communities.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, National and state superintendent of the department of Physical Education, is furthering the interest of amendments to the constitution of Ohio. These are indicated by the words in italics, as follows: "Morality, knowledge, *and physical efficiency*, being essential to good government *and the success of the governed*, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to encourage schools, and the means of instruction."

Mrs. Leiter will have a hearing upon these amendments, and as the section of the constitution concerned is in the "Bill of Rights," it will probably be before a joint session of the Judiciary and Bill of Rights Committee, and the Committee on Education of the constitutional convention, now in session at Columbus.

The proposal is championed by Hon. John F. Kramer, Member from Richland county.

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, was one of the winners of the prize for the five best articles on pledge-signing on the part of young people offered in a contest conducted by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her article, entitled "Six Reasons Why," appeared in the *Epworth Herald* for January 13.

The father of the National superintendent of Rescue work, Mrs. L. B. Smith, recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. "Father Beverley," as he is familiarly called, is a hale and hearty illustration of the wisdom of a life of total abstinence and virtue. Always an ardent advocate of prohibition, his daughter, Mrs. Smith, imbibed from his life and teachings an abhorrence for intemperance and a zeal for the temperance work which makes her a very effective worker in the W. C. T. U. cause.

WORTH PASSING ON

An excellent suggestion comes from the county secretary of the L. T. L. for Thurston county, Washington, Mrs. Ada N. Gott, as to the use she finds for the National official organs. She says, "As a local secretary my most efficient weapon for winning a community and advancing our work has been my open library and some of my most valuable books are the bound copies of *The Young Crusader* and THE UNION SIGNAL, which I loan to those whom I wish to interest." Mrs. Gott's ambition is to train young people to become temperance leaders. She writes of one young woman who, as a result of her efforts, has recently promised to take up the work, and to organize an L. T. L. bearing the name of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, since it was through the descriptions of the Maine campaign in THE UNION SIGNAL, that this young woman was interested and won to the cause.

A WOMAN DOCTOR

Was Quick to See that Coffee Poison was Doing the Mischief

A lady tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it.

"I had neuralgic headaches for 12 years," she says, "and have suffered untold agony. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110.

"I went to many doctors and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day, a woman doctor advised me to drink Postum. She said I looked like I was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum, and gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and am still gaining, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks—long enough, I expect, to get the coffee poison out of my system.

"Now that a few months have passed since I began to use Postum, I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more, and it was nothing but Postum that relieved me.

"Before I used Postum I never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. My brain and nerves are stronger than they have been for years." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Attorney General Rules That Interstate Liquor Laws Affect Oklahoma

According to Attorney General West, by reason of treaties made with the Indians in 1820, 1830 and 1866, and the Federal acts passed to enforce said treaties, the entire state of Oklahoma, except three counties, is governed by the interstate commerce liquor laws which prohibit shipments of liquor into the Indian territory. The case as to the Indian territory side of the state is very clear upon the question of interstate shipments, says the Attorney General. Upon investigation it develops that the enabling act does not repeal these previous Federal laws and treaties. Both the Circuit Court of Appeals and the General Circuit Court hold that if the Federal laws have not been repealed they will continue to forbid the introduction of liquor into all places which the Indian treaties cover. The Attorney General holds that if intoxicating liquor is prohibited in Indian country it would be unreasonable to require of interstate carriers the transportation of liquor to all places not Indian country and forbid it where there is Indian country; that it is more reasonable to suppose that introduction of liquor being prohibited into all inalienable allotments, January 1, 1906, consent was meant to be given to exclude it entirely; that if liquor was excluded from the reservation it was equally injurious just outside of it, and that Congress meant to keep it from any immediate place which the residents of these allotments could frequent.

In his brief the Attorney General says, "There is, therefore, nothing indicating any intention on the part of Congress to change its policy to exclude liquors from the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, except the far-fetched implication of a change in the command to the state to enact a prohibition law for what still was Indian territory, or an Indian reservation January 1, 1906. There is no argument to be drawn from the collection of special license taxes. These were collected in both territories before statehood, as all over the state now. Likewise that the enabling act recognizes that special taxes may be so collected is immaterial; if the possession of the license is no defense, a provision which recognizes its possession is no more so. Thus there was no essential need of a new declaration against introduction."

Attorney General West also asserts that it is the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States that the federal laws governing the transportation of liquors into all of this country which previously was Indian territory, have not been repealed.

AFTER ELECTION—WHAT?

MRS. RACHEL M. FOX, Los Gatos, Calif.

Many pages might be written about our wonderful campaign for equal suffrage, the results of which still seem to us almost a miracle. At its beginning, Mrs. Watson, a life-time member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gave as her slogan, "Trust in God, keep sweet, and avoid extremes." So well did she observe her own rules and so capable did she prove on every occasion that had she been fifty women, she would yet have been in constant demand. The Medal Contest department served very efficiently to educate. A class of young matrons trained by the local superintendent to speak upon franchise, gave entertainments wherever desired. One of our state senators characterized these as the best thing in the field as vote-makers. One other Contest superintendent recited the selection, "Backbone," thirteen times.

But what are we doing now? Political parties after an election generally rest from their labors and sleep, but not so with the women. They are awake through the night of other people's indifference and go straightway to work to demonstrate their appreciation of their privileges and freedom, and make themselves fit for the "liberty whereof they have obtained." It therefore came to pass that during the week of the election, at the state convention at Stockton, the ex-president and superintendent of Legislation, Mrs. B. Sturtevant Peet, of fertile brain and prophetic vision, believing this to be an opportune time to add another department whereby to attract new members to our ranks, conceived the plan of a course of study on the science of government, to be in charge of the local superintendents of Franchise, Legislation and Parliamentary Usage or Law. The plan met with approval and state committees were appointed.

The club meets on the same day as the W. C. T. U. and opens its sessions with devotional services. The first course covers a period of four months, and the subjects to be considered are the state constitution, registration laws, election laws, and civil government. All women, whether members of the W. C. T. U. or not, are urged to attend. Lawyers are asked to address the meetings on laws affecting women and children; members of the Board of Education on "Problems of Our Public School System," physicians, or health officers, on "Sanitation." Round table talks, question boxes, etc., are interesting features of the meetings. When an election is near at hand, registration clerks bring their blanks to the club and register the women.

Our W. C. T. U. women, whenever opportunity permits, address the meetings on some phase of civics, home government, or suitable departments of our work. At a meeting of the study club, a white ribboner read a paper on "Local White Slavery," which gave facts and incidents in so clear and intelligent a way that the whole town of 2,500 inhabitants became aroused to a degree which incited the mayor to order every house of ill-fame closed at the beginning of the year. The women of the club and of the W. C. T. U. went to the inmates of these resorts and tried to find their homes or to lead them back to lives of honor and virtue.

And so the work—our work—goes on and on. As one woman said the other day, **"How glad I am that I am willing to be made willing to help a mite in this beautiful work."**

NORTHERN IDAHO FIGHTING FOR ITS DRY COUNTIES

Special Correspondence

The Northern Idaho W. C. T. U. is thoroughly awake. We have not only regained our last year's loss in membership, but there is a prospect of a large increase in our numbers before another convention.

We have arranged to have a National worker in the field during May and June and ask that the readers of THE SIGNAL will not forget us at the noontide hour of prayer. The need is great, as two of our dry counties, Bonner and Nez Perce, will soon be called upon to again decide at the polls whether or not the saloons shall return. In our state where the women vote we are praying that the liquor interests may not be victorious.

The Northern Idaho W. C. T. U. has been organized but seven years. When it shall have been in existence another seven years, or in less time, we hope it will be a power in the solution of the temperance question in this state.

State President Doing Field Work

Mrs. Mabel McCrea, our president, is doing personal work in Bonner county. So far her efforts have been crowned with success. Local unions have been organized at Priest River, with Mrs. Rabkah Shaw as president and Mrs. Jennie Hadley, corresponding secretary; at Bonners' Ferry, with Mrs. Mary Stone as president and Mrs. J. L. Moore, secretary; another at Kootenai with Mrs. W. H. Weimer as president and Mrs. H. L. Headline, corresponding secretary. The membership of these new bands is not large but as the seed is sown we shall expect the increase.

Raise Age of Pool-room Patrons

The union at Sandpoint has just secured the passage of an amendment to the city ordinance raising the age limit of minors allowed in pool-rooms from sixteen to eighteen years. We regret that we can not get a National worker into Nez Perce county before March 13 when their local option election occurs, but on account of great distances and expense are having to wait for an organizer to work through Wyoming and Montana. She will reach us in May. Sisters, pray for our little corps of workers in North Idaho that our hands may be strengthened and our numbers increased for the fight. With our state motto, "Pray without ceasing," ever in mind, we leave the result with the All-Wise.

MessagePostCards

OUR MESSAGE POST CARDS FOR 1912 surpass anything we have ever issued before, our new W. C. T. U. Cards and those designed for Easter, being most attractive. Price, 25c per dozen; $1.25 per 100, postpaid.

FLOWER MISSION CARDS—We have also issued a series of F. M. Cards, 1½x5 inches in size, having Scripture Texts with floral designs which will be most acceptable to our F. M. Dept. and White Ribboners generally. Price, 15c per dozen; 75c per 100, postpaid.

OUR NOVELTIES, consisting of Letters, Folders and Booklets for Easter, Birthday and other occasions, make dainty and inexpensive gifts. Send for Catalogue to

MRS. L. F. PEASE, 258 Laurel St., Buffalo, N. Y.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample. Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N. Y

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

sion of Congress, was presented at the meeting on Sunday, received the unanimous vote of those present, and was later sent to the chairman of the committee.

Health Rules Posted in Schools

A set of twelve health rules, displayed in prominent type and printed in two colors upon heavy cardboard, has been prepared for general distribution by a special committee of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Copies of these rules are to be given to the pupils in the public schools in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. At the monthly meeting of the directors of the association it was decided to send resolutions on the protection of public health against the bovine source of tuberculosis, and for the conservation of food-producing animals, to the dairy interests throughout the country.

Senator Works has proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing for suffrage for women throughout the Nation. This has been referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

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¶ Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

"You and I, toiling for earth, may toil also for heaven; and every day's work may be a Jacob's ladder, reaching up nearer to our God."

READ THIS
Send your friends some choice temperance or sacred Sheet Music Songs. A roll of music sent "on approval." Make your *own* selections—all favorites. Price, 20c; 2 for 35c; 3 for 50c. Order *now* and *make prompt returns.*
(MRS.) ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. JAY STREET, ROME, N. Y.

THE BIBLE AND WINE

(Continued from Page Four)

some of them being spiced for variety. The difference in quality would depend upon the fruit and the manner of preserving it. He quotes Aristotle and Pliny as speaking of the fine flavor of these drinks made from diluted grape syrup.

The advice of Paul to Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake is met by the statement that the old Greek writers upon medicine speak of grape-juice as a medicament for dyspeptic and weak persons. We know that physicians in the present time recommend grape-juice very highly in some cases of illness where solid foods cannot be digested.

It would be impossible in a review to do justice to this book by Mr. Fenton. It should be in every temperance library, and our unions should own it to lend. The price is only 35 cents in paper covers. It can be bought from the National Temperance Society, 3 East 14th St., New York City, or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA "PATCHES" OF NEWS

Through the efforts of the Carmichaels W. C. T. U., three churches, three other organizations and the union itself sent in petitions for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. A class of girls lately did creditable work in a medal contest.

Hanover has held one business meeting, a public meeting, kept the subject of temperance before the public through the newspapers, distributed literature and 300 pledge cards to Sunday schools, and 100 temperance blotters to the pupils of the public schools. This is a good beginning for a union less than a year old. It holds "dues socials" and also issues a card showing the dates of the regular meetings and mothers' meetings.

Mrs. Martha Hummer of Johnstown reports that Mrs. Addie B. Parsells of Philadelphia visited the union and gave a most excellent address in the Grove Avenue United Evangelical church. After the service thirty-five new members were secured. Mrs. Parsells spoke in many of the churches throughout the city, and now Cambria county has 167 new members. It is hoped that she will "come again."

Conewango Heights W. C. T. U., like many other unions in the county, is hampered in its undertakings by snow-drifts and storms, but, nevertheless, is doing good work. Two women gave premiums they had won to a family whose home was burned and an old lady repaired garments which were collected for those in need. The Flower Mission department is actively at work remembering unfortunate people, as well as the sick and afflicted. A meeting for parents, attended by sixty-five men, women, and children, proved interesting and helpful. A good program is always presented at the regular meetings and reports are faithfully given. Sewing of various kinds helps to replenish the treasury.

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without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.
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Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer.*
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KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

To prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors in certain cases

Be it enacted etc., That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale or wine, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, directly or indirectly, or in any manner connected with the transaction, to be received, possessed, or kept, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State, Territory, or District of the United States or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited; and any and all contracts pertaining to such transactions are hereby declared to be null and void, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of the United States upon any such contract or contracts, or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or contracts, or for the protection in any manner whatsoever of such prohibited transactions. Sec. 2. There shall be no property right in or to any such liquor while in the possession of any railway company, express company, or other common carrier, in connection with any shipment or transportation thereof in violation of this Act.

DR. STALL

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DID IT PAY?

The Seed Sowing of a White Ribboner

MRS. MARY R. POWELL, Ennis, Tex.

An earnest woman, deeply interested in W. C. T. U. work, believed she had discovered a valuable opportunity to promulgate temperance truths. Her state was much agitated over the prospective submission of a prohibition amendment to the vote of the people, she was eager to "agitate, educate and organize," and was editing a cosy corner for children in her husband's paper, *The Southern Mercury*, which went into hundreds of rural homes. Why not use this opportunity for education along total abstinence lines? She decided to utilize her department to organize a Loyal Temperance Legion to be called by the name of the paper. With faith in God and prayer for His guidance, Mrs. Jennie Dixon, for that was the name of this sower of the good seed, began her mission. She prayed that the ground might be virgin soil; not that He might show her the harvest of her hands, but that He might guide the planting.

Soon many written requests for pledges came to her and later, the signed cards which made the senders legal members of the L. T. L. At last the seeding time was past—the harvest must be left to the Great Reaper. She was content; she had done what she could.

In a happy Texas home, a farmer's humble cottage, a crowd of children romped and played. At night, when the simple meal was done, the kitchen became the scene of many a frolic, while in an adjoining room Father read aloud from *The Southern Mercury*, and Mother busied herself with the baby in the crib, or with the mending basket. When sports palled, or the eyes of the younger ones grew heavy, the older children would gather around and listen to Father read. But the greatest delight of all was when Father handed the paper to Mary, the eldest, who always carefully read aloud "Aunt Jennie's Message." Even the little children seemed to understand and enjoy some parts of it.

One Saturday night, the children learned through their "Corner" that "Aunt Jennie" was going to form a society, a total abstinence society, a Loyal Temperance Legion, and that those old enough might become members just by signing and keeping a pledge about never saying bad words, nor using tobacco, nor drinking any intoxicating nor malt liquor "including wine, beer and cider!" What excitement there was and what an eager council was held. Mary, Nina and Sadie would join, and oh, they were to have badges! When the younger children grew up, they, too, could become members.

A letter was sent asking for pledge cards, and then, one day, they came! How solemn the children felt when they gathered at the table to read and sign their pledges. In a few weeks the wonderful badges were received—of beautiful blue satin ribbon, with the words *The Southern Mercury*, printed in large black letters on them, and decorated with a Greek cross and the wonderful name, Loyal Temperance Legion (all of this Aunt Jennie had carefully explained in her "Corner") and last and most wonderful, with b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l heavy tinsel fringe across the bottom! How important the little girls felt as they wore their badges on state occasions, and how carefully they put the pretty things away between the leaves of Mother's big book.

"Loyal Temperance!" Mary had thought long upon the two words after reading "Aunt Jennie's Messages." She remembered how she had liked the homemade wine that Father used to make. She remembered, too, that Mother said long ago: "We will make no more wine, it is getting to be liked too much in this family!" But now *she* was a *temperance* girl, and was not to touch liquor, "including wine, beer and cider," the pledge had told her. Maybe it did not mean *sweet* cider, but it didn't say, and so she would drink no more cider, even if it *were* sweet, and that meant that she must not drink any more of the vinegar, when it began to sparkle and taste good, for Mother had said that it was the same as cider, then. So Mary went no more to the barrel of cane juice which had been brought from the sorghum mill to sour for vinegar. These sacrifices meant something to the child. She would be "*Loyal*" and the "*Legion*" of boys and girls who had also taken the pledge would help her.

The sower's prayers had been answered. At least some seed had fallen on virgin soil.

The years pass on, and the child, Mary, develops into womanhood. Always has she remembered and striven to be "Loyal," and though frequently laughed at for her so-called "preaching," has tried to "use all proper means to discourage the use of liquor and traffic in the same."

The scene changes. The farm is left for a home in town. Here there is a strong Loyal Temperance Legion, which Mary at once joins. Her more diffident sisters fail to follow her example, though the remembrance of their pledges remains hidden in their hearts, to bear gracious fruit, later, in temperance homes and lives. As the days go by the field of Mary's vision broadens. The medal contests conducted among the L. T. L. members educate and inspire her and soon she is ready for the ranks of the Y. W. C. T. U., but she is a teacher now, so she can rarely attend its meetings. However, she conducts medal contests among her pupils, and one day, when she calls for signers to the total abstinence pledge, forty-five boys and girls respond. How many will be "loyal?" How much of the ground is virgin soil? The seed sown in her own heart years before has borne fruit. It is again seeding time and she is the sower.

A dark-eyed, serious-faced girl, holding a letter in her hand, stands listening to the pleadings of her mother. Timidity, rebellion, prayer, are intermingling in her heart. It is a crisis in her life, and afterwards she wonders that every detail of her surroundings is so vividly impressed upon her mind. At last she turns impatiently. "But, Mother, I know absolutely nothing of the work. I have never even attended your union meetings enough to understand the work. I've been only a nominal member, *how can I* say I will accept?"

"My dear daughter, you can learn. The harvest is great, the reapers are few. Every assistance will be given you. Don't decide hastily, Mary, pray over it. Let me read the letter to you again:"

"We are needing a young woman to take up the work among the young men and women of the state. You are my choice for the place. You can do the work. Write and tell me that you will accept the office of state superintendent of the Y. W. C. T. U.

"Don't think you cannot do the work. You can. "Lovingly,

"Helen M. Stoddard,
"President Texas W. C. T. U."

W. C. T. U. LITERATURE

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS

Temperance Talks for Busy People—Nos. 1 to 32. For general distribution and for use in letters. Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per hundred, 15 cents.

Mothers' Home Series—Nos. 1 to 10.
Fathers' Home Series—Nos. 1 to 10.
Girls' Own Series—Nos. 1 to 10.
Boys' Pocket Series—Nos. 1 to 13.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

ANTI-CANTEEN LEAFLETS

Anti-Canteen Testimony, by Col. L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Canteen Arguments Demolished, also by Col. Maus, replying to statements made in the petition before Congress for the restoration of the canteen. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

General Frederick D. Grant Opposes the Restoration of the Canteen. Letter from Gen. Grant to THE UNION SIGNAL. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

The Anti-Canteen Law. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

An Inside View of the Canteen, A and B. Two twelve-page leaflets by Orville J. Nave, D.D., LL.D., army chaplain. Price, 3 cents each; per 100, 90 cents.

An Army Officer's Opinion of Liquor in the Post Exchange, by Col. P. H. Ray, Fourth Infantry. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

The First Army Canteen and Canteen Leaflet; two leaflets compiled by National Superintendent of the Department of Soldiers and Sailors. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

The Army Canteen (Letters from army officers to the Army and Navy Register). Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

What a Beerless Army Did in 1911. Price, per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

It is "Y" night at a state convention. Upon the platform a young woman stands gazing down into a sea of faces. As she begins to speak, she suddenly realizes that she has forgotten what comes next in her carefully prepared "speech." Then the thought of the wonderful message of appeal she must give to these young people with their eager faces full of immense possibilities and reserve force for good or ill, stirs her heart. She throws her "speech" to the winds, and *talks* as she never talked before. It is Mary, and for two years she has garnered in these new fields.

Soon the young worker relinquishes the sickle to other hands, for a call more insistent has been heard, and hearkened unto, and a young wife steps from the Y. W. C. T. U. ranks into those of the W. C. T. U. During her labors in the "Y," department after department of the work has endeared itself to her, and henceforth and forever will she be found in the white ribbon army.

The last picture is that of a beautiful little home. The children are making extemporaneous "after dinner" speeches, all of which are upon the subject of "total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation."

As the mother listens she thinks of the seed sown so many years ago through "Aunt Jennie's Message" in *The Southern Mercury*.

Did it pay? Aye, a thousand fold.

CHILDREN
INVALIDS
and the AGED

Need Sunshine
AND
Scott's Emulsion

Next to sunshine, nothing restores health, strength and vitality like

Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS

11-53

THE ADVANTAGE OF EDUCATION

"The vacuum," said a student in one of our large institutions of higher education, "is a large empty space in which the Pope resides."

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

NATURAL ADVANTAGES

A few hours after the very elaborate Christmas dinner little Marie was taken violently ill, and her cousin Elizabeth, who had been unhappy all day on account of Marie's prettier dress, was heard to whisper in an awed voice: "Marie's got the prettiest clothes, all right, but I've got the strongest stomach."

Three Cheers For The White Ribbon Is one of the many good songs in my new book, Beautiful in Song. 25 cents a copy. Wm. E. Marks, 1603 West St., Wilmington, Del.

Never rehearse the good you have tried to do. If it is worth anything it will report itself.

Home is woman's climate, her vital breath, her native air. A true woman carries home with her everywhere. Its atmosphere surrounds her. Its mirror is her face; its music attunes her gentle voice; its longitude may be reckoned from wherever you happen to find her.

—*Frances E. Willard*

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

POST CARDS

W. C. T. U. POST CARDS—assorted. Advertised and sold at National Convention. Frances Willard, white ribbon and W. C. T. U. invitation. Send 2 cents for samples. Address, Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, O.

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

(Continued from Page Six)

beautifully dressed and fair to look upon, entered quietly and took seats. Mayor Jones looked up with a start of recognition, and instantly divined the errand upon which they had come. He had hoped that the curfew petition had proven a failure and that he would not be called upon to redeem his promise, and was, therefore, not entirely pleased to receive the visitors, even though Mrs. Pomeroy was a lady of influence, honored by all classes of society. The white ribbon gleamed conspicuously upon her black gown tonight, and she herself had a determined, insistent look upon her comely face, which meant business.

"Mercy, what shall we do if the women ever *do* get the ballot," thought the distressed Mayor, as the ladies listened attentively, and exchanged glances, with amused interest, while an embarrassed member told the reasons why one Hans Pepper should be granted a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a locality already heavily peppered with saloons. The reasons, all told, simply amounted to dollars, and the petition was hastily laid on the table.

Mrs. Lenox rose to her feet. She was not a public speaker, but with the courage of her convictions to sustain her, in a few well chosen words, she laid before the Council the object of her coming.

"My plea differs from that of the gentleman who has just spoken in that it is for the safeguarding of the youth of our city, while he would ask you to open another place where they may be enticed and led down to ruin. In the name of the fathers and mothers of this saloon-cursed city, I ask you to pass an ordinance, named in this petition, and signed by nearly five hundred of your citizens."

"She means citizenesses," whispered one witty member to his neighbor with a smile, but the most of the Council paid respectful attention.

The Mayor rose with a flushed face. "Gentlemen, I have promised this lady that the petition referred to should have a careful and unprejudiced hearing, and I suggest that it be discussed and voted on at our next meeting." A motion was made and seconded, the little book passed into the secretary's hands, and the embarrassed Mayor hoped that the ladies, since their errand was done, would have the good sense to depart, but they resumed their seats, and had evidently come to stay.

There were other petitions brought forward and discussed, but another man who had a saloon permit to ask for put off his request for a more convenient season—and so two white ribbon badges worked havoc in the business meeting of the City Council of Elwood.

NEW TEMPERANCE PLAY
"At the Last it Biteth Like a Serpent."
Up-to-date. Sure Temperance Hit. 3 copies and license to play, $1.00. On approval if desired.
TEMPERANCE MUSIC CO. Publishers, LOCKY MOUNT, VA.

The Simplest Gown looks well on a Figure of Correct Proportion if Carried Well.

Hold the Admiration
As well as the Love of your husband nd children
Make them admire as well as respect

KEEP **vivacious** and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the **Inspiration to Happy, Useful, Right Living.** You must be well to do this.

Judge what *I can do* for you by what *I have done* for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion Torpid Liver Constipation
Catarrh Anaemia Asthma Sleeplessness
Weaknesses Nervousness Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have *reduced* in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and *increased* the weight of as many more.

No Medicine No Drugs

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to *keep* them.

My *free* book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT
Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Hygienic Principles in the regaining of woman's health and figure.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Do you enjoy statistics? Here are a few which are strictly up to date. The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL was first announced in our issue of November 30, 1911. First subscriptions reached us (from Indiana) December 7. The December 15 count showed 44 subscribers; January 15, 371; February 15, 1,201. Will you make the March 15 count 2,500?

We have heard of a superintendent of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions who wrote to each of the 177 unions in her state and received but two replies. Rather discouraging to attempt work when local union presidents are such poor correspondents. What state? Do not ask—just make sure it is not your own.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

The safest way of sending money is by post-office order as you can secure a duplicate order if your letter goes astray in the mails. We are not responsible for money sent us in silver, currency or postage stamps. Remittances for subscriptions should be made payable to the National W. C. T. U. Note that post-office orders should be made payable at Evanston, Ill. If at any other place, we cannot collect them, and must return them for correction, which causes delay and trouble.

Do not send personal checks or drafts except on Chicago or New York banks unless you include 10 cents to pay cost of cashing. To send a personal check for your subscription is asking us to send you the paper at a reduction, as we must pay for cashing your check. If you find it necessary to send stamps for small amounts, do not send the stamp books. The one marked 25 cents contains only 24 cents' worth of stamps; larger sums correspondingly short.

If you send a draft made payable to yourself, be sure to endorse it. A moment's scrutiny of post-office money orders or drafts before they are sent would often save trouble. There is scarcely a day that we do not return drafts for endorsement and post office orders which are made payable at some other post office.

When little Ada, aged three, had been told the story of Lot's wife being turned into a pillar of salt, she asked her mother anxiously, "Is all salt made of ladies?"—*Woman's Journal*

Doctor Abernethy, the famous Scotch surgeon, was a man of few words, but he once met his match—in a woman. She called at his office in Edinburgh, one day, with a hand badly inflamed and swollen. The following dialogue, opened by the doctor, took place:

"Burn?"
"Bruise."
"Poultice."

The next day the woman called, and the dialogue was as follows:

"Better?"
"Worse."
"More poultice."

Two days later the woman made another call.

"Better?"
"Well. Fee?"
"Nothing. Most sensible woman I ever saw."—*Everybody's*

New Temperance Song Book

Have you tried our new book, "TEMPERANCE SONG BANNER"? By Emmet G. Coleman

If not, send for sample copy at once. You'll like it. Sample, prepaid, 35c.

TEMPERANCE MUSIC CO., Rocky Mount, Va.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

A bill giving school suffrage to women has passed the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature by a large majority.

At a poll recently taken of the young women students of the College of Emporia, Kansas, sixty-six votes were cast, forty in favor of woman suffrage and twenty-six opposed.

In Bombay, women exercise the municipal franchise, and, therefore, in a measure control the legislative councils, some of whose members are elected by the municipalities. The Bombay municipal election roll for December, 1909-10, contained the names of 1,813 women voters. Of these 527 were Hindus, 452 Parsees, 260 Mohammedans, and a few Europeans, Eurasians, Japanese and Jews.

Six women have been appointed to serve as judges and clerks at the coming special election in Chanute, Kansas. The election is for the purpose of voting bonds to buy park sites, and the mayor has decided that women as taxpayers have a right to act as election officers.

Advocates of equal suffrage in Toronto, Canada, recently presented a resolution to the legislative commission asking that the franchise be extended to all women having the necessary property qualifications. Much to their surprise, the legislative commission passed on to the board of control a resolution recommending more than the women asked for, as it proposed to also enfranchise those who held property jointly with their husbands.

Henry T. Hunt, the reform Mayor of Cincinnati, at a meeting of the Cincinnati delegates to the Ohio municipal congress at Columbus held in February, expressed himself as strongly in favor of woman suffrage.

Believing that equal suffrage is a just solution of many of our social problems, a large number of the students of Yale have organized a men's league for woman suffrage, on the same lines as the one at Harvard.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and repeaters. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St. Chicago

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Telling Little Talkers Are you sending for those splendid little leaflets, "Temperance Talks?" They are just what they claim to be—talks "For Busy People," short and to the point. The series now numbers some thirty-two, with others in press. They are excellent for general distribution, whether you have a special campaign on or not, being envelope size and of a price low enough (see page 14) to enable everyone to order liberally.

Then there is the family group—four series of leaflets—namely, "Mothers' Home Series," "Fathers' Home Series," "Girls' Own Series," and "Boys' Pocket Series." Same size as the "Talks," but printed on a little better grade of paper. Keep a supply with your stationery and slip them in your letters.

Keep on Circulating The order for another large run of Colonel Maus' "Canteen Arguments Demolished" has gone to the printer. The great demand for anti-canteen literature proves that our women all over the country are alive and alert to the importance of holding the post-exchange fort against the brewers and their allies. Naturally this educating and agitating and circulating involve some irritating as well. But we must keep it up. The anti-liquor forces have nothing to fear from the searchlight, no matter upon what point of the compass it is turned.

Correlation of Forces Every W. C. T. U. department is more or less dependent upon literature for its upbuilding. It needs not only its own special publications, but also the general literature of the organization. The work of the forty-five different departments is so closely related that whatever strengthens the National W. C. T. U. is bound to strengthen every branch of it. And what single thing will do more today to bring greater coordination of effort, what will bring quicker victory in the Great Crusade, than education of the public conscience through the circulation of prohibition literature?

To Department Superintendents To this end will not every department superintendent who reads these lines recommend the monthly sample leaflet package—urge it officially and unofficially wherever opportunity offers. Organizers, also, and all field workers, National, state, local. We provide the literature, the loyal women of the local unions circulate it. If every white ribboner will do what she can in this respect, there will be no doubt about the saloonless nation in 1920.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 14, 1912. No. 11

General Nelson A. Miles on the Canteen

Present Situation Calls Out Reaffirmation of Noted Officer's Position

"I am opposed to the restoration of the Army canteen upon the ground that experience has shown that soldiers, like civilians, are better off without alcoholic beverages. The argument that the opportunity to purchase light wines and beer at Army posts will reduce drunkenness and disease in the army will not, in my judgment, hold. In the days of the post-trader and the canteen the discipline and health of the Army was not as good as it has been in the periods of no post-trader and no canteen."

February 16, 1912.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Freedom of Speech on the Canteen Question—The Naval "Drink Curve"—Oratory as an Aid to Reform—Work of Young People's Branch

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S HUGE LIQUOR BILL—INTENSE INTEREST IN INTERSTATE LIQUOR HEARING—PROTEST FROM MANY STATES—PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE IN THE HOUSE—LIQUOR INTERESTS AT WORK AGAINST CONGRESSMAN HOBSON

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Again have there been continuous hearings during the entire week, for our interstate liquor measures, another on licenses for the District, and the Lawrence, Massachusetts, investigation have been under consideration and have all attracted crowds of interested visitors. Mrs. President Taft, day after day, has followed with unflagging interest the testimony given by men, women, and children from Lawrence. Her seat was quite near the committee, and frequently she was seen to lean forward and enter into earnest conversation with one of the members, especially after some important or harrowing statement had been made.

District of Columbia's Huge Liquor Bill

District affairs have received constant attention on the part of the District of Columbia sub-committee. Ministers, business men, W. C. T. U. women who are property holders, and many others have appeared before the committee, and it truly can be said that District matters have not had such an overhauling in many a year. It has been shown that the District of Columbia, a tract of land but ten miles square, pays $3,500,000 annually for its liquors. Mrs. Ellen Mussey, dean of the Woman's Law College of the District, and vice-president of the board of education, presented the protest of the board against saloons being allowed near school buildings. Within a block of the Central high school, and two other graded schools, where there are 928 pupils, there are fourteen saloons. Directly opposite the McKinley Manual Training School, there is a saloon, and between the Central High, and the Public Library there are twenty saloons.

Should at Least Protect its Children

Dry zones around alleys are asked for by the Alley Improvement Association, as these with their 20,000 residents, are a constant menace to this beautiful city. The superintendent of police has been before the committee, and has most earnestly advocated the passage of more drastic laws concerning the granting of liquor licenses, and we can but believe now that so much light has been thrown upon the conditions existing in Washington, that our national law-makers will more fully realize the utter helplessness of persons residing here to protect themselves against this relentless foe, and will pass a law which shall guard their children at least as they go to and from school, on the streets of this, the capital city of the Nation.

Intense Interest in Interstate Liquor Hearing

Interstate liquor hearings before both Senate and House committees have been a constant source of satisfaction, because of the courtesy shown, and the presence of such a large number, which evidenced an unusual interest in the subject. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were devoted to hearings before the House Committee. Mr. Maxwell of Cincinnati, Ohio, counsel for the opposition, was heard Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon Mr. Fred Caldwell of Oklahoma presented to the committee a most exhaustive argument in favor of this legislation to protect dry territory, and showed the constitutionality of the bills under discussion. Twenty of the twenty-one members of the committee were present—a very unusual occurrence.

Three of our National General Officers were present: Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, and Mrs. Hoge. Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson arrived Tuesday morning, when she and Miss Gordon were heard, the latter speaking for Illinois, and Mrs. Stevenson for Massachusetts. Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Hoge had, at a previous hearing, been heard by both Senate and House committees, but at the close of the proceedings, they, with others, had an excellent opportunity to have a personal word with a number of the members.

Many States Enter Their Protest

We were exceedingly fortunate, too, in having so many representatives from different parts of the country, who spoke very acceptably in behalf of their various states. Rev. Anderson, D. D., of North Dakota, husband of our National Recording Secretary, with Mr. Watkins of the Law Enforcement League of the same state, were among those present, and spoke with no uncertain sound. Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, North Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Iowa, Missouri, also had representatives at this hearing and many of these were heard from Wednesday, when two minutes each were allowed them, strong appeals, which made a deep impression, being packed into that small amount of time. This ended for the present, at least, the hearings before the House committee, and those before the Senate concluded this afternoon, Mr. Maxwell and others, speaking for the opposition, and Mr. Caldwell for our side. Now there must come strong pressure from the home folks on the members of these two important committees! Brief letters from voting constituents, telegrams, or night lettergrams (fifty words may be sent by wire, at the cost of a ten-word day message) should be sent. By means of resolutions, churches, W. C. T. U.'s, or organized societies of every description, which believe in this legislation, should now aid in getting the bill passed, by urging their Congressmen to use their vote and influence in securing its passage.

> **IMPORTANT!**
>
> There must come strong pressure from the home folks on the members of the House and Senate Committees! Brief letters from voting constituents, telegrams, or night lettergrams, should be sent. By means of resolutions, churches, W. C. T. U.'s, or organized societies of every description which believe in this legislation, should now aid in getting the bill passed, by urging their Congressmen to use their vote and influence in securing its passage. Please read carefully the instructions in this letter.

We must meet the enemy with the weapons he is using; the committees have been overwhelmed with communications of every kind from the liquor element, and those who are desirous of having dry territory protected from the shipping in of liquor from a neighboring state, should send urgent appeals to the members of these two committees, AT ONCE! Please have all your communications to the Congressmen sent directly to them, at the Capitol, Washington, D. C. *Do not send to my office*, as it means extra expense, and loss of time.

Members of Senate Committee

Hon. Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming
Hon. Knute Nelson, Minnesota
Hon. William P. Dillingham, Vermont
Hon. George Sutherland, Utah
Hon. Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut
Hon. William E. Borah, Idaho.
Hon. Norris Brown, Nebraska
Hon. Albert B. Cummins, Iowa.
Hon. Elihu Root, New York
Hon. Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia
Hon. Charles A. Culberson, Texas
Hon. Lee S. Overman, North Carolina
Hon. Isidor Rayner, Maryland
Hon. Thomas H. Paynter, Kentucky
Hon. William E. Chilton, West Virginia
Hon. James A. O'Gorman, New York

Members of House Committee

Hon. Henry D. Clayton, Alabama
Hon. Robert L. Henry, Texas
Hon. Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina
Hon. Charles C. Carlin, Virginia
Hon. William W. Rucker, Missouri
Hon. William C. Houston, Tennessee
Hon. John C. Floyd, Arkansas
Hon. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Kentucky
Hon. James M. Graham, Illinois
Hon. H. Garland Dupre, Louisiana
Hon. Martin W. Littleton, New York
Hon. Walter I. McCoy, New Jersey
Hon. John W. Davis, West Virginia
Hon. Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Maine
Hon. John A. Sterling, Illinois
Hon. Reuben O. Moon, Pennsylvania
Hon. Edwin W. Higgins, Connecticut
Hon. Paul Howland, Ohio
Hon. Frank M. Nye, Minnesota
Hon. George W. Norris, Nebraska
Hon. Francis H. Dodds, Michigan

After many days of continuous debate, the Senate, Thursday, March 7, ratified the treaties between Great Britain, France, and the United States, but not until they had been so amended as, according to numerous authorities, to be practically valueless. It was almost impossible for a layman to grasp with clearness and understanding the disputes entered into by the eminent lawyers who, as members of the United States Senate, carried on the debates. Suffice it to say that as ratified, it is doubtful if the President will again submit them to the two interested powers, as the amendments agreed upon, necessitate further negotiations and the vote of the Senate ends all hopes for a speedy settlement. But whether the treaties as amended are dropped or not, something has been gained for the cause of peace, and for a better understanding generally.

Patriotic Spectacle in House

A patriotic spectacle seldom seen in legislative halls, was witnessed one day this week, on the floor of the House, when four moth-eaten, battle-scarred flags—emblems of this country's record of conquest on the sea from the time of Commodore Perry to Dewey's victory at Manila Bay—were stretched before the gaze of the members. Spread out in front of the Speaker's table was Perry's battle flag, bearing the last words of Captain Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," uttered at the memorable battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. As this historic trophy was displayed the House broke into cheers. As a result of its mute appeal, and of much oratory, $30,000 will

(Continued on Page Nine)

IN THE FIGHT TO STAY

John B. Lennon
Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor

I have been criticized for my fight against the saloon, but I give notice here and now that I will fight the traffic as long as there is a saloon left. There are too many people in this world who are afraid to tackle the saloon. Too many men and women are going down the stream to degradation for me to keep silent. To the trades unionist there is no redeeming feature in the saloon. Go anywhere its influence is felt and you see the demoralization it brings. We are fighting for social well-being, civic benefits and moral uplift. Never a foul plot is organized to injure public rights and social well-being but the saloon is used for the job. They never use the trade unions or the ministerial association. The saloon is the enemy of the people for whom we work.—

FREEDOM OF SPEECH ON CANTEEN QUESTION—ARMY OFFICER EXPLAINS SILENCE OF ARMY MEN

The following letter from an Army officer, explaining the silence on the part of many army men on the canteen question, has been received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. If every Army officer and every enlisted man could be put upon the witness stand and compelled to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth on the subject, there would undoubtedly be an overwhelming preponderance of testimony in favor of the retention of the anti-canteen law.—EDITOR

Letter of Army Officer

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill.

Ladies:

Your recent literature on the subject of the beer canteen has been received and is most heartily approved. The arguments advanced in favor of the beer canteen are sophistry, far removed from facts and, further, in the opinion of the writer, they do not set forth the real reasons for a part of the army desiring its re-establishment. Could those in the Army who are opposed to the beer canteen feel as free of expression as the advocates, they, too, would be heard from, and the attitude of the Army as a whole would appear differently. But a system feudal in character and in fact, deprives at its will, those members that it chooses, of that freedom of speech that might otherwise obtain. In other words, it is better to stay with the flock and the shepherd than to run the risk of falling prey to the wolves.

AN ARMY OFFICER

NAVAL "DRINK CURVE"

DR. J. H. CROOKER, President of the Unitarian Temperance Society

The recent progress of temperance in the British Navy is most remarkable and most encouraging. At the present time some 25,000 of its men are total abstainers. The work is being vigorously pressed and the results are most satisfactory, in health, discipline, and general efficiency. And no wonder, for experience proves the great superiority of the abstainer in every direction. Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe recently made the following statement: "As regards straight shooting, which is so largely a question of eye, it is every one's experience that abstinence is necessary for the highest efficiency." A multitude of such facts have led the German Emperor to command the young men in his navy to stop drinking, saying: "We must henceforth, in every connection through self-discipline, free ourselves from this evil!" Noble and significant words!

An officer in the British Navy, Captain Ogilvy, who had very large experience in training officers in shooting, and also great success in actual warfare, went most exhaustively into the statistics of this important matter, and he found that the shooting efficiency of the men was *30 per cent* better before than after drinking moderately! He represented graphically the vital fact demonstrated by his investigations in the form of a curve, which is known in the military circles of Great Britain as the "Grog Curve." This symbol brings out very impressively the superiority of total abstinence over so called "moderate drinking."

Now, what is true of naval gunnery is also true in every department of life. If man can shoot better in the work of war because an abstainer, he would also be more effective in the labors of peace. If important to keep liquor away from Englishmen engaged in killing Germans, how much more important to keep it away from peaceful artisans engaged in the world's work. The "drink curve" is just as applicable in shop as on ship; on the railroad as behind the gun; in the factory that clothes the people as on the battleship that kills them. It would be a good thing if a picture of this "drink curve" hung in every home, schoolroom, mill, and shop, warning the young that if they are to shoot straight and hit the mark wherever they labor, they must avoid all use of all liquors. And the day is not far distant when Christian people will realize what a monstrous crime against humanity it is for the state to permit and protect that evil institution, the saloon, which lessens the fighting efficiency of sailors and soldiers, and, even far worse than this, which tends to destroy the industrial efficiency of all men.—*Zion's Herald*

PESTILENCE MORE DANGEROUS THAN SMALLPOX

GOVERNOR OSBORN of Michigan
Excerpt from address delivered at Albion, Mich.

I want to see the elimination of every conceivable condition which makes for danger for our boys and girls. When the small-pox scourge broke out in Jackson the state immediately directed its great health forces to the seat of trouble, and they finally conquered it and saved the people from a great pestilence. Why should the state not do the same against an evil which does more harm in one day than all the small-pox in the state does in years? As I said before I am going to put forth every effort to down this great corporation of brewers. Why am I doing it? For one thing I am doing it because I have the blood of an abolitionist in my veins. And in these days there is just as much call for bravery and firmness of one's convictions, as in the days my father stood back of his beliefs in aiding the fight against slavery.

Let us do as the preacher does when he goes into a new fight for the uplifting of those about him; let us consecrate ourselves in the fight to abolish those things which are against every tenet of good government and good living. Let us pray to heaven that what we do shall be for the advancement and ennoblement of those around us.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston Illinois

VALUE OF A COLLEGE COURSE—PRO AND CON

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Parents and young people have a right to believe that a college education will furnish the best equipment for life's work. It ought to do so. A college education costs time, money and often sacrifices on the part of parents and students that are pathetic and all but tragic. This expenditure ought certainly to enrich and make more valuable to the state and nation the lives in which it is invested and it ought to help in the solution of every day problems. In solving mathematical problems, one learns to "dig" for the truth. In mastering Greek and Latin and the modern languages, there comes an opening of the heart toward the peoples of all times and tongues. In the study of the sciences one learns to seek the truth patiently and thoroughly. In the departments of history and literature, under the right kind of instructors, one ought to learn how to emulate the best in all ages and avoid the mistakes of the past. One cannot doubt that a college education teaches the student to think, increases his appreciation and enjoyment of life and gives to him an assurance of his ability that is helpful. But a college course does not teach one how to teach others, nor how to earn a living, nor how to live and solve the problems of real life.

Some of the customs permitted in our colleges—drinking, smoking, hazing, as well as certain extreme athletic sports, make the practical business man wonder if it is worth while to place his sons and daughters in college. Parents have a right, when they send their children to our educational institutions, to expect something better than for them to be brought home on a stretcher—victims of hazing or foot-ball brutality, or even worse, to be transformed into cigaret-smokers or drinkers. Until the regents and faculties of our colleges arise and clean up the obnoxious customs of their colleges, they may be said to be "on trial for their lives."

To be sure a character which comes clean and unscathed through all these temptations is strong indeed, but why need so many weaker ones go down under the temptations offered, when with the right influences thrown about them until they have developed strength, they may be saved for a life of usefulness.

Some Things a College Student Ought to Know

There is a great lack in the equipment of the average college student. When he leaves college he ought to possess a knowledge which will enable him to deal with the practical questions of every day life, to earn a living, to settle municipal problems such as the securing of a pure water supply, good streets and roads, correct sewerage and proper lighting. He should have definite, well-founded, practical ideas as to how a community can abolish the saloon, stop the white slave traffic, and rid the city of poverty. Hygiene, personal and public, with a scientific knowledge of sex life, should be understood by every graduate student. What shall be the profit if one gains a knowledge of the whole world and then through lack of wisdom on vital matters in a few years comes to his ruin through the drink habit? What shall it profit to hunt logarithms to infinity and then become a victim of gonorrhea and syphilis?

The colleges and universities will have to answer for many sins of omission in failing to teach those things which are essential to the protection and welfare of the students who go out from their doors. College and university regents should be held responsible for permitting in their faculties men who drink, smoke and live impure lives, thus imperiling the students who come under their influence. Young men and women are naturally hero-worshippers, and more powerful than the printed words of the text books or the spoken words of the lecture, are the lives of the leaders in college.

It is time that the parents and right-minded people of our nation insisted that the colleges and universities to which they send their children should have no man or woman on their faculties who is not a safe leader and example. School boards and boards of regents should be rid of brewers, distillers and infidels, so that teachers would not be afraid of losing their positions when they teach the truth. Before sending their sons

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ORGANIZATION

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Since we are endeavoring to make organization our special work in the Branch this year, it has been interesting to me in visiting a number of states during the last few weeks, to come in touch with the secretaries and learn of their plans and problems. I greatly enjoyed the few days spent in New Jersey. In Jersey City I spoke at a Sunday night meeting under the auspices of the Y. P. B and had the gratification of hearing one young woman pledge herself to help interest and organize the young people in her part of the city, and another dear woman, who loves the children, give her promise to assist in a Loyal Temperance Legion. I was glad to find the Glassboro Branch in the same flourishing condition as when I visited it two years ago, having an average attendance of sixty-five. It is trying the "point system,' giving each of two sides credits for each member it has present, for bringing a visitor or securing a new member.

On Lincoln's birthday I attended a Y. P. B conference in southern New Jersey, and when one notes the vigor, enthusiasm and intelligence with which Miss Goodwin leads her young people, it is easy to understand how little Jersey sends dues each year for hundreds of Y. P. B. members. I found Miss Clara Gebhardt, who took her training at the National W. C. T. U. Institute, afield doing Branch work.

At Atlantic City it was a delight to speak at the first anniversary meeting of Y. P. B. No. 1, and to meet some of the enthusiastic girls who have joined the second Y. P. B. just organized in the city. Some of the girls' parents, who had never belonged to the W. C. T. U., have asked to be considered honorary members of the Branch and to help in its support. This Branch had just issued some unique invitations to a party, the price of admission being "five cents and a lemon." Plans for the forming of a Y. P. B. at Pleasantville were inaugurated.

In Baltimore not long ago, Mrs. Frances Hetzler, state Y. P. B. secretary, organized a branch with nine members, twenty-five being present at the first meeting. It was most encouraging to see the white ribbons on the breasts of so many of these new members at a Christian Endeavor meeting and to be told by the chairman of the temperance committee that it was the Y. P. B. which made the "temperance committee get to work." Some of the excellent plans for future work of the Baltimore Branch are: The organization of a chorus to sing at public temperance meetings, forming a city federation of Y. P. B.'s and instilling in the heart and conscience of each member a deeper feeling of personal responsibility for other young people. Among the delightful social functions I attended while in Washington, was the prohibition banquet, at which I presented greetings from our Branch. I was delighted to meet again that great friend of Y. P. B. work, Miss Rietta Emerson, and to talk over with her plans for the program exchange of which she has charge. Maryland's secretary, Mrs. Hetzler, now has a charming city secretary, Mrs. W. J. Brown, and with these two workers who love the young people, I prophesy great things for the youth of Maryland.

Letters from all sections report new organizations and a desire for a knowledge of Branch work. In order to interest young people where there is no Branch or to educate them where there is one, we are suggesting this year

Y. P. B. Institutes

These may be held in either county or local affairs. Invite all young people's organizations to take part. Ask prominent citizens to give addresses and try to have presented the scientific, economic and ethical side of our reform. The facts which seem old to our long-time workers are ever new to the young and must be repeated again and again. Arrange for a debate or medal contest in the evening. I want to urge upon all our workers the need of more *thorough organization.*

Calling a few young people together, taking their names and telling them literature will be sent to them is not organizing, although I realize often that one who does this has no time to do more. If you are calling an outside worker for this purpose, make ready for her coming, talk with the young people about it, and impress upon them the great opportunity for the youth of today to make history. Many present-day educators believe in the "heroic" method of presenting truths—an appeal to the love

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

ORATORY AS AN AID TO REFORM

MRS. ADEL A E. CARMAN
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Medal Contests

Oratory, the art of expressing clearly, concisely, forcefully and eloquently, that which we feel deeply, has ever been and ever will be of the greatest aid to reform. Eloquence is the supreme gift of a great leader. It is not necessarily an inherited gift, neither is it always acquired. It is not restricted to those of any particular age or clime, but may abide in any and all. Wherever there are interests to be guarded, wherever the welfare of nations is a matter of discussion, there will public speaking have its place, and the orator his sphere as a great factor in the adjustment of affairs.

Every age and every country has produced great orators, because each had its own problems to solve, its own crises to be met, its own dangers to be faced. It has been said that to the making of a great orator three things are necessary, the man, the subject, the occasion. But we believe, given two of these, the other will of itself arise. If the man and his subject are great enough, he will find the occasion, and if the subject and the occasion be great enough, the man will be found. There has never been a crisis in the affairs of the world, or in the history of a nation, when a great leader was needed, that God, in His goodness, has not raised up a man to meet the emergency. The greater the stress and storm, the more pressing the circumstances, the greater the man, for the soul is developed by adversity not by prosperity and peace and there must needs be some great emotion to bring eloquent utterances to the lips.

The environment of Greece and Rome, warlike nations, beset by enemies, and torn by internal dissensions, was peculiarly adapted to the development of oratory. Love of country and zeal for its welfare gave us a Cicero and a Demosthenes. Love of a friend and indignation at his murderers produced a Mark Antony.

During the middle ages religious reforms seemed to occupy the minds of men. Led by religious fanaticism, and fired with religious enthusiasm they left wealth, country and home and engaged in a great crusade to wrest the Holy Sepulcher of the Lord from the hand of the Turk. Later, many great religious reformers arose. Perhaps the greatest of these was Martin Luther, who, by his own zeal and earnestness, reformed the entire religious world and made Protestantism possible.

Later, reform seemed to come along the line of civil liberties and individual rights. Men began to claim a right to a voice in their own government. Great parliamentary reforms were inaugurated, revolutions arose and republics were formed, and through all this the orator was still the great fermenting and precipitating element.

Our own country, in its short history, has passed through two great crises. If England had listened to her great orators, who told her that she had over-reached herself in her oppression of the colonies, or if we had not listened to our great leaders, who bade us rise and throw off the yoke of oppression, we should probably be still a British colony instead of the greatest republic in the world. For we doubt whether the colonists, weak, unaided and unprepared as they were, would ever have found courage to rise against the oppressor had it not been for Henry Clay and Patrick Henry crying, "Peace, peace, when there is no peace" and "Give me liberty or give me death." Men will bear much before they will disturb the established order of things. When, however, sentiment has long been smoldering, it takes but a live word from the flaming tongue of eloquence to start a raging fire of rebellion.

For several years, the question of slavery agitated the country to the exclusion of aught else. Great orators arose on both sides and many notable debates were held. Eventually we washed from our escutcheon this black plague spot. But what about our own time? We are told by some that we have no great orators at present because there is no great need for them; that there are no subjects weighty enough to inspire eloquence; that "these piping times of peace" are not calculated to inspire heroism. But are there no great questions to be settled? Did the Civil war rid us of every kind of slavery? No! We are menaced by a slavery more ignominious and deadly than that which held in bondage the bodies of the black man, a slavery of soul from which there is no escape. We have a foe to meet more wily and cruel than the Indian, more venomous and deadly than the serpent. Wrapped in the protecting folds of our own flag, and with the false motto, "Personal Liberty" emblazoned upon his shield, he has advanced with his giant army, until the ramparts of civilization shake beneath his tread. With the consent of the government, we have a red blot upon our escutcheon made by the blood of thousands, slain yearly by this monster.

The demon rum dances gaily on pavements and sidewalks laid with blood money which he has paid for our enslavement, and we pay the piper. Is it not a great subject, the greatest of this time or any other? Is it not vital enough to inspire young orators who will bring this reform to a successful issue? We believe it is, and that our young men are responding to the need with heart and soul. Carlyle says, "Earnestness is the greatest attribute of the great man." Great eloquence is not from lip to ear, but from heart to heart. It is not enough that we convince the minds of our hearers by our logic; we must fire their souls with our earnestness and enthusiasm. We need young men and women with hearts so inflamed with a hatred of injustice and oppression, so tender with love for their fellowmen, so alive with enthusiasm and earnestness for the cause, that those who hear them speak may say, as did the Romans of old, "Let us go against the enemy."

SNAP SHOTS

Miss Lois Secor, the author of the leaflet, "The Cultural Value of the Medal Contest," will soon do Medal Contest work in New Jersey.

It is so long since we have heard of Y. P. B. work in North Carolina, that it is good news to hear of a Y. P. B. organized in Hobgood by Mrs. Effie M. Lambert.

Are you planning for Y. P. B. organization this spring? Some of our best Y. P. B. workers are available. Write the General Secretary if you wish a worker.

Has the local W. C. T. U. a Y. P. B. secretary? The state secretaries and presidents report that when a Branch disbands or a union fails to organize a Branch, it is because of the lack of a competent local Y. P. B. secretary. Let us aim to have a secretary in every local union.

Miss Ada B. Cummings has been afield lecturing and organizing Branches in Southern California. She reports that there are in the state, about the same number of young men as young women members, and that this year it is expected that the membership will be doubled.

When Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, National organizer, was recently afield in one of our states, six of the unions she organized had young women presidents. In one town only five women had the courage to brave the laughter and ridicule of two seats full of their friends. One of these—a girl of nineteen—was made president of the little W. C. T. U. and another nineteen-year-old girl became secretary. All upon joining paid $1.00 dues. From such brave girls come the women who really fight the battles for a land free from strong drink.

Have you sent for a copy of the paper by Mrs. Cora D. Graham, "The Community's Need of a Young People's Branch?" It is just the thing to read at institutes, conventions and meetings of the local W. C. T. U. One state president says, "It contains the strongest arguments, presented in the most pleasing way, of anything I have ever read." Secure from the General Secretary. Price 10 cents.

Two hundred and fifty high school students were recently addressed by one of our speakers. They were interested and ready for organization, but no W. C. T. U. member was willing to become general secretary, and so the golden opportunity was lost. Let every local union awaken to its responsibility to the young people of the town. We must marshal these forces against the liquor traffic.

A young man in Cornell University, who is an honorary member of the Y. P. B. in his home city, writes, "If I am not mistaken the coming term is going to be even more exacting than the last. But with the harder task, comes the greater joy in accomplishing it. So it seems to be with everything. What joy is there in doing anything that is easy, for we only gain strength by facing the hard tasks. So I have found it with every side of college life. The successful fellows are those who do the hardest work It is the one who resists that is strong. It is the fellow who faces temptation squarely and has the strength to say 'No' that the other boys look up to."

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

By DOROTHY Q

Chapter V

Elwood W. C. T. U. had been sick unto death. Its discouraged members still met together in a half-hearted way, and read to each other about what other Unions were doing in other parts of the country, and then agreed that it wasn't worth while for them to try—Elwood, like a naughty child, was utterly incorrigible.

Into this blue mass of discouragement Mrs. Lenox flashed one day with her friend, Mrs. Pomeroy, and the feeble Union was electrified with the astounding news that there was something to be done, and that every member was to prepare to show her colors in the coming election, which would decide whether Elwood would go wet or dry.

"The candidates have been nominated on a distinctly wet or dry platform," said Mrs. Lenox, "and now is our time to drive out the saloons."

"Drive out the saloons," echoed one doubting sister. "Mercy, we might as well try to drain the river with pint cups."

"Pint cups, properly used, are very efficient articles," was Mrs. Pomeroy's vivacious reply. She was a large, finely built woman, with a clear, resonant voice of masterly tone, and had long been an acknowledged leader in the society of the town. Her temperance principles had been taking a nap for a season until Mrs. Lenox had called upon her with her little book. The two, as they talked of local questions and the great need of aggressive work in the city, had conceived an immense liking for each other.

"You have awakened me," was Mrs. Pomeroy's parting remark, as her caller went own the broad steps of the fine porch, "and now that I *am* awake we must see what can be done."

It was plain enough to see what *should* be done. The curfew ordinance was already showing what a little applied law could do in regulating what needed regulating, and children no longer roamed the streets at night or appeared in troops at the cheap shows without their parents. The Mayor with the passing of the rdinance had notified his friend, Mr. Cleary, that it was to be enforced to the letter.

"I'll give them a dose if they're hungry for regulation, no matter how big a howl it makes," said His Honor to himself, but, to his surprise, the howl was not forthcoming, and many a parent's aching heart was eased.

The president of the ailing Union had long been in poor health, and was glad to resign her office on condition that Mrs. Pomeroy be elected to take her place, and with this leverage to begin with, the Union was soon in better working order.

"We must have a temperance rally, with some one of our fine speakers to address us," said Mrs. Lenox one day at the family dinner.

"It has been so long since anything of the kind has been attempted, that at least, it will have all the charm of novelty," remarked Mr. Russell. "Go at it with a brass band and banners, if at all, Hattie. A nice little meeting in a church and on the quiet would be an utter fizzle."

"Just my idea," cried Olive with enthusiasm. "We girls are going to turn our Social Science Club into a Branch, and we'll help."

"I hear the Liquor Dealers' Association is getting alarmed at the stir you ladies have already made, and is going to be more aggressive than usual in this election," observed Mr. Russell.

"Those vimmins," exclaimed Harley in a tone of mock disgust, "should be regulated. The liquor men are already furbishing up the old war sign of 'Personal Liberty,' and there will be stirring times when you two opposing forces get on the warpath."

"But you will help, on the right side, Harley?" asked his aunt, somewhat anxiously. Harley's principles were all right, she knew, but they had never been put under fire.

"We'll see, Auntie. If I see you getting worsted, perhaps I'll jump off the fence," he replied lightly. Harley loved to tease and often hid his deeper feelings under assumed carelessness.

"Of course you'll help, Harley Russell," exclaimed Olive earnestly. "You know you'd give all your old shoes to see Elwood for once go dry."

"What an inducement that would be at the present price of leather," laughed Harley. Then dropping his banter, "Yes, Olive, you are right, and anything I can do to help you, Aunt Hattie, I shall be most glad to do."

"First, secure your speaker and then your Opera House, Hattie," counseled Mr. Russell. "If the opposition gets wind of a meeting, they will be sure to get every date closed. I remember a certain meeting I planned with the cart before the horse, and too late found that the house was engaged for a cheap theater every day and night, in the week we hoped to have our meeting."

"And what did you do, Father?" asked Olive.

"Went bankrupt on success, and that is why I am handing out my chunks of experience."

"I will write today, and I thank you, Henry, for your hint," said Mrs. Lenox, gratefully.

"I will finance the venture to the extent of the house," added Mr. Russell.

"And there should be enough of us fellows to rustle the advertising," said Harley.

"Hurrah!" cried Olive. "There should be enough interested women of us to pay the speaker, and there we are."

"Not quite, Sis. You forget the band." Olive groaned dismally.

"Never mind, daughter. Our factory band isn't bad, and I know every man in it will be willing to blow a horn in the service of 'The Little Grey Lady,' as they call her," and Mr. Russell smiled over at his sister.

"By-the-way, Aunt Hattie, how is the little boy you have been calling on so long?" asked Olive later. She had been greatly interested in her aunt's labors among her father's employes; in fact, it was what she had seen and heard of them which had so strengthened her interest in temperance work, and which she had so successfully imparted to her young companions.

"He is quite wonderfully improved and better still, the father has taken the pledge, and goes home sober every night. His joy in the child's recovery, and the child's joy in the father's reform, is quite pathetic."

"He was one of those fellows who never know just when they have had enough, and his mates were not anxious that he should find out," remarked Mr. Russell. "He is not an abusive man in his family, I reckon, but they need every dollar he can earn. You did a good work there, Hattie."

"Is Pat Ryan doing any better, Henry?" asked Mrs. Lenox.

"I think so. He hasn't worked over time yet, and he doesn't spend more than half his wages at Fogerty's. If that plague spot could be removed, the man would do well enough."

Mrs. Lenox's lips closed firmly, and a look came over her face which boded no good to the saloon interests. "Aunt Hattie is getting on her war paint, I can see," laughed Harley, who found his aunt's fighting qualities very amusing.

"Well, I hope there will be enough to go around," commented Mr. Russell gravely, "for there is fighting to be done, and plenty of it to absorb every energy and resource we have. Elwood ought to be ashamed of itself to be so dominated by the liquor power, but the truth remains, it is, and it cannot be denied."

"I once went on a rattlesnake hunt," said Harley, gravely, "and it was not an enjoyable occasion, either. The creatures were coiled up in so many different directions that at every step one was likely to hear a hiss and a rattle, with the strike to follow."

"Elwood would have managed all that very nicely," said his father drily, "by issuing licenses all around, and regulating the evil."

"Well, I regulated a dozen or more of the snakes, and I've got the rattles yet, but, as I said, it wasn't a pleasant experience, and I suspect that this matter which we are going into now will be quite similar."

"It will," said Mrs. Lenox gravely. "We never can do it alone, but the tem-

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DEANE PORTER'S ONE TASTE

M. LOUISE FORD, West Medford, Mass.

"Mother, Mr. Slack wants me to go to the store and get some nails for him. I won't be gone long."

Deane Porter put his head in at the kitchen door and rattled off the words in a great hurry. He did not say that the more important errand to do for Mr. Slack was to get him a piece of tobacco, for he well knew that his mother would not at all approve of having her boy buy the filthy weed she hated. Well, the extra nickel in his pocket was worth doing a second errand for, so he only waited for Mother's nod of approval and then started on the run.

"Deane," she called after him, "don't linger by the roadside, for Uncle Dan has promised to come some time today and give us a ride in his new auto, you know."

"We are going, too," chorused Rosa and Tena from the piazza where they were playing with their dolls, "so hurry back, Brother, 'cause we wouldn't want to go without you."

"All right, I'll be back in no time. Wouldn't miss that for all the nails in town," returned Deane, though at the moment his conscience gave a twinge.

As boys are so apt to do, he ran and jumped, skipped stones in the brook, and stopped to watch a squirrel, but in due time he reached the store, bought the nails, and asked for a piece of tobacco.

The storekeeper eyed him sharply.

"Aren't you Mrs. Porter's boy?" he asked in a tone of surprise.

"Yes, sir—this is for the carpenter, he's working at our house."

Deane flushed guiltily as the man handed him the small package, laughing a little as he did so, and saying, "Oh, I see." Then the boy hurried away, glad to be out of sight.

In all Deane's ten years of life he had never before bought any tobacco, and he had not gone very far when he thought he would take just one look at his purchase. It was such a fine chance to see and smell—and yes—taste the stuff. He looked cautiously around. No one was in sight and—he bit off a corner of the dark square. It made his face pucker, but he chewed away bravely for a minute and then concluded that he didn't like tobacco very well.

"Ugh, I don't see what any one wants of that!" he exclaimed with a shudder, sitting down under a big tree by the side of the road. Suddenly he began to feel very sick and wondered how he was ever to get home. He rolled over on the grass, crying and moaning, and looked eagerly about for somebody to help him, but nobody was to be seen; the nearest house was just over the hill.

"Oh, dear," he sobbed in distress, "it's that plaguy old tobacco, I didn't s'pose it would be as bad as this. The boys said it was nice and stingy!" "Yes, but Mother has often told you never to touch the stuff," cried Conscience, sharply, at which Deane's sobs broke forth anew, for he knew it was the truth.

Meanwhile Uncle Dan, in his new red auto, whizzed up to the Porter's door and called out cheerily,

"Anybody here want a ride in my new car?" He looked about, expecting the first toot of the horn would bring his young nephew, but no Deane appeared.

Mrs. Porter came to the door, hastily taking off her apron and putting on her long coat, and gazed down the road to see where Deane was.

"We are all ready," she said, "but Deane went on an errand for Mr. Slack, the carpenter, and ought to have been home long ago. I don't see what could have kept him," she added, a trifle anxiously.

"Oh well, he got in with some of the other boys, I suppose," returned the uncle, who knew his small nephew pretty thoroughly. "Sorry he isn't here," looking at his watch, "but I've got to be at Marvin station when the eleven o'clock train comes in, and I can't wait for him, so come on, we'll have a spin and then come back. Perhaps he'll show up by that time, and I'll take him for a short ride."

It was a fine morning, and Mrs. ter and the two little girls and the dolls enjoyed every minute as the car glided easily and quietly along the country roads, under the big arching trees, beside the fields bright with wild-flowers.

Uncle Dan did his errand, which was nothing less than to get a big basket of peaches, which he passed around generously, and they rode along, enjoying the luscious fruit, by another road to the village, and past the store where Deane had made his purchases.

A little further along Rosa's bright eyes spied something under a tree by the side of the road.

"Oh, see," she exclaimed, "that looks like Deane's blouse!"

Tena, spying it at the same moment, cried, "Why, it is, and Deane is in it!"

Everybody was excited and startled all at once. Uncle Dean stopped the car so suddenly the occupants nearly fell out, and Mrs. Porter, her mother instinct scenting trouble, was at her boy's side instantly.

"Why, Deaney boy, what is the matter," she cried, "are you sick?"

But Deane, in his distress, could only sob and moan and hold on to his head and his stomach. Then his mother caught sight of the torn paper and the corner of tobacco that was missing, and guessed the rest.

"Oh, my boy," she exclaimed, gathering him, a limp heap, in her motherly arms, and with her brother's help lifting him into the car where he sank on the seat, his eyes closed.

The ride home was just as pretty and attractive as it was when the party took it a minute ago. The sky was just as blue, the fields as green, the birds as joyful, but nobody noticed all this, for everybody was talking about poor Deane. The merry ride was all spoiled, and just because—

Deane realized this with shame and was glad to curl down in bed and hide his head. There was plenty of time that unhappy day, in which to think, and some things can never be forgotten even if a boy lives to be old and grey-headed!

Mr. Slack, who at heart was a kind man, though at times thoughtless, felt very badly over his share in the unpleasant affair, and told Mrs. Porter over and over that he was "mighty sorry." She, in turn, begged him never again to send a child on such an errand and he promised he would not.

"Mother," said Deane, very humbly and remorsefully, as she sat beside his bed that evening in the moonlight, "it makes you feel mighty mean to hide things, doesn't it?" Seeing a puzzled look on her face, he added quickly, "Why, you see, I knew you wouldn't want me to buy Mr. Slack's tobacco, but I was thinking of the nickel in my pocket, so I didn't say anything—but I guess I won't forget this day in a hurry. Not much!"

Mothers, blessed mothers, know just what to say that will help their children and encourage and strengthen them in their hours of temptation, and Deane's mother was equal to the occasion.

FOR SHARP EYES

How many of the readers of the Children's Page can find below, the hidden names of prominent W. C. T. U. workers?

1. The beautiful music at our last evensong was impressive.
2. "Sing a song of sixpence, pocket full of rye!"
3. May no harm or danger come to you.
4. Do wake up and see the sun rise.
5. Nell is a Legioner.
6. She welcomed a visitor cordially.
7. She put her dolls in a row and gave them some tea.
8. What does the bell say, "ding" or "dong"?

"Why, Edie," said a mother to her little daughter, "what have you done to your dolly's eyes?" "I tooked 'em out," replied Edie, "so she couldn't see that she had to sleep in a dark room."—*Delineator*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

IMPORTANT

Now is the Time to Work for Kenyon-Sheppard Bill

We trust that every one of our readers will note carefully what is said in the Washington Letter concerning the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill. Our National Legislative superintendent writes, "There must come strong pressure from the home folks on the members of these two important committees (the House and Senate Committee). We must meet the enemy with the weapons he is using. The committees have been overwhelmed with communications of every kind from the liquor element and those who are desirous of having dry territory protected from the shipping in of liquor from a neighboring state should send urgent appeals to the members of these two committees at once!" Urge the voters of your community to send brief letters, telegrams or fifty word night lettergrams to their Congressmen and Senators on these committees, and to do it AT ONCE. Note that these messages are not to go to Mrs. Ellis, but to the members of the committee. Let us not be less alert than are the liquor people, but deluge the committees with a shower which will arouse their consciences and be productive of votes for this wise and beneficent measure, and let us do it WITHOUT DELAY.

A great many orders are being received for the new W. C. T. U. seals, but owing to an unavoidable delay on the part of the manufacturers, it has been impossible to fill these. They will receive attention at the earliest possible moment.

Significance of March Twentieth

The observance of Prohibition Rally Day, March 20, will this year not only be of unusual significance but of more than ordinary importance. It is the opening day of the special session of the Maine Legislature, although it is not to be supposed that Governor Plaisted had in mind that the date was the anniversary of the birth of that great Father of Prohibition, Neal Dow. It is apparent that the movement of which the calling of a special session of the Legislature is a part, is but another indication of the determination of the liquor interests to do all in their power to wrest from Maine its prohibition law. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union urges all local unions to hold prohibition rallies on March 20, or, if preferable, to plan for a public meeting on the Sunday before that date.

Backward Steps Which Are Obligatory

"At times backward steps are not only necessary, but obligatory," writes Ida Q. Moulton, in the *Record of Christian Work*, calling attention to the fact that "Back of the saloon is the license, back of the license is the law, back of the law is the Legislature, and back of the Legislature is the people." She might well have added that back of the people who elect the Legislature are the learners—the boys and girls, the young men and women, who are in the process of development as either good or bad citizens, either ignorant or intelligent agencies in the solution of the epoch-making problems of the age. The factors which are to determine the character of our future Legislatures, and the lawmaking of our country, are the young men and women in our colleges and our places of business. Whether the United States is to be "a saloonless nation by the Fourth of July, 1920," is to be decided in a large measure by the citizens who today are being trained and developed. Congressman Hobson never spoke a truer word than when, in a recent interview, he said, "It is my earnest conviction—almost amounting to a patriotic obsession—that we must rear a generation to accomplish this work. I am giving my utmost to this end. Five thousand copies of my speech are going out from Washington each day and I expect to circulate 2,000,000 copies before the year is out. I do not intend to rest until either this or some other presentation of these recently-discovered scientific truths have been placed in the hands of every high school pupil, every normal school pupil, every college and university man in the nation." The opportunity which presents itself to the members of our Young People's Branches of making and moulding the history of the nation in the next half century, is an unparalleled one. Who can tell what calamity may befall America if they fail in their duty; who can measure the beneficent results to the "land of the free" and to all the nations which are watching it, if they conscientiously meet their obligation of promulgating truth regarding the foe which menaces our very existence as a nation.

Interesting Situation in Alabama

It is evident from the periodicals of the liquor interests that the representatives of "the trade" in Alabama are not contemplating the situation there with any degree of satisfaction. While a decision from the Supreme Court on the Smith regulation and the Parks local option bill is not expected until April, there seems to be a feeling of decided uneasiness as to whether the Smith regulation measure may not be declared unconstitutional. *Mida's Criterion* in its last issue warns its readers that thousands of dollars may be lost to the liquor dealers of the state if such a decision is rendered. Quoting its words, "Nearly every liquor dealer in the state has paid his annual license for the year beginning January 1, and if it should be held that the Smith bill is invalid, Alabama would revert to prohibition, and the liquor dealers would lose all they have paid in, unless the state, counties and cities should voluntarily refund to them a part of their licenses. If the Smith bill should be invalidated, capitol officials think that the state would be under no legal obligation to refund any of the license money. It would require a special act of the Legislature to do so, according to those who are well posted. If the Smith bill should be knocked out, it is generally conceded that an extra session of the Legislature would be called by the Governor to revise the liquor laws, but there is a doubt now whether the Legislature would care to vote again for the legal sale of rum."

According to the quarterly record of its court of sessions, there were 501 convictions in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Of this number but twenty-one were in no-license towns, only five of which were represented in the list, while almost every license town was represented. The total number of convictions for intoxication was 320, only five of which occurred in no-license towns.

Upon protests from almost all the Confederate organizations of Alabama, the Pure Food department of that state ordered immediate discontinuance of the use of Robert E. Lee's name and picture on the label of a certain brand of whisky. Similar steps are being taken in the other southern states. General Lee was a total abstainer and an advocate of abstinence for others, and it was due to his influence, as well as that of Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis, that the sale of liquors was prohibited during the war throughout the Confederate states.

The heart of humanity is too kind, the wisdom of the people too great, to be misled by the sophistries of the organized liquor interests.—*Lillian M. N. Stevens.*

OHIO'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION VOTES FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE—QUESTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS FOR RATIFICATION

The Constitutional Convention of Ohio adopted, March 7, a proposal to amend the present state constitution so as to permit women to vote. The matter will be submitted for ratification to the voters of the state. Of the 109 delegates voting, seventy-six cast their ballots for the equal suffrage amendment. The white ribboners of the state, under the able leadership of Miss Frances H. Ensign and Mrs. Florence Richard, are to be congratulated on winning this victory, for which they have labored so tirelessly.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Sibyl Eunice Horning, formerly Headquarters secretary for the National Young People's Branch, was married February 28 to Mr. Carl Samuel Long, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Penal and Reformatory Work, Evanston, Ill. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father, only immediate relatives witnessed the wedding ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Long were classmates at Northwestern University, having been graduated from that institution in 1907. As the young people are ardent advocates of prohibition, their marriage means the founding of an all-round temperance home. THE UNION SIGNAL offers its congratulations and best wishes for their happiness.

ARTICLES WORTH READING IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

"The Injury of Tobacco and Its Relation to Other Drug Habits," Charles B. Towns, in *Century* for March.

"Free Kansas, Where the People Rule the People," William Allen White, in *The Outlook* for February 24.

SEATTLE WOMEN VOTERS ELECT ANTI-VICE MAYOR—THE HOME VICTORIOUS OVER THE DIVE

An energetic mayoralty campaign has been carried on within the last few weeks in Seattle, Washington, the issue being distinctly that of a clean or a vice-ridden administration. Hiram C. Gill, the defeated candidate, because of his alliance with the vicious element, was recalled last year by an overwhelming vote. The new mayor, George F. Cotterill, who won by a majority of 645, is the national head of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and is said to have a reputation as a prohibition speaker. The women, prominent among whom were our own white ribbon workers, took an active part in the election and, together with the churches, were the chief factors in the victory.

ILLINOIS TRAINS DRY

Illinois has annexed some new dry territory. On March 1, passenger trains on eleven railroads operating in the state, "clamped down the lid" as far as getting a drink was concerned. This action was a voluntary recognition on the part of the railroad management of a doubt as to their right to sell drinks on dining and buffet cars since the passage of the law enacted July 1, 1911, prohibiting the sale or drinking of liquor on certain specified parts of trains. "The law does not say we cannot allow liquors to be sold in dining or buffet cars," said a railroad official of one of the roads, "but that seems to be the spirit. We decided it was best to do nothing that might be questioned."

TRIBUTE TO WHITE RIBBONERS

At the close of a hard-fought trial, resulting in the conviction of a man who had been conducting a "blind pig" establishment in prohibition territory, says the *American Issue*, the attorney for the defense, remarked to the prosecuting attorney: "With seventy-five W. C. T. U. women praying for you and God Almighty on your side, I couldn't beat you."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

soon be available to repair and restore 136 historic battle flags that have for years lain neglected in pine boxes at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Liquor Interests at Work Against Congressman Hobson

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, representative of the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, is at his home looking after his interests, a former state senator having announced his candidacy for the position now held by the hero of the Merrimac. The liquor forces, enraged at Captain Hobson's temperance record in Congress, will do all in their power to defeat him, and put in his place a man who will do their bidding, and strive to undo the good work already undertaken. It is needless to say, this would be a serious blow to the cause of temperance in Congress for we need just such clean, fearless men as Captain Hobson and we can but hope and pray, that "the way of the wicked may be turned upside down."

Monday evening last, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon addressed an audience of young ladies in the Chevy Chase College, and from there hurried to the Presbyterian Church where a large audience was gathered to hear them. Tuesday evening, after another entire day spent in the committee room, they spoke at a meeting held in Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, at which Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president Massachusetts W. C. T. U., also presented a greeting from her state. The past week has been filled with conferences, interviews, etc., sandwiched in between hearings. Friday, March 8, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon left for Portland, Maine. During their stay in Washington, their wise and helpful counsel has been an inspiration to all our workers, and we are hoping to have every winter a National W. C. T. U. Day or days, when not only our honored and loved National President and Vice-President-at-Large, but other National and state officers, will be with us.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

SILVER BELLS

GEORGIA L. WEATON

Tune: "Saved by Grace."

Dedicated to Frances W. Graham and sung by her at the recent silver anniversary of the W. C. T. U. of Otsego county, N. Y.

I know, sweet bells, your silver chimes,
Say that the flowers, winter hid,
Will waken when the glad spring-time
Shall lift the snowy coverlid.

Chorus

Then ring, sweet bells, sweet silver bells,
Send out your echoes far and near,
For ev'ry chime, your message tells
Hope's joyful message, sweet and clear.

I know the seed, the shriveled leaf,
That fell to earth, unheard, unseen,
Will crown with gold the autumn sheaf,
And paint the summer living green.

Chorus

I know the day, however long,
Or fretted with its toil and care,
Will end at last in even song,
The Angelus of rest and prayer.

I know that oft the darkest night,
Precedes the dawn of brightest day,
And with the breaking of its light,
The shadows all will flee away.

Chorus

I know that when life's troubled sea,
Shall o'er me sweep its storm-tossed wave,
He comes, the Man of Galilee,
And still as old, His power can save.

I know that from the blessed cross,
There streams a light beyond the tomb,
And though it points through pain and loss,
'Twill lead at last to heaven and home.

Chorus

I know the mist that veils my sight,
Shall lift before my longing eyes,
And I shall wing my joyous flight,
Beyond the gates of Paradise.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

HARRIETT ELLEN ORTON, Sodus, N. Y., for twelve years corresponding secretary, and for eight years president of the Wayne county W. C. T. U.; also for eighteen years secretary of the local union and known as one of the most zealous and enthusiastic supporters of the temperance cause in the community.

MR. PEARSON, husband of Mrs. M. L. Pearson, corresponding secretary of the Vermont W. C. T. U., and MR. TURNER, husband of Mrs. Ellen B. Turner, state recording secretary. Both of these gentlemen were staunch temperance advocates and their loss to the cause in Vermont is keenly felt.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow).*

Corresponding Secretary's Notes

MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS

Many unions are planning, as I learn from my correspondence, to combine the observance of three red letter days in one, on March 20, Prohibition Rally Day. With inspiring stories of our great prohibition leaders, Neal Dow, Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens, the past and present can be linked, and souls stirred to hopefulness that 1920 will find this great country of ours basking in the sunlight of national prohibition. The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, the never-so-good UNION SIGNAL, and up-to-date campaign literature can all have their place on the program.

Strange as it may seem to you, there are isolated communities in great cities. With a check for the Memorial Fund, there comes to us the story of a Loyal Temperance Legion, its membership made up of children of Hungarian, German, French, Scotch, Irish, English and American parentage, which is making total abstinence sentiment in such a community,—three short streets lying in the shadow of a great factory. A mother-hearted white ribboner has succeeded in gathering together these children; they have adopted the pledge Miss Willard signed when a child, and on February 17, the grown-ups enjoyed a program rendered by the children and contributed readily to the Fund established in memory of her whose name is becoming a household word in that community.

The winter has been long and severe. Organization plans have been delayed, but are to be pushed with the more vigor as spring opens. The corresponding secretary has much to do to find organizers and speakers to answer the demands. An encouraging phase of the work is the number of requests for constitutions and other helps being received from people who themselves wish to organize a union.

It is delightful to find among the applicants for information concerning W. C. T. U. ways of doing things so many young women. The earnest work of our Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion secretaries, National and state, is bringing results.

SUPERINTENDENTS

MOTHERS' MEETINGS AND WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK

What can be more helpful to the world than the thorough, practical education of mothers and fathers along the lines of pure and elevated parenthood. In the home are reared our citizens and the parents, who establish the home, can make it a blessing or a curse to the nation.

This department promotes a common interest between the home and the school, the parent and the teacher, the home and society; and the nation and the world are made better or worse by every home, however humble. How important, then, that we hold mothers' meetings, parents' meetings and meetings for parents and teachers, at which to discuss conditions and the welfare of the children. The relating of experiences, whether fortunate or unfortunate, and the great fund of child welfare literature at our command for distribution cannot fail to help in making these meetings successful. The best thought of the world is turned toward this subject.

Let us, therefore, push this work with new zeal and an earnest purpose to do the best we have ever done and to make *full reports* of our achievements. Over 150 packages of literature containing Plans of Work and report blanks for state, county, and local unions, with programs for local meetings for mothers and white ribbon recruits, also a few sample leaflets as an aid in understanding the work have been sent to all state superintendents and also, that none may be overlooked, to those supposed to hold that position. If any state superintendent has been missed, she will immediately be supplied with these helps, if she will notify the National superintendent. *Urge* your *locals* to keep a record of all work done, and do not fail to report on time, as our National Convention will be two weeks earlier than usual, and as a consequence, our state conventions will be earlier; therefore, we must be more prompt in reporting. Read your Plans of Work carefully and by reporting early and faithfully try to win the banner.

305 East Church St., Elmira, N. Y.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

There is to be a grand diamond medal contest at the National Convention in Portland. I have heard from four states which wish to send a contestant, and one of the four will be pleased to furnish two, if desirable. We would like to have the East and Middle West represented. If the state officers in these sections of the country decide to send contestants, will they please write me soon? The expenses of contestants are paid by the state, or the contestant, but the same entertainment is provided for them that is furnished the regular delegates.

A number of Frances E. Willard memorial contests have been held and more will be before the National Convention takes place. We are anxious to know who sends in the largest receipts from these. That we may know to whom the prize belongs, will local workers, when sending money for the Memorial Fund, kindly state that it is from a Frances E. Willard contest, if such is the case, and ask the state treasurer to so report to the National Treasurer.

We are receiving orders for S. T. I. medals to be used in the S. T. I. essay contests held in the lower grades of the public schools. While these contests belong distinctively to the S. T. I. department, we will gladly fill orders for the medals.

I have a quantity of Spanish Reciters at 12½ cents each, also some recitations translated in Italian for use among that people, and a quantity of the Japanese books at 10 cents each. A great many suffrage contest books have been used not only in holding contests, but for distribution, by states which are working for equal suffrage.

The services of contest trainers are desired by several district and county presidents. If those wishing to do this work will write me, I will put them in communication with these parties. The demand for competent trainers is increasing. It has been found by those who have engaged such helpers that they have been able to remunerate them from the receipts, often retaining a balance in the treasury.

Preference is given to those who have made special preparations for this work. A number of pupils from the Columbia School of Oratory are doing splendidly along this line. The summer course of the school is especially adapted to the needs of Christian workers. I make this statement in reply to many inquiries received.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PORTLAND OREGON, OCTOBER 18-25

TRANSPORTATION NOTICE

The official line to the Portland Convention was decided upon after hearing from the state presidents, in response to a letter sent out from Headquarters. The National General Officers carefully considered the expressed wishes of the women and the best interests of the party. The plan outlined includes important stops at various places in the different states through which we pass. The going trip must be as short as possible, that we may reach Portland the evening before the Convention opens.

Special sight-seeing is provided for on the return trip, although there will be much of interest to see on our way out. We leave Chicago over the Chicago and North Western, as already stated on page 11 of THE UNION SIGNAL for February 15.

In the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL note the railroad advertising, with the details given from time to time, and make up your mind over which roads you wish to make the return trip. File these papers, as they come to you, for ready reference during the year, as there will be important descriptions which will make your trip far more enjoyable if you have a thorough knowledge of the country you are to pass through.

HERE AND THERE

The W. C. T. U. of Watonga, Okla., though few in numbers, is not slow to achieve. At a recent silver medal contest, arranged under its auspices, it presented to the high school a framed picture of Miss Willard and later donated to the public library a copy of "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard."

The W. C. T. U. of Berryville, Va., held a very enjoyable social February 16, at the home of Mrs. William Hart. It was in memory of the heavenly birthday of Frances E. Willard and an interesting program consisting principally of articles relating to the life of Miss Willard, the Hobson resolution and the Virginia Enabling Act, was carried out. The meeting seemed to incite much enthusiasm in favor of state-wide prohibition.

The W. C. T. U. of Liberty, N. Y., recently had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, who delivered an address upon the occasion of the commemoration of Willard memorial day, preached in one of the churches, and gave an evening address at a union service. She also spoke to one Sunday school and to the pupils of the High school.

A recent address delivered at Lyons, Kan., by Miss Zoe Atchison, state Y. P. B. secretary, evoked the following comment from the pastor of the church in which she spoke: "What she said was spicy and to the point and she knew exactly the right moment at which to close." A goodly number greeted the speaker and a fair collection was received.

Work along social purity lines is engaging the attention of the white ribboners of Adrian, Mich. Miss Mabel Craig Stillman of Milwaukee, Wis., has recently been in the city, upon invitation of the W. C. T. U., and through its efforts has addressed the young women of various factories, upon the social question, as well as high school girls, girls of the older grades, and teachers. She also spoke to some sixty mothers at a meeting arranged by the local union. A mothers' club was afterwards formed, making five to the credit of Miss Eugenia Howes, who organized them.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, state president, delighted the white ribboners of Laketon, Ind., upon a recent occasion, by a telling address on temperance. Twenty-eight people enlisted as new members of the W. C. T. U.—a pleasing testimony to the speaker's earnestness.

A strong no-license, prohibition, equal suffrage paper read at a large farmers' institute recently by Mrs. Lulu Plettner of Wauseon, O., county W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislative Work, was very well received, and it is hoped will be the means of winning members for the cause.

Press Day was a gala occasion with the W. C. T. U. workers of Capac, Mich., Mrs. Lodie M. Dodge, corresponding secretary. Among the items on the program, "Why We Celebrate March 1, UNION SIGNAL Day," and "THE UNION SIGNAL—News Purveyor and Prophet" attracted notice and resulted in the securing of new subscribers.

The National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C., was lately visited by Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson, National organizer. Miss Nettie Washington writes of the young people's organization: "Some fifteen states are represented in the enrollment, a point we appreciate as it makes that much wider the influence of the girls who belong to our temperance society. I myself am from the state of Texas, where we shall not be satisfied until we can win 'For Christ and Temperance.'"

PENNSYLVANIA POINTERS

The good women of Crawford county are holding up their end of the line.

The Kean county W. C. T. U. is entering upon a no-license campaign led by Mrs. Zelia K. Green, Mrs. Louis Buckley of Bradford and Mrs. Orrel Moody of Rixford. The white ribboners of the county will also publish the names of men who sign applications for licenses.

The W. C. T. U. of Bird-in-Hand hopes to help swell the Prohibition vote for President, and will also do its share to help entertain the state convention which will meet in the city of Lancaster in October.

Letitz union reports having a "pantry sale," to which friends and neighbors were asked to make donations. The money is to be used to purchase literature and pledge cards. About twice a month, the superintendents send their literature to each member of the union.

Titusville union is happy over the prospect of a visit from Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

Mrs. J. C. Cheston, who is greatly missed by the Philadelphia workers, tells of good work being done by the Williamsport W. C. T. U. through petitions, parlor meetings and prison work. The white ribboners assemble weekly in the prison, and through their influence, a library of 100 books has been provided. There are two L. T. L.'s, one in the Girls' Training School; the other in the orphanage connected with the Home for the Aged.

WHY HE WILL VOTE FOR KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

Hon. J. S. Williams, United States Senator for Mississippi gives the following reasons why he will vote for the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill: "I believe that the Federal Government in exercising its power to regulate interstate commerce, ought not to block the states in the enforcement of their police regulations, but on the contrary ought to help them by not permitting liquor, or anything else which is not permitted to be sold within a state, to be carried into that state by the instrumentality of interstate commerce. Believing this, I shall vote for the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill."

FROM THE NORTH COUNTRY

Where the Winters are Cold and the Snows Deep

Writing from the vicinity David Harum made famous, a man says that he was an habitual coffee drinker, and, although he knew it was doing him harm, was too obstinate to give it up, till all at once he went to pieces with nervousness and insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, and a generally used-up feeling, which practically unfitted him for his arduous occupation, and kept him on a couch at home when his duty did not call him out.

"While in this condition Grape-Nuts food was suggested to me and I began to use it. Although it was in the middle of winter and the thermometer was often below zero, almost my entire living for about six weeks of severe exposure was on Grape-Nuts food with a little bread and butter and a cup of hot water, till I was wise enough to make Postum my table beverage.

"After the first two weeks I began to feel better and during the whole winter I never lost a trip on my mail route, frequently being on the road 7 or 8 hours at a time.

"The constant marvel to me was how a person could do the amount of work and endure the fatigue and hardship as I did, on so small an amount of food. But I found my new rations so perfectly satisfactory that I have continued them —using both Postum and Grape-Nuts at every meal, and often they comprise my entire meal.

"All my nervousness, irritability and insomnia have disappeared and healthy natural sleep has come back to me. But what has been perhaps the greatest surprise to me is the fact that with the benefit to my general health has come a remarkable improvement in my eye-sight.

"If a good appetite, good digestion, good eye-sight, strong nerves and an active brain are to be desired, I can say from my own experience, use Grape-Nuts and Postum. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MRS. ELLA H. THACHER IN INDIA

A Glimpse of the Work Among the Soldiers and Sailors

Hindoo Ceremony—Worshipping the Tree.

The steamer trip from Ceylon to Tuticorin, India, was very rough but as I am not subject to sea-sickness (as National superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors I should be immune!), I escaped, but the little red ants—nests of them under the pillow, on the pillow, running all over one all night, and on the food, tablecloth and napkins, made me remember what I read in my Bible about the plagues of Egypt! We certainly saw more ants than we shall ever see again, perhaps.

Stopping over at Trichinopoli, Tanjore, Udaipur, and Jaipur to see the temples, palaces, mosques and tombs, and at Mount Abu, where one of the most beautiful temples of all we visited was seen, we found the work organized in some of the places. At Mount Abu lives the National superintendent for India of the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors. I had written her from Bombay that I desired to see her, but as I could not locate her, I did not have that pleasure. At Madras I again missed the white ribboners, but in Bombay, after three days of searching, I learned of a union with Mrs. Fawcett Shaw as president. She and her good husband took me to a Christian Endeavor meeting, where a sailor from His Majesty's ship, "Medina," spoke for the floating Christian Endeavor. After that I was allowed a little time in which to give my message, a privilege I greatly enjoyed, though deriving still greater pleasure from the fellowship with the spiritual, Christ-loving people. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, two earnest-hearted Christians working among the soldiers and sailors, I found most interesting, and to my surprise and joy they called to take me to see places which I had not before visited, and then to a farewell meeting and dinner given to some soldiers in the cantonment, who are members of the Royal Army Christian Association. Wherever the men are sent, they hold regular meetings for prayer, praise and Bible study. I had time to talk but a short time to them, but they seemed deeply interested in our white ribbon cause and gave me much valuable information as to the temperance work in their army.

Mr. Hughes, who is from Ohio, once was a sailor but is now a member of a large firm in Bombay. He and his wife, who is English, spend and are spent in uplifting and blessing humanity. Would that there were thousands of such Christians. I found Mrs. Fawcett Shaw a most admirable leader, and could have arranged a meeting here if she had known of my coming.

Oh, the idolatry, superstition, ignorance, filth and distress among this poor benighted people. In Ceylon a liquor called *arrack* made from cocoa sap is used. Men climb the trees and cut off limbs or leaves, gather the sap in toddy cans and let it ferment. England places a tax upon each tree. Often a "well-to-do" native has his own trees.

While we were in Bombay, we saw King George and the Queen, followed by a splendid procession, embark for their own country. We could but wonder if their hearts were not sorrowful, as they saw the misery and poverty of their subjects. But we remembered, too, to ask God's blessing upon the missionaries from England, America and elsewhere, and upon the English nation itself for the marvelous work done in India. Wherever we travelled were good roads, missions and churches.

THE SITUATION IN OKLAHOMA

Recent Decision Discourages Liquor Men and Stimulates Law Enforcement.

Special Correspondence

Our hearts were made glad when a few weeks ago we read in the papers of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, holding that the Enabling Act of Congress which made the old Indian Territory dry for a period of twenty-one years, is still in force. This was the forerunner of a persistent campaign on the part of the United States officials to clean up the bootleggers. It was a staggering blow to the liquor traffic and a great encouragement to the prohibitionists of the state. The jointists will probably be unable to obtain the Federal licenses that have heretofore, since Oklahoma became a state, saved them from Government prosecution, and the man who peddles liquor in his grip or gunny-sack will not be as successful in his operations.

Railroad and Express Companies Issue Significant Orders

Immediately after the rendering of this decision, the railroad and express companies issued orders not to accept liquor for shipment in the eastern part of Oklahoma, so the way of the liquor vender was made difficult. The prohibition law is being very rapidly enforced in certain localities. Visitors in Fort Smith, Ark., just across the state line, say that it is impossible to carry liquor from that city, even in a suit case. Officers and detectives watch the trains and if a man's grip appears to be more than ordinarily heavy, he is stopped and his baggage examined. So closely are travelers watched that if a man enters a saloon and leaves with a suit case, his description is sent with such speed to the railroad station that it arrives there before he does. It is reported that the station platform is piled high with trunks and suit cases containing liquors, which no one will claim. On the other hand, it is said that every few days a mysterious craft swings away from the Fort Smith landing and ascends the Arkansas river, unloading its more mysterious cargo at various landings. These trips are sometimes made in the daylight, but more often at night.

One of our law-enforcement officers of Tulsa, Rev. T. E. Sisson, with his assistants, captured, near Sapulpa, a carload of liquors which had been billed as a carload of hay. Sapulpa had a grand jury that prosecuted a number of law-breakers, including a few officials. With a special judge imported from a neighboring town, who shows no favors, the city has been pretty well cleaned up. The judge is still sitting and other guilty parties are still quaking in anticipation of receiving what they deserve.

PROHIBITION GOOD FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Secretary Meyer of the Navy Department is said to have indorsed the local option bill in Maryland on the ground that it will permit the citizens of Annapolis to close saloons adjacent to the national naval academy. In stating his position, Mr. Meyer quotes a statement made in the report of the judge advocate general of the army two years ago to the effect that where states have passed laws prohibiting saloons within a given distance of military reservations, the "legislation has been productive of most beneficial results." *The Continent* in commenting on this statement, remarks, "If the Secretary of War, like the Secretary of the Navy, would only devote himself to getting legislation of that kind, the army would enjoy more of those 'beneficial results.' But instead, the Secretary of War and his leading officers seem to prefer to waste their time on their certainly ineffectual effort to get beer back into the canteen."

New Temperance Song Book

Have you tried our new book,
"TEMPERANCE SONG BANNER"?
By Emmet G. Coleman
If not, send for sample copy at once. You'll like it.
Sample, prepaid, 35c.
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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SNAP SHOTS

Mrs. Alla B. Foster, Y. P. B. secretary of West Washington, has been ill, but she is hoping to be afield soon for our work. She has organized a Branch in Olympia, and through correspondence with unions has helped to organize three other new Branches.

Mrs. Lalla Bentley, Y. P. B. secretary of Missouri, is planning a fine campaign for the spring. She will take with her through the state, two young women, one the state Y. P. B. recording secretary, the other a young woman still in college. The trio will hold meetings in schools and churches, will conduct institutes as well as reach through social meetings many who are not in touch with our work. Why cannot other states follow this plan?

When you have any successful plan for an entertainment or public meeting, why not send a short report of it to THE UNION SIGNAL?

Mrs. Cora D. Graham has called a Y. P. B. conference for central New York. It will be held in Syracuse, March 30. The state L. T. L. secretary will give an address on the relation of the two Branches. One of the school principals of the city will give the evening address. There will be a question box and other interesting features. Mrs. Graham has sent out a fine state leaflet on organization.

Syracuse (N. Y.) University Y. P. B. listened to an address by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, at vesper services, on a recent Sunday. Dr. Burt of Phelps, recently gave a fine address on sex hygiene, to the girls of this college Branch.

Miss Effie McLaird, Minnesota's Y. P. B. secretary, has recently organized two Y. P. B.'s in Nebraska, one at Fremont, which numbers eleven members and is determined to gain enough more recruits to make its enrollment 100. Miss Gertrude Robinson is president of this Branch. The other is at St. Edward and it, also, is having a membership contest. Miss May West is president.

A. Y. P. B. of seventeen members has been organized by Mrs. C. L. Myers at Elk Point, S. D. President, Alva J. Jeffries.

Mrs. Florence E. Atkins has just organized a Y. P. B. of sixty members at Greenville, S. C. Miss Violet Askins is its president.

Eight young women and thirteen young men are paid members of a Y. P. B. quite recently organized at Nashport, O., by Miss Hattie John. O. Carl Henderson serves the Branch as president.

Nineteen students of a high school at Clatskanie, Ore., now wear our W. C. T. U. colors, a Y. P. B. having recently been organized among them by Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell. Its president is Miss Nan Snow.

Miss Roena E. Shaner has organized a Y. P. B. at Homewood, S. C., of nine members, all of whom are much interested in the work. Miss Faye Pettenger, the president, attended the National Convention held at Milwaukee last year and Mrs. Alfred E. Wait, the general secretary, was formerly corresponding secretary of the state of West Virginia.

Mrs. Josie Sizer, Y. P. B. secretary for Wisconsin, has set her stakes for two hundred new Y. P. B. members in her state. Her plans include presentation of the work at county and district conventions, visiting each Branch in the state, and urging the plan for the Study Course.

The Frances Hetzler Y. P. B. of Baltimore aims to be the banner Branch this year. The rally cry of Maryland Y. P. B.'s is:

"Who are, who are, who are we?
Maryland's own Y. P. B.
We mean to work, we mean to plan
For 1,000 members in Maryland."

Delaware has offered a prize lecture to the Branch having the greatest gain in membership.

Mrs. Eva Wheeler, in company with Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, is afield in Oregon, organizing new Branches and holding Y. P. B. institutes.

California has two new Y. P. B.'s, one organized at Kingsbury by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National Evangelistic superintendent, who writes: "This is a Swedish settlement and the girls have become most enthusiastic members of the organization. There are ten of them and Miss May Reinous is the president."

The other Branch has "taken up temperance ground" at Santa Rosa, Miss Mabel Stone, secretary. It has a working force of twenty-five.

VALUE OF A COLLEGE COURSE—PRO AND CON

(Continued from Page Four)

and daughters away to school, parents should thoroughly investigate the character of the institutions selected, for the degree conferred by a certain famous college will not mean as much in after life to the boy and girl, as clean-living and right-thinking.

There are signs of an awakening on the part of thinking people, as indicated in the attitude of one university president, Guy Potter Benton of Vermont State University, who said in his inaugural address, "I should say to you in perfect candor at this time, in order that there may be no misunderstanding from the beginning, that I will not serve on a teaching body with any man who uses intoxicating liquors in any form whatsoever."

The action of Dr. David Starr Jordan in prohibiting the use of liquor at the fraternity houses at Leland Stanford Jr. University shows what can be done by a college president when he faces the situation courageously. He spoke truly when he said, "We only did what every other college must do."

Students themselves, through the Young People's Branch, and the Intercollegiate Prohibition associations, can do much toward bettering conditions. Let us turn the searchlight of investigation on college life, and there will result a cleaning up which will relegate into oblivion the present barbarous customs.

Y. P. B. MAKES ITSELF FELT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. Flora K. Hanson, secretary of the Y. P. B. of the District of Columbia, writes:

"Just now we are putting much effort into the organization of a Y. P. B. Chorus, which includes all young people who will assist us, whether members of the Branch or not. We sang when Mrs. Armor gave her address, and when Mrs. Stevens spoke, and have other engagements ahead.

"Our District Y. P. B. recently placed our National W. C. T. U. official papers and the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* in the Carnegie Library, these being the first temperance periodicals on file there.

"We have also asked permission to hang a portrait of Miss Willard in the Library, but do not believe the directors will consent, as they seem to be unwilling to establish such a precedent."

ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page Four)

of doing big and beautiful things, which is so strong in youth. Do not simply tell them that they can have fine social times but that *with* the good time they will be broadened mentally and will help on a great cause which needs assistance. Let them decorate the home or the church with the Y. P. B. colors, learn temperance songs, act as ushers and thus, before the speaker comes, get into the spirit of the meeting. If organization must be completed in one meeting, do not have long opening exercises, nor expect a lengthy address. If possible, provide for the financial side of the meeting without a collection, so that when the matter of dues is explained there will be something paid in at once.

Young people are much interested in the methods of the liquor interests, in their prowess and power. Having shown these, tell them how we must organize against this giant and what our methods are and how the Y. P. B. is a part of the organized army which is meeting this enemy on the battle-field. To be skilful soldiers, we must have knowledge and in the Study Course we learn the facts which may serve as weapons. The pledge is our Declaration of Independence from the tyrant Alcohol. Explain what other young people are doing. The organizer should first thoroughly master the Y. P. B. Year Book, so that she may be able to refer to its contents—on page 11, the Plan of Work; page 15, welcome service for new members; page 20, duties of officers; page 30, program for new Branches; and page 36 for older Branches; the cover, price list of supplies. After taking the names of those who will join, the constitution should be read and adopted, pledge circulated and officers elected, a musical director, press reporter and a few superintendents appointed. Let the young people discuss among themselves plans of work and decide on the time and place of first meeting. Ask each one present to bring one new member; give each member a white ribbon, introduce to them their Y. P. B. secretary from the W. C. T. U. who should have been previously elected, and who should be a woman who not only loves young people but who loves the temperance cause and can connect young people with that cause. Let all repeat in unison their pledge and motto. I have found it leaves a beautiful spirit to have a short, earnest prayer after organization. If there is time a little social period may come at the conclusion of the meeting, but we should not permit the business part of the meeting to be sacrificed to the good time. Report to your state and National Y. P. B. secretaries the names of your new officers, send promptly for supplies, claim the best for our cause in the social and intellectual life of your town and read regularly THE UNION SIGNAL and state paper. I have dwelt at length upon this matter of organization because I am constantly receiving requests for information as to how to organize a Y. P. B., and whether the work is done by a public worker or a local W. C. T. U. member, the above suggestions may be followed.

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The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

A KENTUCKY BANQUET

State-Wide Prohibition Its Keynote

Speakers of wide reputation responded to the toasts given at the annual banquet of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held February 27, in Lexington, Ky. Col. George W. Bain was toastmaster and among the women who delivered addresses was Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the state organization, her subject being "What is Truth?" She declared that the prohibition movement is not injurious to legitimate business, does not interfere with real "personal liberty," does not raise taxes, does not increase the number of blind tigers. "If prohibition will not prohibit, regulation will not regulate," she asserted.

"The Advance of the Water Wagon," which subject was presented by Prof. H. G. Shearin, brought out the necessity for correct scientific temperance instruction in the schools of the state.

The evil of tobacco and cigaret-smoking among boys was strongly emphasized in speeches by Prof. Charles A. Shull and Mr. J. Franklin Wallace.

Dr. J. A. Stucky characterized "The Kentucky Highlanders"—the people of the Kentucky Mountains—as worthy of a fair chance to prove themselves capable and willing, describing the sad conditions among them, and commending the W. C. T. U. Hindman School for its constant efforts to help them "on and upward."

Mrs. W. R. Humphrey, Miss Katherine Christian, Miss Anne Barrows, the well-known Columbia University lecturer, Mrs. Julia Harp, Mrs. George Milligan, Mrs. Julia Gunn and Mrs. J. C. Taylor were also on the program.

The general trend of the sentiments expressed during the banquet was in favor of a movement for state-wide prohibition in Kentucky, the 200 people in attendance seeming to feel with one accord that its chances for success are excellent.

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THE BIBLE IN ILLINOIS SCHOOLS

In an obscure district in the state, a public school teacher was performing the duties imposed by the state, was seeking to make children into good, law-abiding citizens, and as one means to this end, was having portions of the Bible read, prayer offered, and religious hymns sung. Five persons in the district, two of whom were tax payers, the other three not being tax payers, protested against the action of the school board and teacher, and asked a court to enjoin the practices above named.

The Circuit Court having denied the petition and affirmed the right of the board to conduct the school according to the historic custom prevailing throughout the state, except in a few cities where certain forces prevented, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. This court by a majority vote undertook to reverse the practice of schools in this territory, which had prevailed for more than a hundred years. On the petition of five individuals, two of whom are reported to be tax payers, the majority of this court has affirmed that the Bible cannot be lawfully read; that the Lord's prayer cannot be lawfully repeated; and that Christian hymns cannot be lawfully sung in the schools of a state four hundred miles long, more than two hundred miles wide, inhabited by 5,000,000 people.

A committee was appointed by the State Teachers' Association to consider a report on the subject of the Supreme Court's decision. A majority report of this committee recommended that the decision be considered final; a minority report dissented from the opinion of the majority and recommended that a committee of five be appointed to bring an agreed case before the Supreme Court at as early a date as possible. After much discussion the report (of which we publish extracts herewith) was adopted by a vote of 207 to 84.

"The minority of your committee believes that the action of the Circuit Court was rational, constitutional and proper. It believes that the opinion of a minority of the Supreme Court is rational, constitutional and legal, and that the opinion of the majority is not so. The minority of your c mmittee does not believe that the cause of public education is strengthened by this action of the Supreme Court, and by the action of the school boards conforming to said decision. It believes that the public school system of the state is endangered by said decision and instructions and actions. The minority of your committee hold that it is an intolerable thing that a Christian people should be taxed annually to the extent of millions of dollars for the purpose of maintaining a school system which does not in anywise reach the real ends for which public schools are established.

"The Minority of your committee further believes that the sober, second thought of the majority of the Supreme Court of our state will give us a decision reversing the present intolerable situation."

EAST WASHINGTON NEW

With the new year has come renewed interest in all departments of our work, especially that of Medal Contests.

The Spokane W. C. T. U. federation, under the able leadership of Mrs. Jessie Atkinson, president, has undertaken campaign work for new members.

A promising union of 125 members has recently been organized at Colfax.

Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, April 28, will begin a month's work in East Washington.

North Yakima reports new members and added interest.

The W. C. T. U. of Pomeroy paid a splendid tribute to Frances E. Willard at memorial services held in the M. E. church in her honor. The Protestant churches of the city united in the preparation of the program.

Y. P. B. LITERATURE

BOOKS

Alcohol and Health—Scientific Studies in Total Abstinence, Edith Smith Davis. Volume I in the Y. P. B. Study Course. Paper cover. Price, 15 cents.

Does it Pay? Economic Studies in the Liquor Problem, Professor John A. Nicholls. Volume II in the Y. P. B. Study Course. Paper cover. Price, 15 cents.

LEAFLETS

A Heavenly Vision, Nelle G. Burger. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

There Go the Ships, Maltbie D. Babcock (from "Fragments that Remain"). Price, 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

A Mother's Prayer Answered, "Jac" Lowell. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Hands Off (Purity leaflet), Dorcas J. Spencer. Price, 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

PROGRAMS

Consecration of the Colors—A Patriotic Program, Nellie H. Bradley. Price, 10 cents.

A Temperance Tally-Ho Trip, Nellie H. Bradley. Price, 10 cents.

Duane's New Régime, Mary Stewart Powers. Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Glimpses of Fifty Countries—A Happy Evening with the World's W. C. T. U. (revised), Elizabeth P. and Anna A. Gordon. Price, 10 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

An official call has been issued for the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, July 8-15, 1913.

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GLUTEN FLOUR DIET FOR DIABETICS
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ARE YOU, TOO, WORKING FOR THEM

"*Every* W. C. T. U. woman in the land ought to send in the signatures of *at least twenty electors* to the petition in regard to the Hobson resolution and the Kenyon-Sheppard bill," asserts one faithful worker, Minnie J. Ellet. "Ten days ago I went out armed with a formidable petition on which I had pasted both bills and in a few hours secured the names of seventy signers. I at once sent this on to Washington, started another on which sixty-nine names soon appeared, dispatched that, and began a third to which fifteen names are already attached. One German refused to sign because he feared by so doing he would lose some of his 'strength.' He said most emphatically, 'I would sign if you vas a man, but politics ish a man's strength and I read in my Pible that Samson's vife shored him of his strength. I not like to sign for a voman.'

"Let the good work go on until the W. C. T. U.'s of the country have fairly drowned Congress with a flood of these 'dry' petitions."

NEW TEMPERANCE PLAY
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The National Congress of Mothers will hold its sixteenth annual Child Welfare Convention in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., March 20-24, 1912. "The Responsibility of the Home" will be the general topic considered. The Congress has inaugurated an American Child Welfare Campaign and its methods cover a wide field. Among other things it will work for are the establishment of a department of child hygiene in every board of health; the perfection and extension of the Juvenile court and probation system; a child welfare planning commission as a department of every city government; a department for child welfare in every state government; a department for child welfare in the national Government.

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THE LITTLE GREY LADY

(Continued from Page Six)

perance people of Elwood, with God's help, may hopefully look for victory."

There was a great hissing and rattling among the liquor dealers when it became known that a great temperance meeting was scheduled, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and some of them laughed derisively.

"Huh, that bunch of old grannies. Who's afraid?" asked the proprietor of The Diamond.

"Better not let Mrs. Pomeroy hear of your calling her an old granny," advised a customer. "She's up and coming enough already. I tell you there's dynamite in those women when they get started."

"That's so. Did you hear about that Mrs. Lenox and Mrs. Pomeroy going to the City Council meeting? They knocked business flat while they stayed, except their own business, that curfew petition. By the way, that has been a good thing. I hate to see the kiddies going wrong," and the father of boys sipped his own glass contentedly, quite willing that others should do for them what he, by his own example, was not willing to do.

"I did hope we were going to have one election without all this struggle and clamor," remarked a peaceable gentleman who was always willing to agree with any one who agreed with him, "but you can rest assured this means fight. They say that this fellow who is coming to speak carries everything before him."

"Well, he won't carry *me*," and the great fist of the saloon-keeper came down with a force which made the glasses jingle. "If they want fight, they'll get it and plenty of it. We've got the money, loads of it, back of us, and there don't no whining temperance crowd turn us out of business." There followed a string of profanity which turned things blue.

It was very distressing, very, two weeks later to see the crowds hastening toward the Opera House where seats were already at a premium. The lecturer was a man of national reputation, and aside from his subject, people were anxious to see and hear him. The Branch Glee Club had gone in a body, singing their stirring songs as they went, and there was the Factory Band playing with all its might at the entrance, with a warm thought in the hearts of every member for "The Little Grey Lady" who had been so kind to them.

Oh yes, the temperance lecture was a great occasion in Elwood and one long remembered, not only by its friends, but by its bitter foes, the liquor dealers, who looked with distrust and alarm upon this demonstration of interest.

DELEGATES to the
W.C.T.U. Convention

Portland, Oregon, October, 1912

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THE PRICE IS UNIFORM

The subscription price of THE UNION SIGNAL is uniform at $1.00 per year (foreign countries $1.52, 6s 4d). *The Young Crusader* is uniform at 25 cents per year (foreign countries 37 cents, 1s 6½d). No subscriptions are accepted at reduced price. There are no club rates or agency discounts.

ORDER NOW

We have a few copies of the splendid February 22, Prohibition Number, of THE UNION SIGNAL for sale. Every paper should be sent to those whom you wish to interest in your campaign of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation. Only two cents a copy, postpaid. Send names and addresses, with two cents for each one, and we will mail the paper promptly. We will send 50 copies to one person for 65 cents, 100 copies for $1.25. Send orders at once, for supply is limited. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

A friend writes: "It is a happy thought to issue a Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. The busy business man will find time to read a paper once a month, and when he becomes acquainted with it he will become a subscriber to the weekly edition."

We provide the paper, it rests with our white ribbon constituency to give it a wide circulation. Once a month for a whole year for only 25 cents. Be sure to say CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE OLDEST SUBSCRIBER

We are still looking for her—the one who has never allowed her subscription to lapse and has been for the most years a regular subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. Many have kindly replied to our inquiry but some are not definite in giving information. We have one reported whose subscription has never lapsed since 1879. Who has a better record?

Write SHORT STORIES Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco
MOTION PICTURE PLAYS Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.
UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

A MISFIT NAME

"Really, gentlemen," said the speaker when introduced, "I am not feeling equal to the task assigned me on this occasion. In fact I am almost as much discouraged as a boy friend of mine recently. He said to his father: 'Father, I want you to come out to the park Saturday and see our football club play the Busters—we're going to clean them up.' The father replied, 'Why, my son, I didn't know you belonged to a football club—what is the name of your club?' 'It's the "Tornadoes."' The father assured his boy he would be present—which he was, and saw the Busters wipe up the Tornadoes by a score of 26 to 0. The father on his return home overtook his son, walking sadly along with head down, and asked him: 'What did you say the name of your club was, my son?' To which the youth responded: 'It was the Tornadoes, but we're going to change it—we're *not* Tornadoes—we're not even a fog.'"

—*Exchange*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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The very latest golf story comes from Glasgow. A modest and improving player asked his caddie, "I suppose you have seen worse players than me?" There was a long silence. The question was repeated in a louder voice. Then the answer came in a querulous tone: "Aye, man. I heard ye fine the first time, but ye maun gie a buddy time to think."

Message Post Cards

OUR MESSAGE POST CARDS FOR 1912 surpass anything we have ever issued before, our new W. C. T. U. Cards and those designed for Easter, being most attractive. Price, 25c per dozen; $1.25 per 100, postpaid.
FLOWER MISSION CARDS—We have also issued a series of F. M. Cards, 1½x5 inches in size, having Scripture Texts with floral designs which will be most acceptable to our F. M. Dept. and White Ribboners generally. Price, 15c per dozen; 75c per 100, postpaid.
OUR NOVELTIES, consisting of Letters, Folders and Booklets for Easter, Birthday and other occasions, make dainty and inexpensive gifts. Send for Catalogue to
MRS. L. F. PEASE, 258 Laurel St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"But, your honor," said the prisoner, "I am not guilty of this crime. I have three witnesses who will swear that at the hour when this man was robbed I was at home in my own chamber, taking care of my baby." "Yes, your honor," glibly added the prisoner's counsel, "that is strictly true. We can prove a lullaby, your honor."

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

"My wife is one of the greatest trouble borrowers in the country. Do you know what she's worrying about now?"

"No, I haven't the slightest idea."

"Why, she's fretting over the difficulty she will have in getting out of telling her real age when the next decennial census is taken."

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Of Interest to the Y. P. B.'s

Our talk this week, you will note, especially concerns the Young People's Branch. To the young men and women in the colleges and out in the world of practical affairs—both schools of learning—we look for the votes which shall within ten years free the nation from the curse of the legalized liquor traffic. In the words of the College Secretary, "We want them to go to the depths, studying the problem from the physiological, psychological, social and economic sides," that they may "bring the truth to the people as teachers, as home-builders, and as leaders in social life."

The Two Study Books

The first volume in the series of four books published for the Y. P. B. Study Course is, as you know, "Alcohol and Health," by Edith Smith Davis. It treats the liquor and tobacco problems from the standpoint of physical science — topically arranged under "Eight Scientific Reasons for Total Abstinence."

The second volume is just off the press. It is entitled, "Does it Pay?" and deals with the drink and tobacco questions from the commercial and economic side. The author, Professor John A. Nicholls of Boston, Secretary of the Twentieth Century Pledge-Signing Crusade, is a specialist in lines of social reform and a lecturer of note upon this and other subjects. These "Economic Studies" include chapters on "Labor—Productive, Unproductive and Destructive"; "Capital Invested in the Manufacture of Liquor—its Effect upon the General Welfare"; "What it Means to the Farmer," and kindred timely topics. We may truly characterize this little work as *multum in parvo*—valuable not only to our own young people, but to students generally and to all men and women who are working for the nation's social and moral betterment.

New Leaflets and Programs

On another page will be found a list of publications which our young people will be glad to know about and to order. The two new programs by Mrs. Bradley will meet a Y's and ever-growing demand. Send for a copy of "Consecration of the Colors" and "A Temperance Tally-Ho Trip," give them a trial and tell us how they "take." And, by the way, "Y's as *is* wise" will be taking advantage of our sample leaflet plan. Of course you know about it. Anyone sending one dollar receives monthly, for twelve months, a package of samples of leaflets brought out during the preceding thirty days.

Glimpses of Fifty Countries

Just out—a new edition of this "Happy Evening With the World's W. C. T. U." A most popular program revised and brought down to date by the authors, Elizabeth P. and Anna A. Gordon. Entertainments in which children participate are always enthusiastically received, and this one provides rôles to be filled by girls, boys, young women and young men. It is of educational as well as entertaining value and can be adapted to the local conditions of any community.

For prices of publications here named, see page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 21, 1912. No. 12

The Voter's Creed

I believe in the fair name of state and community. I will consider whether saloons are likely to add to the reputation of either.

I believe in clean manhood. I will consider the effects of the saloon upon the physical, intellectual and moral man; whether it makes for purity, innocence or virtue; chaste habits of thought, word or deed.

I believe in the home. I will consider the effect of the saloon upon home happiness, fidelity to home relations, constancy in its affections.

I believe in a safe and moral environment. I will consider the saloon's contributions to poverty, disease and crime.

I believe in good citizenship. I will consider whether the saloon makes good or bad men; whether it helps toward a manhood of high ideals, sober integrity and honest efficiency in domestic, public and business life.

I believe in clean politics. I will consider saloon activities in securing the best men in office and perfect official integrity; ideal laws and their enforcement; purity of the ballot; freedom from intimidation and fraud.

I believe in the minimum of taxation. I will consider if revenue from a few saloons offsets the burden of support of the asylums they fill; the police and court expenses they increasingly involve; the poverty, disease and crime they produce.

I believe in my responsibility of franchise. When I vote, I will mark my ballot as one exercising THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE IN TRUST—as guardian of my children and their future welfare; as representing the rights, interests and wishes of my wife, mother or sister; as a true citizen and patriot interested in the purity, integrity and efficiency of domestic, business and political institutions; as an agent in bringing in the Kingdom of God. As in the presence of God and my own conscience

I WILL VOTE (?)

—*Malcolm Dana*

FLORIDA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

"The Home Versus the Dive"—The Story of the Dollars—Kansas' Conservation Policy—Farmers and Business—Persistent Foe to Prosperity—Plea for Protection for Prohibition States—Florida W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENT REGRETS DR. WILEY'S RESIGNATION—LIQUOR LEGISLATION FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—BILL FOR INEBRIATE HOSPITAL—ARBITRATION TREATIES STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—TESTIMONIAL TO SENATOR FRYE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Perhaps the item of news most important and far-reaching in its consequences is the resignation of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, as chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, a position he has for the past twenty-nine years most ably filled. Friction with his superiors and irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, are the reasons for his resignation given by Dr. Wiley. In a statement issued late yesterday afternoon, he declared he has resigned because, almost from the beginning, he has been antagonized in the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, and that one by one, he "has seen the fundamental principles of that measure either paralyzed, or discredited."

President Taft Regrets Dr. Wiley's Resignation

In an official statement from the White House, President Taft expressed regret at the resignation, and said he would be glad if Dr. Wiley would continue in the Government service. The President said further, "I shall have difficulty in finding a man to fill his place. I am asking the heads of twenty or more universities and scientific institutions to recommend men from whom I can choose a successor."

Dr. Wiley has announced that he will devote the remainder of his life to urging the creation of a national health department entirely separate from any other branch of the Government service. Prominent men in Congress have declared that the passing of Dr. Wiley from the public service is the greatest loss the American people have sustained in a generation. That he has befriended the people of this country, standing for their interests without fear or favor, is known to all. The W. C. T. U. can but regret his retirement from his official position, but believes wherever he may be, he will always stand ready to befriend the cause of the people against greed or avarice.

Liquor Legislation for District of Columbia

Looking to the framing of a bill for more stringent regulation of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, informal conferences between members of the sub-committee on excise and liquor legislation of the Senate District committee have been during the week of almost daily occurrence. Senator Jones of Seattle, chairman of the sub-committee, and actively interested in excise legislation, and Senator John D. Works of Los Angeles, who has put in a bill to reduce the number of saloons in the National capital, to one hundred, held a conference yesterday, and talked over the changes in the liquor laws which they think advisable. Senator Lea of Tennessee, another member of the sub-committee, has also shown an active interest in the movement for more stringent liquor legislation. His ideas are in accord with the other two members of the sub-committee, and it is taken for granted that these three men, who make a majority of the sub-committee, and are in real earnest in improving conditions in the District, will recommend to the full District committee important changes in the excise laws, which will at least reduce the number of saloons and give the excise board greater powers in refusing license.

These efforts are bitterly opposed by the liquor men, the president of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the District declaring, "Every man engaged in the liquor business in this city as a rule considers that in the time he spends behind the bar, he is contributing substantially to his city and the National Government to say nothing of providing for and caring for his family." (*But what about the other man's family?*) He then goes on to say, "We intend to fight to the last ditch the proposed legislation, knowing that we are engaged in a worthy cause."

Bill to Provide Inebriate Hospital

There was a hearing one day this week before the House District of Columbia committee in the interests of an inebriate hospital bill, which has the backing of all the citizens' associations, including the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce. The bill proposes the erection here of a hospital for the treatment of inebriates, who are now sent to jail in default of a proper place to lodge them. It was argued that in many cases drunkenness was a disease, and as such should be treated at a hospital. The case of a young woman was cited who had been employed in the State Department as a translator, and who a year ago was arrested as a vagrant because she was an inebriate, and sentenced to a year in the workhouse among the lowest kind of criminals. While there are in the District 512 licensed saloons, to say nothing of the 200 speak-easies, how can it be other than right to build, support and maintain a place where these poor creatures made drunken on Government ground, and by Government protection, should be cared for at Government expense; and yet when cured (?) they will be sent out to run the gauntlet of temptation, and in all probability, notwithstanding many a hard-fought battle, to again fall victims to the power of the open saloon. What inconsistency!

Owners of Disorderly Houses Enjoined

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has introduced a bill which gives the courts authority to enjoin disorderly houses and to assess a tax for the District of $300 against the person maintaining such a nuisance and against the owner of the property. In connection with this bill, he was granted consent to have printed as a public document a letter from the attorney general of Iowa, stating the purpose of a similar bill; an article by Mr. J. B. Hammond of Iowa, who has had much to do with the enforcement of the Iowa law, and a speech by Senator Brooks of the Tennessee Senate which fully explains the law, to be known as Senate Document 435. This can be had by sending to Senate Document Room, stating number of the document as herewith given.

Arbitration Treaties Still Under Consideration

The arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France have been returned to the State Department, accompanied by the Senate resolution amending the text of the conventions. Frequent conferences recently between President Taft and Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, led to a report that the President had about decided not to accept the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France as amended by the Senate, as it is believed that the President thinks the treaties have been so impaired by the Senate's action, as to make them practically useless as preventives of war. The position of the British Government has not been made public, but it is believed that Mr. Bryce and the British foreign office have been awaiting a decision by the President. The French Ambassador has not seen the President since the amendment of the treaties and his attitude is unknown.

Testimonial to Senator Frye

To William P. Frye, for forty-one years a member of Congress, and for much of that time president *pro tempore* of the Senate, members of the upper House of Congress one afternoon this week paid high tribute. Legislative matters of great importance pressing for consideration in the Senate, were set aside and forgotten, while Senators took opportunity to express their appreciation of the eminent public services of one of Maine's conspicuous statesmen. There were reminders of Senator Frye's oratory and eloquence; of his patriotism and his faithfulness in public duties; of his intense party loyalty and his steady progressiveness; of his fairness as a leader and presiding officer; of the esteem closely akin to love in which he was held by those who were closest to him in public service and who knew best his qualities of mind and heart.

Woman Suffrage Advocates Heard

Thursday, March 14, the National Woman Suffrage Association was granted hearings before the Senate and House Judiciary committees. Long before 10:30, the hour set for the hearing, the rooms were filled with richly dressed women armed with pamphlets and facts. Miss Janes Addams of Hull House, Chicago, was accorded the privilege of conducting the hearing before the House committee, and she held her listeners spellbound by her cogent appeal for recognition of her followers. Among many good things she said, "Our army is waxing stronger as the months go by. It is a common argument of our detractors, that women will be influenced by husbands, sweethearts, and brothers in casting their ballots. Such an argument is fulsome, to say the least. The opinion of a woman is as steadfast as that of a man: in most cases more so." Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the Association, had charge of the hearing before the Senate committee, and as she introduced the women, lost no opportunity to inject pleas for the dire necessity of an equal ballot. A bit of picturesqueness was lent to the hearing in the Senate side, when Miss Leonora O'Reilley of New York, who described herself as a worker who has been forced to make her living since the age of thirteen, addressed the eminent lawmakers in the style of women of her class: "I am not here to slip you anything through," she said in all frankness, "but we working women must have the ballot. . . . We are doing the work of men, paying taxes, oftentimes supporting helpless fathers and invalid mothers. If we are competent to bear these burdens you got to hand us the ballot. . . . Now we women know the rottenness of politics and we are all for having a housecleaning. Won't you help us?"

Please remember directions given in last week's UNION SIGNAL regarding the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. It would be well to put the paper aside for reference. You will want the names of committeemen and other data, so keep the paper where you can refer to it readily.

"THE HOME VERSUS THE DIVE"

STORY OF SEATTLE'S NOTABLE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER, Seattle, Wash.

In order to give the reader an accurate, comprehensive view of the issues that made the mayoralty campaign in Seattle the most noted in municipal history a brief resumé of the conditions prevailing two years ago, is necessary.

Vice Conditions in 1910

Early in 1910, Hiram C. Gill, familiarly, and now notoriously known as "Hi Gill," was elected mayor on a wide-open platform, a policy that he proceeded to carry out in the most literal interpretation of the term. The name Seattle soon became a synonym for all that the most flagrant civic indecency stands for. The city was a stronghold for the white-slaver, a harbor for the gambler and the prostitute, and a most profitable field for the liquor dealer. A "restricted district" was created in which was erected the largest "crib house" in the world,—a frame building containing accommodations for 250 girls, in rooms eight by ten feet. This structure, a financial venture accredited to some of Hiram Gill's personal friends was, by permission of the mayor, located on a public street, to avoid the payment of rent—it being the mayor's declared intention later to have the said street vacated by the city. The "district" was a hot-bed of vice and crime, the source of unchecked contagion to the city at large. Its denizens paid exorbitant rents for the most meager and unsanitary accommodations, and the "police protection" graft averaged ten dollars a month per woman.

Women Help to Recall Mayor Gill

In November, 1910, the state of Washington enfranchised its women citizens. Less than three months later Hiram Gill was recalled from office at a special election made possible under the provisions of the city charter. Mr. George W. Dilling, a conservative business man, was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and during the succeeding year, vice conditions common to large cities were, in Seattle, restored to the minimum. But the financial depression now prevailing over the entire country has been emphasized all along the Pacific coast, where the climatic conditions and railroad excursions prove inviting to an unduly large number of the unemployed. Business has been dull in Seattle, but there has been an entire absence of the distress and disturbance reported from other coast cities. However, the exponents of "Gillism" seized upon the argument that a decline in prosperity was entirely attributable to the "closed town" policy, quite ignoring their previous and insistent argument that vice and crime had *not* been diminished by a change of administration, and the abolition of the "restricted district!"

Candidate a Second Time

The charter of Seattle provides for a non-partisan primary election, at which any man who is willing and able to pay the filing fee, may become a candidate for office. "Hi" Gill announced his candidacy for the mayoralty—from which he had been ousted by a vote of the people—and in the primary election of February 20 he received a sufficient number of votes to give him a place on the regular ticket. This circumstance resulted from the fact that the anti-Gill vote was divided between two candidates of known worth and integrity, Hon. George F. Cotterill and Mr. Thomas A. Parish, while the Socialists also had a strong candidate in the field.

George F. Cotterill Heads Opposite Ticket

The nomination of Mr. Cotterill, as Hiram Gill's opponent, made a definite issue in the campaign,—the same issue that governed the recall election, "The Home vs. the Dive"—for George F. Cotterill is known far beyond the confines of his home city as an able and tireless advocate of every cause that makes for the betterment of humanity. By profession a civil engineer, he is, also, a matchless orator, and as a member of the state senate, his voice and vote were given to every measure that meant progress. He wrote the woman suffrage bill; and his advocacy of the state local option law, in connection with the fact that he had served in the highest office within the gift of the Good Templars of America, made him a hated and feared "Prohibitionist" in the camp of the liquor fraternity. Never were the lines of battle more definitely drawn; never was a campaign conducted with greater determination of conviction on the one hand, and the doggedness of desperation on the other. When the news of "Hi" Gill's renomination was heralded abroad, there was an influx of "Gillites" from the wide-open cities on the coast, all prepared to wager heavily on their candidate and to recoup themselves accordingly if he won.

"Gill Crib House" Under Fire

Hearing the possibility of the worst, Mayor Dilling, upon petition of a citizens' committee, ordered the notorious crib house, which stands upon a city street, torn down. Whereupon the owners secured an injunction prohibiting further demolition until after election. In vain did Hiram Gill seek to divert the people from the main issue; in vain did he record his regret over past mistakes, and reiterate his present conviction that a "restricted district" is impracticable as well as impolitic! Idle words. His satellites were on the ground ready to "open up" if he were elected, *and the people knew it!* There are women attached to the police force of Seattle, and police headquarters were accurately informed concerning the movements of undesirables!

Mr. Parish, who was supported at the primaries by a large class of good people who considered Mr. Cotterill an "extremist," made public announcement of his intention to work and vote for Mr. Cotterill, and urged his friends to do likewise. The *Post-Intelligencer*, Seattle's largest and most influential newspaper, which opposed Mr. Cotterill bitterly at the primaries, gave him its unqualified support after he was nominated. The city's honor was at stake and there was a closing up of ranks that meant no surrender. Every possible argument and appeal to religious, racial and fraternal prejudice was resorted to by the enemy, which was literally in the "last ditch." Mr. Cotterill was anathematized as a temperance and religious fanatic and agitator, a dreamer,—a man who, according to "Hi" Gill's own public statement, could not be accused of a single vice common to ordinary humanity and, in consequence, could not be expected to have consideration for his weaker fellows.

The ignorant and vicious vote could be counted upon solidly for Hiram Gill. Added to this was the selfish vote of certain mercantile interests that would profit by a return to the city of the class of women who spend money freely for extravagant personal adornment. To meet and combat this alliance of interests was the stupendous task that confronted the home-loving, God-fearing, patriotic citizens of Seattle.

Money Plentiful in "Gill Camp"

There was money a-plenty in the Gill camp. In the Cotterill ranks there were "grace, grit and gumption," and a superb volunteer organization. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union contributed thousands of pages of literature, several valuable speakers, including the state president, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, and the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns and a large number of precinct workers. Every church body and semi-religious organization stood pat. On the Sunday evening before election, Rev. M. A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, with a membership of 7,000, preached to an audience that overflowed into the street, on "Sacrificing His Daughter." Campaign leaflets were distributed with marked effectiveness. The consensus of opinion of the press of the entire state, as well as of our neighbor state on the south, was ably expressed by the *Medford* (Ore.) *Sun* in an editorial entitled, "The Shame of Seattle," which was reprinted for campaign purposes.

Mr. Clyde Morris, president of the Arctic Club, whose membership is composed entirely of men with interests in Alaska, presided at a great Cotterill mass meet-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

The largest house of prostitution in the world, constructed in a public street, under the sanction and approval of H. C. Gill, when Mayor

THE STORY OF THE DOLLARS

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE SALOON

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

We are sometimes told, "You can never get rid of the saloon by talking sentiment. Facts are what count. The saloon brings in a big revenue and money talks. Don't talk sentiment. Talk business." Well, if money talks, let us talk money. It is claimed that to abolish the liquor traffic would throw out of employment large numbers of people and an army of idlers would be the result. In a comparison of thirteen leading industries of the United States, with the combined brewing companies, it is found that in proportion to the amount of capital invested, the brewing business should give employment to 256,687 wage earners instead of only 44,417. In the thirteen leading industries selected, $1,783 capital invested gives employment to one wage earner and each dollar of capital purchases eighty-seven cents worth of material each year. In the brewery trade it requires $10,505 capital to give employment to one wage earner and a dollar's worth of capital purchases only a fraction over twelve cents worth of material each year, while in the entire liquor manufacturing business in the United States it takes $10,304 to give employment to each wage earner and each dollar of invested capital purchases only a fraction over fifteen cents worth of material annually. This business, therefore, deprives 212,270 laborers from earning $812,999,410.00 annually. Instead of purchasing $398,176,455.00 worth of raw material, they purchase only $70,512,042.00 worth. If the liquor business were abolished and the money spent for drink were put into twenty of the necessities of life, employment would be given to all now employed in the production of liquor and 1,347,129 over and the farmer would have a market for all he now sells and $400,568,614 worth besides. John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, says, "The breweries employ only one-fourth as many men as the average business concern and only one-tenth as many as some establishments in proportion to the business transacted."

Money Proclaims Striking Truths Against Liquor

Yes, money does talk and its words are not favorable to the liquor business. It talks so loudly even a deaf man might catch the tenor of its words. But, alas, so many have plugged their ears with wads of prejudice dipped in appetite that they are willfully deaf and there are none so deaf as those who will not hear. Yes, money talks. A dollar slipped out of a saloon-keeper's pocket and rolled away and hid itself in a corner. A poor woman picked it up and that night slept with it under her pillow. It talked so loud in the night, it awoke her. She listened to its story. Some of the things it said were appalling. It talked of the drunkard's home, of broken vows, of harsh words and cruel blows, hardship, suffering, despair and untimely death. It talked of little children deprived of food and clothing and love and home, driven out to face life's turmoil when they should be carefully sheltered, and to battle for existence somewhere, somehow, anyhow, their drink-sodden parents cared not where nor how. It babbled of maniac's cells, peopled with horrible things once human, later, fiends; of hospitals filled with broken wrecks of manhood, destroyed by liquor and its twin vice; of men once masters of their kind and fit to direct a world's activities, dragged by drink into the lowest depths of degradation and misery; of women once virtuous and queenly, born to rule in the realm of home, sunken in shame and debauchery, their touch a menace, their presence a curse. It talked of courts and juries and judges and jails and long years of exile in prison walls; of the death watch and the hangman's noose and the last gasp of the drink-made criminal as the soul leaps into a black eternity.

Read, Mark, Learn Its Utterances

It talked of the clear-eyed country lad as he left his home that day when the sunshine shimmered over the orchard all in bloom and the soft spring breezes lifted the vines at the porch side and all Nature was radiant with hope and promise. It told of his mother's kiss and the low breathed prayer and the goodbye at the garden gate; of the search for work in the great city; the "jolly" crowds streaming in and out of the palaces of sin; the licensed snares set for unwary feet; the glitter and tinsel masking the lowest depths of sin, the temptation, the fall, the struggle, the end; a mother's agony, a father's curse, a family's shame, a dishonored grave, a lost soul.

It told of the young girl with the awakening dawn of womanhood radiant upon her brow; of the altogether human impulse to "go somewhere, to be somebody, to do something"; the flitting from the home nest and the loneliness of those remaining; the anxious waiting for the letters, soon growing few and fewer, and the prayers and tears and longings that only God could hear and see and understand; the lure of the city streets for the feet used only to homey highways; the ingratiating "friend"; the "little party"; the wine cup, the murder of virtue, the awakening, the remorse, the scorn, the grip of the slaver, the ostracism of society, the years of cruelest bondage to unnamable wrongs; life's sun setting in darkness. the poor, marred, dishonored body under the sod and the dew, waiting a judgment more pitiful than human hearts, more tender than human hands that reached not out to save her ere she fell.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

KANSAS' CONSERVATION POLICY

"PROHIBITION IN KANSAS IS NOT A QUESTION MARK, BUT A PERMANENT FACT"

There is no argument for prohibition so overwhelmingly convincing as duly attested, verified facts. These living, incontrovertible arguments are to be found in every prohibition state and in all prohibition territory. Kansas is never at a loss to furnish this valuable data, certified by her most prominent men in professional and official life.

It has been well said, "Kansas can bear the scrutiny of honest investigators. The last census bulletins tell the story of her prodigious advance of real estate values in the state, aggregating more than $400,000,000 since 1900. Slanders of Kansas will be multiplied while the prohibition movement is on, but the truth will out. There is not an equal area of the earth's surface that enjoys greater or more solid and enduring prosperity than the 80,000 square miles of Kansas."

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, the well known clergyman, sociologist and writer, says, "Constitutional prohibition has done more than any other thing to make Kansas the garden spot, morally, of the universe. It has educated thousands of the finest young men and women to abhor intoxicating liquor as they would abhor any kind of sin and crime. It has helped educate the entire population in ways of sobriety, and sober, healthy thinking and conduct, and has raised the entire moral tone of the state to the highest level of citizenship."

J. K. Codding, warden of the state penitentiary, a man who certainly has had a wide opportunity to study criminals, says, "Under enforced prohibition the drunkard-making business has stopped. Illiteracy and crime are decreasing, poor-houses are empty in many counties, and families of laboring men are better fed, better clothed, better housed and have better advantages than in any other state in the union. The saloon vote no longer counts at elections. We have more home-owners and fewer renters than any saloon commonwealth in the world, and the church is stronger because its worst enemy, the saloon, has been dethroned in Kansas."

The president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, says, "The brewers are wasting their time—and their money too—in speeches and documents trying to arouse public sentiment with reference to pauperism in the sunflower state. Fifty-seven of the 105 counties of the state have no inmates at their poor farms, while Cook county, Illinois, alone has over five times more paupers than the entire state of Kansas. The state of Illinois, according to its population, has 100 per cent more paupers than Kansas. Kansas is more free from mental and nervous diseases than any other state in the union and authenticated scientific facts will prove that our temperance policy for thirty years is largely responsible for this condition. It has fifty-four counties without an idiot. It has eighty-seven counties without an insane inmate. The death rate in Kansas is lower than that of any other state or nation on earth and our condition in this respect is due largely to our temperance policy."

In a book recently issued by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of Agriculture, entitled "A Few Kansas Items," he tells of the splendid agricultural record of the state, which, in a year of admittedly general shortage, raised more winter wheat by about 35 per cent than any other state, and concludes, "Furthermore and better, those who have homes in Kansas live in a state where the man who sells intoxicants thereby encouraging drunkenness, poverty and crime and the making of more drunkards out of the rising generation, is an outlaw, who when convicted lands in jail or in the rockpile, and found guilty a second time, goes to the state penitentiary."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT FOR THE TAXPAYERS

Adapted from *Marion* (O.) *Mirror*

Does it ever occur to the average taxpayer that we are after all a most extravagant and unpractical people? The biggest bill that the community or the state which tolerates the legalized saloon has to pay is its drink bill. About the next largest is for the maintenance of such institutions as juvenile courts, detention homes, orphan asylums, boys' and girls' reformatories, rescue missions, insane asylums, workhouses and penitentiaries, all made necessary by the drink evil.

Does it ever occur to the taxpayer that if, for a period of ten years, we were to put out of existence the saloon, the enormous bill we are now footing annually for the care of the poor and sick and neglected and unfortunate in the great county and state institutions would come to be a negligible quantity?

Does it ever occur to the taxpayers that by abolishing the saloon, many of the men for whom they are now paying taxes would soon come to pay taxes on their own account? Does it ever occur to the taxpayer that the drinking men of the country are paying over the bar of the open saloon what little tax the saloonkeeper boasts so loudly of paying and that in addition they are swelling the already bursting coffers of the arrogant whisky trusts?

The man who is paying taxes, either directly, or indirectly, over the bars of the saloons, should think seriously of this situation, even from the sordid basis of dollars and cents.

FARMERS AND BUSINESS

Advocates of the saloon assert that the destruction or lessening of the liquor traffic, will seriously affect the market for those agricultural products that are now used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. They raise the old bug-a-boo that used to go by the name of "the barley question."

It is well to meet this argument by a fair consideration of the full effect upon agricultural interests of liquor-making and liquor-drinking. An easily understood method of doing this is to make the case a typical workingman who drinks beer in what is called moderation, and see the relation of his practice to agricultural interests.

Such a man who drinks daily, say two glasses of beer at five cents each, will in this way spend annually THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

This represents about 45 gallons of beer.

This represents about three and a quarter bushels of barley.

For this barley at present prices, the farmer receives about TWO DOLLARS.

The balance of the workingman's $36.50 stays in the hands of the brewer and liquor seller. The workingman has swallowed his beer and has nothing of value to show for his money. He may have weaker nerves, a less clear brain, and a dangerous appetite, but we leave these out of our calculation now, and say he has literally nothing.

Suppose that prohibition became law, and the workingman did not spend this $36.50 for beer, it would be available, and would be spent in needful articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woollen clothes that it would purchase, are all directly or indirectly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufacturers and dealers in the articles 40 per cent of the selling price for profit, the farmer will still get $21.90, and the traders have $14.60. But it must be noticed that now the workingman has something to show for his money. Food in the cupboard, clothing for his family to the full value of $36.50. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has exported it either in grain, or changed to beef or pork, and has received the $2.00 for it all the same.

Let us put these calculations in the form of a comparative table showing what is the result of the spending of the workingman's $36.50 in these different cases.

UNDER LICENSE

The farmer receives for his barley.	$2.00
The farmer receives for other produce	0.00
The workingman has left	0.00
The merchant and manufacturer receive	0.00
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	$2.00
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	34.50
Total of money value held by all	$36.50

UNDER PROHIBITION

The farmer receives for his barley.	$2.00
The farmer receives for other produce	21.90
The merchant and manufacturer receive	14.60
The workingman has good value for	36.50
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	$75.00
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	0.00
Total of money and value held by all	$75.00

Someone will be ready to ask, "Do not the brewer and liquor dealers in the first case use this money in employing men and patronizing production?" The reply is, "Yes, but not nearly to the same extent as do the farmer and the trader in the second case."

The great brewing and distilling in-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Courtesy of Christian Endeavor World

The Rum Trade: "'Move on'? By the looks o' things it strikes me that what you mean is 'move off'!"

Policeman U. S.: "Mister, you guessed it the fust time! Keep a-movin'—step lively!"

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

By DOROTHY Q

Chapter VI

The President of the Liquor Dealers' Association was on his feet at a meeting held in the interests of the saloon, several days later.

"It's up to us, gentlemen, to show this town that we're not to be bullyragged and beaten by any bunch of women, large or small. Money is no object in the winning of this coming election, for we are fighting for life, and every vote you can buy, and every voter you can tie with a string of influence or obligation, be it with a glass of whisky or a wad of money, is so much capital for our cause. We're going to have a meeting which will make that other one look sick, and don't you forget it. No measly factory bands, you bet, and no women folks bossing the show. What we want is voters—men with ballots in their hands, and we'll get 'em, gentlemen, we'll get 'em, if we have to buy every vote."

The President's speech was not elegant, and its side decorations of language are not printable, but it pleased his audience immensely. After the formal meeting an informal discussion was held, at which the few trusted allies were present.

"You've brought this on yourselves with your monkey work that the women have somehow got hold of," the President said severely to the proprietor of The Diamond. "You might know that any such side shows as you've been giving would leak out."

"Fogarty's is doing more damage than The Diamond," replied the accused one, sullenly. "Russell's mad all through because it's there, anyhow, and it's his women folks that are making the most of the trouble."

"I'd call off Fogarty's if it wasn't for giving in that much to the 'temperance sentiment' of the bunch," remarked the fat brewer who owned the plant.

"It's an important point for recruits," mused the President, thoughtfully, "not only from Russell's plant, but Gerry's Iron Works."

"They pay in checks, and there's a mighty good haul coming every payday, and we can pretty nearly control the vote if we work it right," added the fat brewer with a kindling enthusiasm.

"How would it do to move Fogarty's nearer to Gerry's and a little more out of line of Russell's. The men wouldn't mind going a little farther for their drinks, and Russell wouldn't see everything and have such a handle to work with," suggested the President.

This bright idea was actually carried out and Maggie's heart was rejoiced one day by seeing a moving apparatus tackled on to the saloon building, a cheap structure and easily moved, and the whole affair, bottles, kegs, proprietor and all carted up the street to a vacant lot several blocks nearer Gerry's Iron Works, which gave employment to nearly as many men as Russell's.

"Praise be," she cried with uplifted hands, "and now may be me poor Pat can have a chance."

Pat rejoiced with her when he came home. "I'll niver be fool enough to follow timptation if it doesn't get under me fut," he said. "Won't the 'Little Grey Lady' be plazed, though?"

The Little Grey Lady certainly was pleased, and from that day life was easier for poor, tempted Pat, and for Maggie, and many another man who had not been able to get past Fogarty's, went home sober.

One feature of the parade in the "Personal Liberty" meeting which came off the week before election, was unexpectedly eliminated. The wets had calculated that the laboring force of the Gerry works would make a most effective showing of the beneficent attitude of the liquor power toward the laboring man, and had designed a touching banner, "Give Us Our Liberty," to be borne in the procession by men in working costume and with tin dinner pails.

Mr. Gerry himself had interfered with this exhibition. "Of course any man is free to go to the meeting as an individual, or to vote for saloons, if that seems the wise thing to do. You are free American citizens and your vote is your own, unless some one buys it from you—then it is his vote you cast, not your own—but I don't propose to have my plant, as a whole, used to advertise or endorse the saloon interest, and any number of men doing so may call for their time the next morning," and the men knew that "the boss" meant just what he said.

There were three brass bands in the procession, however, the police force, the fire brigade, the Mayor and a choice collection of his friends, and all went merrily until a most disconcerting fact was discovered after they had marched into the hall and taken seats. The W. C. T. U. women were there in full force, each with a brand new bow of white ribbon pinned to her black gown. It quite took away the pleasure of the occasion for some of the distinguished audience, who glared at the objectionable women as if they were sorry that cannibalism had gone out of fashion.

It was a great meeting. There were no fresh young voices singing songs, but instead a most surprising speaker whose remarks, while not spiritual in one sense of the word, were evidently inspired by spirits of a certain other kind, and then was revealed the real object of the meeting—the violent vituperation of the temperance movement, and frenzied appeals to voters to stand by their "liberties," and vote the saloons in and decency out.

"You should have seen Aunt Hattie's face last night when that fellow was reeling off his amazing statements," laughed Harley at breakfast. "I was actually expecting that she would speak in meeting at one time, and had my mouth all open to cry, 'Hear, hear!'"

"Well, I am really glad to have witnessed an anti-prohibition meeting for once," remarked Mrs. Lenox. "I have never fully believed that such awful things could really be said and done at them, and I needed the experience to show me the spirit which we are fighting."

"Then your mantle of charity is hardly broad enough to cover all that iniquity," smiled Mr. Russell. "Let me say then, Hattie, that they were really quite moderate, 'in the presence of ladies,' you know. I have heard the real thing."

"Yes, and they have it all printed in a little book, Aunt Hattie. That speaker was only giving it off second hand last night—his reference to the 'distinguished divine,' and all. His little story appears in the book, too. It is very choice reading."

"Yes, and the liquor element swallow such stuff and believe it," said Olive indignantly.

The morning daily paper devoted half a page to the report of the "Most Important Meeting of the Campaign." It claimed to be strictly non-partisan, but any one with half an eye could see its decided lop toward the liquor side, as Harley remarked when he read the glowing account. The wholesale liquor dealers were large advertisers, and the string they held on the columns of the paper was drawn taut, and the temperance people had nothing to hope from it, not even justice.

In spite of all this, however, the work of preparation for another mass meeting on broader lines than the first, went steadily on, and there was much to be done. Mrs. Lenox asked permission to speak to her brother's workmen before the election. Before she asked the favor, she had come to the firm conviction that this was right, and Mr. Russell readily consented, though he had no idea how painful was the task she had set for herself.

There was one large room which would hold them all, and every man was in his place when "The Little Grey Lady" appeared, dressed with her usual care, a beautiful rose tucked in her belt, but with a look of sadness on her sweet face such as the men had never before seen.

"Of course you all know, gentlemen, what the election of next Tuesday means," she began in a voice which trembled at first. "I do not need to tell you that a vote cast for this man, and that man (we will call no names), means saloons, more saloons and all that they stand for in this beautiful little city

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PLUCK'S REWARD

(A STORY OF YOUNG CRUSADERS, BY THE AUTHOR OF "PLEDGE BEN")

"I'll join if Ted will," said Sandy.

"That's good!" exclaimed Rob, the Legion president, turning to Ted. "You'll join then, won't you, Ted?"

"May be."

"Oh, say yes, please! Lots of the Brown Street boys are joining, and we want you! Besides, if you join, Sandy says he will, and that will make two, instead of one."

Ted shook his curly head.

"Why don't you get Joe Gavin to join?" be sharply asked.

"We're talking about you, now!" laughed Rob.

"But Joe needs to join more'n Sandy and I do. He never even goes to Sunday school, and he's trying to learn to smoke. It would be a great thing if you could get Joe to sign the pledge!"

"That's right!" agreed Sandy.

"I know it," said Rob, "but wby don't you fellows join first? It might make Joe want to."

"No, it wouldn't!" sneered Ted. "I tell you what I'll do, Rob. If you temperance boys can get Joe Gavin to join the Legion, I'll join, and I'll sign the pledge as quick as a wink! Tben we can begin on Hally Kline, the hardest sport in town!"

Ted laughed loudly and catcbing Sandy's arm, started away.

"Makes you feel blue, doesn't it, Rob?" called Sandy.

"Makes me feel sorry," answered Rob, "but don't think that we are going to give up!"

The Legion boys had no intention of giving up. That very afternoon Rob Wbite and Stanley Lent had a talk with Joe Gavin.

"It's all right for you lads," said Joe, tbrusting his hands into his trouser pockets, "but it don't hit me! I'm goin' to quit school pretty soon and get a job—go to the city, perhaps. No, you might talk all night, and your talk might be O. K., but you couldn't get me to join. I don't want to, and I'm not goin' to. That's all there is to it!"

Rob and Stanley knew that Joe meant what he said, and since the winning of Ted and Sandy depended on the winning of Joe, the young crusaders felt greatly disappointed.

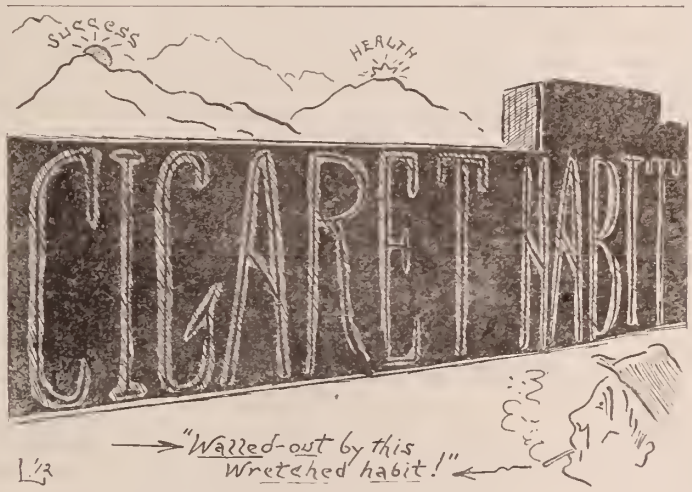
They talked matters over with the otber Legioners and their leader, and soon much of the disappointment was forgotten in the enthusiasm of an anti-cigaret campaign in which the Legion was taking part.

"Mr. Thompson says that some of the toughest boys seem a trifle interested—even such fellows as Hally Kline," reported one of the members.

"That's a point worth working on," said Rob. "Hal's father is very sick, and Hal is looking for work. Maybe we can help him, even if he won't help us."

All agreed that the idea was worth trying, but they soon found that Hal was a hard boy to help in any way. It was much easier to make his father comfortable than to persuade Hal to break his bad habits and leave his evil companions.

"If you fellows want to do anything for me," said Hal, "get me a job! If I don't strike one pretty quick, I won't have enough cash to buy my smokes!"



"That might be good for you!" ventured Rob.

Hal laughed. "Too good to be true!" he muttered.

It did indeed seem too good to be true, for Hal lighted another cigaret, caught up his cap, and telling the boys to "look after Dad for half a day," started off to Mayburg to hunt for work.

He did not come back for six days. Mr. Kline grew worse, and Mr. Thompson and the Legioners were almost in despair, when Hal walked in.

"What?" he cried. "You've stuck by dad? You've stuck by me? I didn't think that anybody cared enough about me to do this! Why"— His eyes filled, and stumbling to the bed, he sank down beside his suffering father.

"No, I didn't get work," he explained, a little later. "You told me the truth. Every decent place I went they turned me down because I used cigs. I felt ashamed to come back, but I had to—or starve! I'm all to pieces! I—I"— He choked. "Say," he suddenly blurted, "if you lads will stand by me till I get a chance to brace up, I'll join with you, and sign your pledge right now!"

"And you'll do your best to keep it?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"I'll fight like a good one to keep it!" promised Hal.

So Hally Kline, "the hardest sport in town," joined the Legion boys, and kept his word.

The news of his change spread fast. One morning Rob White met Joe Gavin near the schoolyard gate.

"You've got a new member," said Joe.

"Yes, Hal has joined.

"I didn't mean him. I meant another lad."

"What's his name?"

"Joe. Joe Gavin."

"You? Oh, Joe, do you mean it?"

"Sure thing! When I heard that Hal Kline saw things your way, I thought it was about time for me to wake up! So I've been down to Mr. Thompson's, and —well, I'm the new member! Shake on it!" He held out his hand.

Just tben, Stan Lent came hurrying up, with Teddy Brush and Sandy Gray.

"Two new recruits for our triple-pledge army!" shouted Stan.

"Sandy and Ted?" eagerly asked Rob. "Good! You promised to join us, if we could get Joe—and here you are!"

"Joe?" exclaimed Ted. "Joe Gavin, have you joined?"

"Of course!" grunted Joe.

"Hadn't you heard of it?" asked Rob. "You hadn't? Well, this is good. Hal asked you to join, you say? . . . I tell you, boys, it pays to keep at it! You never can tell when luck's going to reward pluck! By working hard for one member, we've added four! . . . Three cheers for the Loyal Temperance Legion!"

A TEMPERANCE PLEDGE

This is my heart that I give to the Christ
Our Savior, who loves children so,
And these are my hands tbat I give to tbe fight
To lay old King Alcohol low.
And my head, to plan wisely and well in tbe cause
That is banishing drink from the land,
I give to the true hearted soldiers of God
And of home—the white ribbon band.

"I would like," said a book agent to a busy editor, "to call your attention to a little work tbat I have here."

"Yes?" replied the editor. "Well, let me call your attention to a whole lot of work that I have here."—*Exchange*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

IMPORTANT!

Now Is the Time to Work for Kenyon-Sheppard Bill

We again call attention to the necessity for continued pressure from the home folks on the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill. Our Legislative superintendent asks that the directions given last week be kept in mind, and that the paper be carefully preserved for reference. All white ribboners should continue to urge the voters of their community to send brief letters, telegrams or fifty-word night lettergrams to their Congressmen and Senators on the House and Senate Committees (for names of members of these committees see UNION SIGNAL of March 14). These messages should go directly to the members of the committees and not to Mrs. Ellis. The liquor interests are doing everything in their power to defeat the measure and nothing but tireless and persistent pressure from the friends of temperance and righteousness, will secure its passage.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Elma Grace Gowen, one of the World's W. C. T. U. white ribboners, and special representative for South America, will sail March 30, on the steamship "Thames" of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, on her way to Valparaiso. Miss Gowen has been in America on a furlough for some months, and is now returning to her South American field of work. She goes first to Concepcion, Chili, the home of Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms, president of the Chili W. C. T. U.

Are You Helping to Pay the Bill?

America is not infrequently accused of worshipping the "almighty dollar" to the exclusion of higher interests and pursuits, and the accusation is not entirely unjustified. But at times one is forced to doubt whether the nation, as a whole, really has a clear conception of the value of that all-powerful coin. It is said on good authority that approximately $21,000,000 is paid by the people of this nation every year for the support of the insane, and rarely do you hear any tax-payer or decent citizen objecting to this enormous tax for the care of these unfortunates. Yet Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, well fitted to speak with authority, says that "next to heredity the principal cause of insanity is the use of alcohol, not necessarily in excess but most frequently in moderation"—an evil which society not only tolerates but upon which it sets the seal of its approval by legalizing the business of making and selling drink. Every tax-paper should consider the question from the viewpoint of the writer in *Good Health* who says, "When you see your neighbor come out of a saloon, remember that his whisky is but partly paid for and that you pay the rest. It may not be a comforting thought to you, but if you are one of the easy-going individuals who regard the temperance movement as mere agitation, you will soon get used to it." Lives there a Christian man willing to "get used to it?" Should the saloon monopoly for a moment be tolerated if we are to retain our self-respect? Are any measures too radical, any investment too great to relieve society of this enormous burden?

Vermont's Growing Sentiment Against Saloon

No state or community which has for any length of time lived under a beneficent prohibition law is satisfied with any other condition. Ever since the regrettable change of the state of Vermont from state-wide prohibition to local option, sentiment against the saloon has been steadily growing and the explanation is easy to find. The superintendent of the state industrial school not long ago made the statement, supported by statistics, that as a result of the change there had been a weakening of moral standards, an increase in the number of prisoners and an added expense to the taxpayers for the care of criminals. It is most encouraging, however, to note that Vermont is learning its hard lesson, and is working toward a return to its former happy state. This year only 21 of its 246 cities and towns went on record as in favor of license. The state has learned by sad experience that the stock argument of the liquor people that dives are an accompaniment of prohibition only, is a fairy tale. Bishop J. J. Rice of the Roman Catholic diocese, one of the prominent factors in the Vermont anti-election campaign, gives this testimony: "As a matter of fact, under license we have both the saloon and the dive, and they are in league. Where, pray you," he asks, "does the dive-keeper purchase his stock in trade? From the saloon-keeper. Why should the saloon-keeper wish to banish the dive-keeper, who is his best customer. On Sundays the saloon closes, but not its business—it is simply transferred to the dive and the saloon-keeper smilingly shares the profits."

Who Was to Blame?

The Chicago papers have lately given much space to the tragic story of four young men who stole an auto and used it as an aid to hold up and murder a woman. The sole defense offered was that they were all under the influence of drink at the time they planned and committed the crime and were really not responsible for their acts. Nevertheless, strange to say, the really guilty party, the actual criminal, was not called into court, did not figure to any extent in the newspaper accounts, and continues in undisturbed pursuit of his nefarious business while the boys—all of them under twenty-three years of age—received the punishment the law metes out for the heinous offense. The young men were not by any means guiltless and should be held responsible for their dastardly crime, but at the trial the significant fact was shown that they had been habitual loafers in some of the 7,000 saloons which the voters of Chicago provide for the education of the youth of the city, and it was in these places, legalized by the law of the land, that their habits and characters were formed. It was sad, pitifully sad for the heartbroken mothers who day after day presented themselves in court to plead for their boys, but was it not in keeping with the expected order of affairs? Somebody's sons must be sacrificed to satisfy the greed of the liquor traffic, some mother's boy—verily many mothers' boys—must be enticed into the liquor shops to maintain the gigantic business backed by the millions of whisky and brewery combinations. As a cold business proposition every intelligent man and woman knows that this stupendous enterprise cannot be carried on without fresh material, new customers to supply the places left vacant by the confirmed drunkards and the moderate drinkers who are dying off rapidly, and somebody's fireside and home must supply the material for next year's business.

We shudder and weep over the sad fate of these young men, but are our tears consistent so long as we continue, by our votes, our silence and our indifference to permit the existence of such murder mills, such criminal factories which each week turn out young outlaws? Worse than useless our sympathy, less than futile our lamentations; let us take our rightful share of blame, of responsibility for the atrocious deeds committed in the name of the individuals whose business we permit to flourish.

PROHIBITION THE ONLY WAY TO DEAL WITH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

"The way in which Maine has dealt with the liquor traffic is the only way to deal with it," said Rev. M. Joseph Twomey, pastor of a Portland church, in a recent sermon. "If a rattlesnake crossed my path, I would not stop to argue with it, or plan to find an excuse for its existence, I would kill it at once. The saloon is a danger that must be wiped out. We punish the murderer whom drink has crazed so that he takes life in his drunken frenzy, but we do not touch the man that sold him the drink, nor do we attack the state that licensed him to sell it. I have lived in Maine over six years. I came with a prejudice against the prohibitory law. It took a great deal to convince me that it was worth while. But I now say what I have said many times, 'Portland, in proportion to its population, compared with those places with whose life I am intimate, is the cleanest place, so far as the evils from the liquor traffic are concerned, of which I know.' Maine's treatment of the saloon is the only one which can be defended."

DID THE TOWNS DECLINE?

When North Dakota adopted constitutional prohibition the prediction was freely made by leading newspapers that the towns in the state would decline for lack of revenue from the saloons, and that Minnesota towns just across the Red River, which divides the two states, would profit by North Dakota's loss.

After ten years of no saloons, Fargo had one mile of paved streets for each 676 population, one mile water mains for each 270 population, one mile sewers for each 338 population, city debt of $19.50 per capita, ratio city debt to assessed valuation, 7.8 per cent, city tax ratio, 15.98 mills. Morehead, Minnesota, just across the river, with 46 licensed saloons, had one mile of paved streets for each 3,862 population, one mile water mains for each 702 population, one mile sewers for each 858 population, city debt $44.79 per capita, city debt to assessed valuation, 20.5 per cent, city tax ratio, 21.83 mills.

THE SUNFLOWER STATE'S FINISHED JOB.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE in The Outlook

Today Kansas is a dry state. It is a finished job. But it is a finished job because the politicians are put out of business in Kansas. For the politicians once had passes upon which to run the brewers' errands. The politicians once had a series of city, county and state conventions in which to do the brewers' trading. The politicians once had a state slush fund, drawn from the taxes, with which to reward the brewers' friends with public offices. But the politicians who made a living out of politics were disarmed and their calling disgraced by these fundamental Kansas laws that make it hard for money to get into politics and easy for men to get in. It is difficult for the Missouri brewers to operate in Kansas now, just as it is difficult for any other group of self-seeking men equipped only with money to operate in Kansas politics now. And it is easy for a man with an idea to get a fair hearing for it. That is the sum of the law and the prophets of Kansas politics.

PROHIBITION A BLESSING TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

"Prohibition is the greatest blessing that has come to my race since the Emancipation Proclamation," said Booker T. Washington in an address delivered in Chicago within the past week. He declared that a large proportion of the lynchings was caused first by idleness and then by whisky which clogged the brains of colored men and bad white men, and that if whisky were taken away, lynchings would be decreased ninety per cent. He further said, "The opponents of prohibition will tell you that prohibition is a failure in the South, and that under it more liquor is sold than elsewhere. If so, why don't they keep the barrooms closed? With my race it is the open saloon, with the physical attraction of whisky that leads to demoralization. As a practical proposition, economically, socially, industrially, morally and religiously, prohibition in the South is a blessing to my race. Since Atlanta has been prohibition territory, colored people have bought twice the amount of property they did before. Similar results are apparent everywhere."

AMONG THE STATES

The vote at the recent elections in Vermont plainly indicates the growth of anti-liquor sentiment in that state, only 21 of the 246 cities and towns of the state voting for license.

New Mexico's white ribboners have "pitched their tent" in Santa Fe, the state capital, with the intention of doing everything in their power to secure the submission to the people of the question of a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

"The fight is on" in West Virginia for constitutional prohibition, and the white ribboners of the state are doing splendid work in educating the voters to cast their ballots next November for the abolition of the saloon and the protection of the home.

"We're out for Prohibition" is now the popular song in Colorado, and the zeal and enthusiasm of the women who are leading are every day winning large numbers of converts to the cause.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

FRANCES WILLARD

A young girl, with an earnest look,
Once pored upon a time-worn book,
With golden words on every page,
The wisdom of an earlier age;
The old translation from the Greek
Seemed like a living voice to speak;
And suddenly a sentence caught
Her glance, and touched her inmost thought—
Sweet as some message from above,
Thrilling her soul with awe and love!
It was the Prayer of Socrates
(Fit monitor for days like these,
When myriads hurry to and fro
In quest of pleasure, pomp, and show);
He prayed, intent one grace to win,
"God make me beautiful within."

In that lone prairie home there came
God's voice that called her by her name,
And her whole nature made reply
In swift obedience, "Here am I."
She made this prayer, through toil and strife,
The inspiration of her life—
Thrice blessed prayer that asked not wealth,
Or rank, or fame, or ease, or health!
Thus Frances Willard chose the good,
The glory of her womanhood.
And still beneath the angels' eyes,
The harvest of her sowing lies!
O, Reader, even now, to-day,
Do thou in secret kneel and pray—
Ask for a heart made pure of sin—
"God make me beautiful within."

J. R. Eastwood

SHALL WE NOT GIVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO OUR DEFENDERS?

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE,
President New York W. C. T. U.

We have heard a good deal about a twenty-five mile zone about the Indian reservations to protect the Indian. Is it not fully as important that the man upon whom we are depending for the defense of our country should be protected in a similar way from that which is destroying his efficiency? The liquor traffic was driven out of Tennessee by a law forbidding saloons within four miles of school houses and even in our own state of New York no liquors may be sold to a West Point cadet within one-half mile of the West Point institution. Law-makers are constantly formulating laws when a need is to be met and sometimes even constitutional requirements must be modified; so when our law-makers really want to get rid of drunkenness and disease in the Army the way will be found to accomplish it. If the five mile zone is the only way, they will find a way to secure that.

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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

TRANSPORTATION

Now that October 19-25, 1912, have been actually decided upon as the dates for the Portland Convention, many inquiries are being received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, asking when we shall leave Chicago and urging that we plan to avoid Sunday travel, etc. We are also receiving invitations to stop en route to the Convention. These letters will all be carefully considered by the General Officers, and we hope very soon to be able to give the complete itinerary, with a list of the prominent cities that we shall visit. The trip will be one well worth while and the Convention, in the beautiful city of Portland, will be one of the most important ever held. Your friends should be invited to make the trip. The rates from Chicago go into effect October 12, and are good for return until November 15. This gives five weeks, lacking one day, for the Convention and sight-seeing.

Convention plans this year are different from those of other years, as by vote of the Convention the program committee was instructed to arrange for a six days' session, and after the first day, the Official Board and the Executive Committee are to hold conferences in the mornings, the afternoons being given to the Convention proper. This will afford visitors and delegates the equivalent of nearly three days for seeing Portland and vicinity.

Going via the northern route, the Twin Cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis—and the capital cities of Dakota and Montana, as well as other large cities en route, will be visited.

Returning from Portland, three special train parties will be arranged for as follows:

One train returning through California via the Southern Pacific (Shasta Route) to San Francisco, thence via Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Royal Gorge, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Omaha to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago, $80.00.

One train returning from Portland direct via the O. W. R. & N., Huntington, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, thence same as above to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago, $65.00.

One train returning from Portland via Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, thence through the Canadian Rockies via Revelstoke, Glacier, Laggan, Field, Minneapolis, and St. Paul to Chicago. Round trip railroad fare from Chicago, $65.00.

Correspondingly low fares will be in effect from other points, full particulars of which may be obtained from your home ticket agent. Further information and details regarding the National W. C. T. U. special trains will appear in subsequent issues of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Prohibition in the State of New Mexico

MRS. S. C. NUTTER, State W. C. T. U. President

The first legislative session of the new state assembles at Santa Fe, March 11, and the people are looking forward with great interest to the deliberations of the law-making body. Women are especially interested in the passage of laws concerning women and children, and the sentiment regarding woman suffrage is gaining ground. The state is becoming aroused along many lines of reform, and the agitation seems to be increasing.

Petition for Prohibition Amendment

Mrs. A. A. Scott, the W. C. T. U. Legislative superintendent, is in Santa Fe, and assisted by the local workers, is sending out petitions for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Protests Many Against Prize Fight

The sensation of the hour, however, is the probability (possibility is, perhaps, the better word), of the staging of the "Johnson-Flynn Prize Fight" at Las Vegas. Protests are being sent to the Governor and a state-wide movement has been instituted to prevent the state from becoming a rendezvous for this "relic of barbarism."

The Federal law against prize-fighting was annulled when the Territory merged into statehood, and the legal side of the question is whether the Governor has the power to prevent the exhibition. Men learned in the law seem to differ upon this subject. Mrs. Carrie L. C. Stokes has been afield for a short time in the new state and a fine union of thirty-one members, organized at Alamogordo, is one result of her work. The unusually stormy weather interfered greatly with the attendance at a number of meetings.

Many Memorial Meetings

Memorial Fund Day was generally observed by the unions, many holding parlor meetings. Clovis W. C. T. U. held a public meeting on Sunday evening, February 8, at the M. E. church, the pastors of all the churches joining in a union service.

Roswell gave a dinner on February 22, which netted a goodly sum for campaign work in the coming city election. A medal contest was held the following evening.

"Welcome the Coming Man!"

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is that politics is being eliminated from a number of city tickets for spring elections, and the *man* himself is being considered. Welcome the *coming man!*

NO-LICENSE VOTE INCREASING IN VERMONT

Vermont's annual vote on the license question, cast March 5, resulted in the smallest number of communities voting for license since the local option law was enacted. Out of 246 cities and towns, only twenty-one voted for license as compared with twenty-nine a year ago. Six of the fourteen counties are solidly no-license, and it is believed that there will be saloons in less than twenty cities and towns of the state after May 1. Montpelier, the capital of the state, changed from wet to dry. The *Portland Evening Express*, in commenting on the situation, remarks that ever since Vermont changed from state-wide prohibition to local option in 1903, there has been a steady growth in the sentiment against the open saloon.

CORRECTION

In the article "The Bible and Wine" on page 4 of THE UNION SIGNAL of March 7, there occurred in the last line of the first paragraph a typographical error. The line should have read, "the *vine* and its fruit in Holy Writ."

PERSISTENT FOE TO PROSPERITY

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF PROHIBITION VIEWED FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES

ENGLAND'S HANDICAP

HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, England's Chancellor of the Exchequer

We have discovered that the liquor traffic in this country is a greater handicap to our trade, our commerce, and our industries than all the tariff in the world put together.

A RETARDER OF BUSINESS

EX-GOVERNOR GLENN

Anything that retards a man's earning capacity or makes him squander the earnings he has acquired, does not help to build up business. If strong drink helps business, why do not the railroad companies advertise for drunken conductors for their trains?

EFFECTIVE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION

REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES

The most effective temperance organizations in America today are the great industrial plants, and their leaders are the captains of industry. Their conclusions are based upon the unerring and consequently overwhelming testimony of the ledger. It is another case where "figures will not lie." They have discovered the persistent foe to prosperity, the insidious enemy of efficient labor, the sources of danger in places of trust and responsibility. In this great flanking army of business perhaps the mighty railway systems of America are the most effective corps.

DESTROYS HALF THE NATION'S WEALTH

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON

From conclusions drawn from scientific tests it is conservative to estimate that the heavy drinkers and confirmed drunkards in the United States have their productive efficiency lowered at least 75 per cent; that the temperate, regular drinkers, who drink alcoholic beverages every day of their lives, suffer a loss of productive efficiency of fully 50 per cent; that the occasional drinkers suffer a loss of fully 10 per cent. That is what Dr. Aschaffenberg proved by his famous test of four German typesetters —drinking men—who averaged a tenth more work when they drank nothing for a day than when they drank even one ounce of alcohol at home in pure wine or beer (the equivalent of over 5 per cent loss to the nation). The wide use of alcoholic beverage I estimate as causing a loss of fully 21 per cent in the efficiency of the Nation's producers. The production of wealth is at a rate of about $32,000,000,000 yearly; the loss due to lowered efficiency, conservatively estimated in round figures, is therefore fully $8,500,000,000.

ENGLAND'S CURSE

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

No statistics are needed to show our people that temperance reform lies at the bottom of political, social and moral progress of England. Drink is the curse of the country; it ruins the fortunes, it injures the health, it destroys the lives of one out of every twenty of our population. If I could destroy tomorrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England what changes should we see! We should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling; we should see our jails and workhouses empty; we should see more lives saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war.

SALOON THE ENEMY OF LABOR

A BUSINESS MAN

The saloon can never prove to the employer of labor that it is anything but his enemy. Look at our list of male absentees on a Monday morning and you see the work of the saloon. Add to the money actually spent over the bar the amount lost through inability to work the following day, or the reduction in capacity in case of a piece worker, and you have in a nutshell the worker's curse, and the employer's problem—both the product of the saloon.—*"On the Firing Line," by Jenkin Lloyd Jones*

SOWS DEATH, CRIME, MISERY

CARDINAL MANNING

We talk of profitable investments, and then waste millions in the most unprofitable investment that can be conceived in the imagination of man. Nay, I will go further. It is not only waste, it has a harvest, it is a great sowing broadcast. And what springs from the furrows? Deaths, mortality in every form, disease of every kind, crime of every dye, madness of every intensity, misery beyond the imagination of man, sin which it surpasses the imagination to conceive.

CAUSES GREAT WASTE

PROF. A. J. NICHOLLS, Boston, Mass.

Careful and conservative investigation, made by expert statisticians reveals the amazing fact that the annual waste due to the drink traffic in the United States at the present time approximates more than five billions in loss of products, mortality, and cost in crime and pauperism. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is admittedly productive of social corruption, vice, crime, pauperism and individual debasement. These follow as the sure results of the evil of intemperance. As a consequence wealth is destroyed, strength wasted, and natural development retarded.

AVARICE OF "TRADE" RESPONSIBLE

HON. SEABORN WRIGHT

I measure my words when I say that if the men who drink, rich and poor, knew how they were robbed and plundered by the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, through indirect taxation, there would be a revolution—ten thousand "Boston Tea Parties" going on in every city in the Union. It is the avarice of men who make and sell, the brutal avarice of governments which license, which are responsible before God and man for the ever deepening and widening curse.

HINDERS INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

JOHN MITCHELL, Former Vice-President American Federation of Labor

I have no sympathy with the statement so often made, that the manufacture and sale of liquor has contributed to the industrial development of the nation. On the contrary, I believe that liquor has contributed more to the moral, intellectual and material deterioration of the people, and has brought more misery to defenseless women and children than has any other agency in the history of mankind.

RESPONSIBILITY

I don't amount to much, it's true,
My vote's no bigger than another;
It may be that my gifts are few;
I'm not the keeper of my brother.
And yet it, somehow, seems to me
That I've no right to not be carin'
How wrongful or how great may be
The burdens other men are bearin'.

I'll probably still have to peg
Away, no matter who's the winner;
But every pinprick in his leg
Still helps to down the selfish sinner;
I may not have a thing to gain
By bein' eager or excited;
But I've no right to not complain
When there are wrongs that should be righted.

The wind will blow, the rain will fall,
In spite of what we do or try to;
But that's no reason, after all,
To not have any hope to tie to;
My country's welfare, not my own,
The helpless orphan and the widder,
The wrongs that grow when let alone,
Are what I think I should consider.

So I don't just intend to set
Around and wait while things are driftin'
I'm goin' out to try and get
The facts that are in need of siftin';
There's none of us has any right
To keep from bein' agitated
As long as there's a wrong we might,
By helpin' get obliterated.

—*S. E. Kiser*

OHIO WORKERS PREACH PROHIBITION

REJOICING OVER EQUAL SUFFRAGE VICTORY

MRS. SARAH K. MEREDITH, Recording Secretary Ohio W. C. T. U.

The Ohio constitutional convention voted to submit to a vote of the people a restricted license clause, and the W. C. T. U. is now urging a state-wide prohibition proposition as an alternative. Strong and eloquent addresses were made against license before the Liquor Traffic committee, by Attorney James Rice of Canton, Miss Frances H. Ensign and Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Ohio W. C. T. U.

The state W. C. T. U. has maintained campaign headquarters in Columbus since the opening of the convention and the officers have directed the work in behalf of prohibition in our new constitution. The rank and file of our women at home have done splendidly in sending in petitions, letters and telegrams.

Our efforts in behalf of woman suffrage were somewhat restricted as we were obliged to work quietly. The friends of the measure learned that there were a number of "wet men" pledged to vote for it, who, if they knew that the W. C. T. U. was backing the proposition, would revolt.

Debate Closes

On Thursday, March 7, the long debate closed and the convention listened to an address by a Mrs. Scott, whom the anti-suffragists brought by special train from New York. Shortly after she had finished, the vote was taken and resulted in 76 to 36 in favor of submission.

Our mid-year executive committee meeting was in session at Washington Court House when the question was decided. Our efficient state W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, Miss Genevieve B. Sackett, to whose intelligent and tireless efforts belongs no small part of the credit for the victory, wired the good news to the Executive Committee and we began at once to jollify.

Suffrage colors were used as decorations; flags were placed in the hands of the delegates; prayers were offered and songs of victory and thanksgiving sung. When Miss Sackett arrived on the afternoon of the last day, a hearty greeting was tendered her as the one who had led our forces in the successful battle. Mrs. Richard presented to her a beautiful scarf, as a token of our love and appreciation of her consecrated, tactful service.

It was indeed appropriate that the word telling of the victory should reach us while we were in session on the historic ground of Washington Court-House, where the women first went out in the crusade against the liquor business.

Crusaders Delight Hearers

Mrs. Harriett McCabe, a member of the first band of Crusaders, also first president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., was present from the opening until the close of our meeting. Mrs. McCabe is eighty-four years young but entered with interest and enthusiasm into the business and spirit of the work.

At the crusade service on Thursday morning, Mrs. Sharp Davies presided. She, too, was one of the original band and gave interesting reminiscences. She was followed by Mrs. McCabe, who told us of the spiritual origin of the W. C. T. U. It is a beautiful, touching story, and Mrs. McCabe was requested to write it out in full to be published in leaflet form and to be kept with the state records. In the culture and refinement, the modesty and yet the bravery of Mrs. McCabe we saw, as never before, the secret of the power of the Crusaders. There was no rivalry for position among them, no self-seeking, no desire for honor or preferment, but rather a depth of conviction that they were called of God to the work which actuated them and would be given strength and courage for the undertaking.

The state officers and musical director, Mrs. Effie Berthof, were escorted by our hostess, Mrs. Alice Taggart, president of Lafayette county, to the home of a "shut-in" Crusader, Mrs. Pine, who gave interesting incidents of the crusade. It was she who led the singing of the praying bands, and though her years of life number over eighty, her mind, like that of Mrs. McCabe, is clear and keen. As Mrs. Berthof led us in singing the "Crusade Glory Song" and others, and President Ensign led in prayer, we felt that we were indeed in the presence of the Divine.

Push Prohibition and Suffrage Education

The Executive Committee appointed a Plan of Work committee to arrange plans for a vigorous campaign of education on the subjects of prohibition and woman suffrage. With the initiative and referendum and woman's ballot, even if we do not secure the submission of prohibition, which now looks doubtful, we hope to inaugurate a new era in Ohio when temperance, purity and justice shall be enthroned in the hearts and consciences of society at large in our well-loved state of Ohio.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION OF PROHIBITION STATES

Excerpts from Appeal Made at Hearing on Kenyon-Sheppard Bill by Rev. Horace M. DuBose of Georgia.

It is one of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution that the Congress of the United States is given power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states of the Union, and also with the Indian tribes. And in pursuance of this right, gentlemen, a thing too familiar to you for me to need to cite it—that Congress has so regulated commerce with the Indian tribes as to prohibit among the Indian tribes the sale and disposing among them of ardent spirits and intoxicating liquors—I now pointedly raise the question as to whether the sovereign peoples of the commonwealths of the Union are not entitled to the same protection, are not entitled to the same consideration as are the red Indians upon our western frontier.

I pause here to say that there are involved, there are directly involved, in this problem the interests and well-being of a large number of our population, a half score millions of human beings, centered chiefly in the states of the South, and particularly in the states that have prohibitory legislation whose interests and whose cases are as urgent and as important in this matter as the case of the red Indians upon the Bad Lands of our western frontier—the vast negro population, whose presence and whose relation to our industrial body as laborers has indeed made this legislation not only possible, but made it necessary, particularly in the large states of the South.

It is in their interest, as well as in the interest of the large Anglo-Saxon population, that fine type of southern whites who have rights, inherent rights, rights in the largeness of their consciousness and in the elements of their innate nobility, that clamor in your ears for the favorable consideration of this bill and for its final passage and its effective application by Congress.

The whole question, therefore, in this bill is with reference not only to the legal rights of states, but to the moral rights of people who are in these states.

Government's Mighty Moral Obligation

I would not pass from this point without availing myself of the opportunity of emphasizing another aspect of these rights, and that is the mutual obligation of the Federal Government and the states of the Union to protect the moral needs as also the social well-being and the peace of the peoples. I do not speak from the standpoint of a lawyer, for I am no lawyer, but from the standpoint of a philanthropist and a religious teacher. It was evidently supreme in the minds of the fathers and makers of the Constitution that these large interests, involving the moral and social well-being of the people, should be adjudicated and administered in a large sense as a joint responsibility by the Congress and by the states of the Union. And there emerges again the cause of these people of whom I have spoken, the large and indigent colored population, whose continued indigence, whose continued moral helplessness are due more largely to the ease with which they secure intoxicating liquors than to any other fact or condition.

It is the will and wish of the dominant religious and moral elements of at least eight of the American states that such a law as this proposed should be enacted and should be enforced, and we come to you—to whom have been committed our interests, to whom have been committed the reserved rights which were originally the rights of the people—we come to you and ask in the way of a consciousness of our rights, and also in the consciousness of the luminous perception of the Constitution, and also, in the consciousness of the power you have in your hands, to bring us the correction, to consider the bill favorably. Commend it to the Houses of Congress and let us see it pass and the blessings of the wives and mothers not only of these eight segregated states that make a peculiar confederation in themselves, but the blessings of the motherhood, the sisterhood, the wifehood, aye, and the chivalrous manhood of this great nation, will rest as a benediction on your heads. May a pillar of cloud go before you by day and a pillar of fire by night and bring you into that strong fortress of decision and conclusion toward which we look as a consummation with confidence.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St. Chicago

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Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
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Send your friends some choice temperance or sacred Sheet Music Songs. A roll of music sent "on approval." Make your *own* selections—all favorites. Price, 20c; 2 for 35c; 3 for 50c. Order *now* and *make prompt returns.*

(MRS.) ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. JAY STREET, ROME, N. Y.

"THE HOME VERSUS THE DIVE"

(Continued from Page Three)

ing in order to refute the claim that the Alaskan trade had been diverted from Seattle to other coast cities because the returning Alaskan is no longer greeted at the wharf by the gambler, the thug, and the harlot.

During the entire campaign Mr. Cotterill spoke from three to five times daily, rallying to the support of the standard of home protection many vacillating voters who had not realized the danger that menaced the fair "Queen City of the Northwest." He was supported by many able speakers, both men and women, and when the campaign closed, every worker knew that he "had fought a good fight." On the night before election a meeting of Cotterill workers was held in every one of the 281 precincts of the city, many of them in private homes; and the suppliants at the altar in a circle of cottage prayer meetings never fared forth with more of the fear of God in their hearts than did these valiant soldiers in a memorable battle for civic righteousness.

Mr. Cotterill Wins—Decent Citizens Rejoice

George F. Cotterill was elected mayor of a greater Seattle—greater by reason of the splendid citizenship that will wipe out forever the stain of legalized vice, as well as because of the $10,000,000 voted for city and harbor improvements. There will be more parks and playgrounds; a more adequate water supply; a municipal street car line, and a municipal telephone system; a home for tubercular patients; a new county ferry across Lake Washington; and the plans for harbor development are so vast as to seem like a dream of unbelievable prosperity. Mr. Cotterill goes into office March 18, unhampered by any pledge of preferment, and with a united constituency behind him. His sole public utterance, thus far, touching campaign issues, has been to advise a certain class of people who came to Seattle expecting to profit from vice in the event of his defeat, to "buy tickets out of the city as quickly as possible!"

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Exceptional References Write for interesting particula

What the Money Spent for Drink Would Buy

The 1911 Presbyterian general assembly gave the United States drink bill as $2,256,324,447. This drink bill would give a $2,000 home to each of 1,128,162 families with a rew dollars left. Or it would pay $40,000 to the family of every white man who died in our country last year. Or it would run the government a year and give a $10 gold piece to every man, woman and child in the land. Or, listen! The causes of God go begging for funds, but read and ponder. It would do all the following: It would build 50,000 $5,000 churches, $250,000,000; put a $2,000 pastor in each, $100,000,000; build 10,000 $50,000 schools, $500,000,000; put ten $2,000 teachers in each, $200,000,000; build 100 colleges at $100,000 each, $10,000,000; endow each with $1,000,000, $100,000,000; send 200,000 missionaries at $1,000 each, $200,000,000; build 2,000 W. C. T. U.'s at $100,000 each, $200,000,000; endow each with $100,000, $200,000,000; build 2,000 Y. M. C. A.'s at $100,000, $200,000,000; pay secretary for each $1,500, $3,000,000; build 2,000 Y. W. C. A.'s at $100,000 each, $200,000,000; pay secretary for each $1,500, $3,000,000; and there would still be left $90,324,447, or a dollar apiece for every man, woman and child in the United States.—Minnie J. Ellet

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION!"

Ex-Governor E. F. Noel of Mississippi Pleads for Protection for His State

My state and its officers at home and here in Washington, stand as a unit for prohibition. In harmony with the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," we want to be careful not to license an institution that is constantly leading others into temptation.

In Mississippi we are asking that we may have no opposition to our state laws by the federal government. We have a right to expect the aid and not the opposition of the federal government. We want state control of the liquor question, and we are asking the federal government to accede to that control.

We have the aid of the federal government to protect our hogs against hogs,—to protect the hogs of our state from hog cholera coming across the line,—and to protect our cows against Texas cattle fever. Why should we not have protection against liquor coming across the line? The principle is the same, but behind the government stands the "interests,"—the capital which is concerned in making a market for liquor.

We have outlawed the liquor traffic—made it criminal—in our state, and we shall ask the federal government not to license in our state what the state has pronounced criminal; but even before that is settled, we want the federal government to forbid the carrying of liquor across the line. At present contracts for the interstate sale of liquor are enforced by federal laws, and we are powerless to protect our borders against this interstate invasion.

We want Congress to say that if it is a crime to sell liquor within the state, no one outside the state shall be upheld in the crime.

We are working for the time when our flag shall stand only for the uplift of individuals and nations, and shall countenance nothing which tends to physical or moral destruction. If we can not get that now, we want at least the flag to stand for the assistance of Mississippi in this matter.—From address before A. S. L. Convention, published in *Life and Health.*

THE STORY OF THE DOLLARS

(Continued from Page Four)

Listen to the End!

The dollar talked on. It told of hush money and bribe money and graft money; it told of the sovereign voter selling his sovereignty for a mess of gilded pottage that turned to ashes on his lips; of the man honored with place and power by a trusting constituency in a crucial hour exchanging honor and sullying conscience for a glittering bauble, selling his soul to those who put bitter for sweet and darkness for light, and betraying the sacred interests of the home into the hands of its worst foes.

It told of those set to guard the affairs of a great city striking hands with freebooters, plundering the public treasury, holding open hands for graft and enriching their coffers with wealth, every penny of which is red with blood and stained with crime.

Oh, yes, money talks! Dollars can tell strange stories to ears that understand. Let us strive to hasten the day when the eagle upon our coins shall symbolize the swiftness of our people to avenge wrong, our courage to defend the right and our strength to protect the weak; when the "Liberty" shall signify a proclamation of freedom from saloon domination and the shackles of drink, and an emancipation from graft and misrule and national dishonor. When we have brought in that day, "In God we trust," written across our national pledge of honor, shall not provoke ridicule, rather than reverence, contempt instead of respect.

HARD TO DROP

But Many Drop It

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee:

"It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ills.

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it.

"About that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum, convinced that the coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit the old coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

EDITED BY FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS

A LAW ENFORCEMENT MASS MEETING

There never was a greater need for temperance work in Florida than there is today. We will not hold the dry territory we have unless Christian people evince more interest than they have this winter. It is not a battle that proves the valor of an army, but a war.

Our state W. C. T. U. was not organized for one campaign, but to defeat the liquor traffic. And that is an object that demands constant vigilance but more than that, continued activity.

We have been losing ground in many counties of the state this winter. There is an indifference to the subject that is appalling. There is an increase in law violation that should startle temperance people into action of some kind. A great responsibility rests on every woman. Do not turn off this subject with the plea that your union is doing nothing. Why isn't it? *You* are the union. Are *you* doing nothing? It is a serious thing to admit. It would surely make you very sad to hear the Master say, "Inasmuch as you did it not."

Let every union ask every minister to join in a law enforcement mass meeting on April 14. Let there be concerted action all over Florida to arouse the church to see that public officials do their duty. There need be no imported speakers. The ministers and local business men can say enough from their own knowledge to convince every one of the need of the hour.

Heed this call, please, every one, and take up the matter at once. Believe me the condition is serious.

Many of the unions are holding membership contests this week. We are hoping to hear fine reports the first of April. Those who have not been able to join in this plan yet, arrange for it just as soon as possible. If you cannot do it before, let the mass meeting of April 14 inaugurate the work, and push the plan vigorously. Yours for earnest effort,

Jacksonville MINNIE E. NEAL

LET'S KEEP THE TREASURER BUSY!

Dear Women:

Here I come again with grateful heart and pen because you have been so good as to keep me busy this past month.

I like to be kept busy sending out receipts for dues and writing checks for UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, for that means that our treasurers are doing good work collecting, and also that our women are going to be informed through our official organ of what is going on in the temperance world. So just keep sending dues and "showering" Mrs. Pattishall with subscriptions, for she, too, likes to be kept busy. Ask her if she doesn't.

Here is a list of those unions which have sent dues since my last letter: Arcadia, Coleman, Coronet, Tampa, North Tampa, Ft. Myers, Eau Gallie, Worthington Springs, Inverness, Micanopy, La Villa (Jacksonville), Gainesville, Cedar Keys, St. Petersburg, Apalachicola, Leesburg, Belleview, Taft, Lakeland, Center Hill, Lake City, New Smyrna, Fort Ogden, Deland, Nocatee, South Jacksonville, Key West, Terra Cela, Tallahassee, Palma Sola, Orlando, Magdaleno, Bradentown, Clearwater, Lockhart L. T. L. Sarasota, Branford, Miami, Lake Weir, and Alva.

Some have sent twice, as they received new names after sending the first time. That is right, send money any time if it is only for two members, so that they can receive their paper at once.

Now let's all work for new members and see if we cannot have at least 2,500 by the end of our second quarter, for we do not want our state to fall behind in membership, but to show a *big* gain.

Nocatee, Fort Ogden and Lockhart L. T. L. are the new unions paying dues this month and we extend to them a hearty welcome and bid them God-speed in their work.

Yours for a bigger membership,

MRS. GEORGE I. DOIG,

Gainesville. State Treasurer

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

Dear Sisters:

Since my last department letter to you, I have passed through the dark vale of bereavement, my darling little daughter, Adele, having been called home on October 29. At first, when I realized the lonely aching void in my heart and home, I felt that my sorrow was too great to be borne; that I could not live and did not care to live. But as time passed, I began to feel that by again taking up life's duties, especially my labors of love in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, if I could accomplish any good in the Master's name, it would be a memorial to a precious young life. My daughter was a member of the Bradentown L. T. L. With this new resolve, I am going to entreat you, dear coworkers, to assist me to accomplish great things this year in my two departments --Medical Temperance and Health and Heredity. I shall not dwell upon the latter in this letter. As may be seen in our National Report, we did not accomplish much along Medical Temperance lines last year, but if in 1912 you will aid me we can do wonders.

These are my plans: If you have not a superintendent, appoint one at once. Hold two or more medical temperance meetings during the year with well-prepared programs and plenty of leaflets upon the subject for distribution. Send literature to physicians, druggists and nurses, and keep a strict account of everything done, that you may report it to me in October. The prizes this year will be the same as last: A banner to the state sending literature to the largest number of physicians; five dollars' worth of literature to the state superintendent sending the best all-around report in proportion to the unions in her state, and two dollars' worth of literature for the best all-around local report.

There are thousands of Christian mothers in our beautiful Florida who do not know that alcohol is a narcotic poison, a heart depressant; hence, they use it as a medicine. Let us tell them the truth about it.

Every union should purchase Mrs. Martha M. Allen's book upon this department, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," which can be obtained from the State President. Read it in the union and place it in your public library. Give the mothers the leaflet, "Safe Remedies in Illness," and they will help us to banish alcohol altogether from our medicine closets and homes.

ANNA WHITCOMB RIGOIN,

Bradentown State Superintendent

District conventions are being planned for April and May. Be interested to have your union well represented at these. Be there yourself if possible. Help to make them practical, valuable, enthusiastic. Help to scatter the information about our work among those not in attendance and elsewhere, that you may win new unions. Florida covered with a net work of unions and thoroughly organized should be our goal.

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

Dear Superintendents:

Each day, as it comes, seems to rival the preceding one in beauty. What glorious weather for work of all kinds. Yes, temperance work, too. Nature seems to inspire us at this season and urge us on to greater activities. Spring, the season for planting seeds, is at hand and the reward for labor will be the harvest.

Dear workers, we are yet in the spring of our W. C. T. U., and if we are ever to reap the harvest of prohibition, we must earnestly and prayerfully first sow the seeds of temperance. If we sow abundantly and systematically, we shall be well rewarded all through the year with enthusiasm, encouragement, and victories for our cause. The Red Letter days will help to do this.

If you observed Willard Memorial Day, the offering will flow into channels which will cause golden grain to grow where once were briars. If you observed UNION SIGNAL Day you will have many showers and each plant will grow larger and stronger. If you observed Prohibition Rally Day, or are to observe it, you will have plenty of warm sunshine. National prohibition will send its bright rays into many nooks and corners now dark and cheerless.

And Flower Mission Day! Yes, we have a flower garden, too. Some of the choicest flowers in the world are grown in this garden. How could we do without them? They express messages of sympathy, comfort, and love, when words fail. Let us enlarge our garden this year and plant more flowers. The demand yet is greater than the supply.

Next comes Independence Day. The soil of our country is rich and fertile; weeds and other objectionable plants have grown to an alarming degree and the work of weeding them out seems almost an insurmountable task, but united effort will make short work of them.

Cheerfulness—how the word radiates, sending its bright rays everywhere and attracting everything to it. Just the word we need in temperance work, so let us "smilingly smile a smiling smile" and push the work faster.

Pierson LILLIAN A. JOHNSON

WITH THE UNIONS

Clearwater—Observed Willard Memorial Day with an interesting program of pen pictures and biographical sketch of Miss Willard. Mrs. Stratton's lecture was much appreciated by this union, demonstrated by their hospitality and generous collection. This union needs only one more member to double its membership this year. How many have done as well? The president writes that they are beginning to lay up contributions for sending a delegate to the next convention. How many are doing that? She also writes, "We are trying to make our W. C. T. U. the most popular thing in town."

Daytona—The Frances E. Willard Memorial service was held in connection with the regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. February 28. After the devotional service the president asked the secretary to recite an original poem, "Lines on Frances E. Willard." This was followed by biographical sketches of Miss Willard. There was a good attendance.

North Tampa—The Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. is very much alive this winter and the plans for the future are promising. A mothers' meeting was held January 25 at the Selma Ave. M. E. church with good program. Mrs. J. D. Young is superintendent of mothers' meetings.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Miami—A Memorial service for Miss Willard was held in the large school auditorium. The children of the kindergarten opened the exercises, chanting their morning prayer and singing their good morning song. Rev. John Wray read a psalm and delivered a most earnest prayer. On the stage, covered with two large flags, was a beautiful picture of Miss Willard. Two little boys removed the flag, and in a few well chosen words Mrs. Edwin Nelson, in the name of the union, presented the portrait to the school. The principal of the school responded with a very appropriate talk. Mr. Wm. D. Upshaw of Atlanta also gave a stirring little speech.

St. Augustine—The last meeting was of unusual interest—a state's meeting it might well be called. Mrs. Tobie, representing the state of Maine, gave an interesting description of the recent election day and the work of the women at that time. Mrs. Craig of Iowa told of the glorious work for the cause of temperance and purity going on in her state.

Mrs. East, who for more than twenty-five years was president of the Nashville union and who attended the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Glasgow two years ago, paid a tribute to the character and work of Frances E. Willard whom she knew personally. Mrs. T. Weir of Mt. Vernon, O., spoke of the good work that has been accomplished there with the 9,000 W. C. T. U. members in her county. Mrs. Edmunds of Illinois urged the necessity of keeping the Scientific Temperance laws on our statute books. The Willard Memorial meeting was held in the Memorial Presbyterian chapel and consisted of appropriate and beautiful sketches, stories and poems.

West Palm Beach—A delegation from the W. C. T. U. and several of the ministers of the town appeared before the City Council at their regular meeting, to protest against the application of one of the saloons to open a wine room. We are pleased to report that the application was refused.

Plant City—At the last Mothers' Meeting a delightful program was enjoyed, followed by a social and collection of dues. The invitations to this social were written on cards to which was attached in the left hand corner a little white bow. This is the invitation:

"To a White Ribbon Social you're invited to go,
On February Seventeenth at Miss Lattings' studio.
If you should wish to pay your dues,
To accept the dollar, we'll not refuse.
3 to 5:30 O'clock."

The music and reading added much to the social.

Orlando—Observed Willard Memorial Day with an interesting program of solos and biographical sketches of Miss Willard. A picture of this wonderful leader was placed on an easel on the platform and inspired those present to honor the memory of her noble life. A guest and president of the Lockhart union, Mrs. Hamilton, read the eulogy given by Mrs. Helen M. Barker at the funeral service in February, 1898. Mrs. J. M. Pedrick explained the origin and purpose of the Memorial fund. The offering received was more than twice as large as is required of each union.

Souvenir pictures of the great temperance leader, mounted upon green pads and tied with white ribbon bow, were distributed, and the program closed with the reading of the beautiful poem, "How Beautiful to Be With God."

Key West held its last meeting at the Congregational church. The installation of officers was conducted by Rev. Q. F. Chapman, and the officers installed were: Mrs. A. H. McInnis, president; Mrs. A. D. Luethi, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Russell, secretary; Mrs. Sally Roberts, treasurer. After the installation Rev. S. K. Darlington gave an interesting talk.

St. Cloud—The subject used at the last regular meeting was Scientific Temperance,—emphasizing the necessity of the teaching the effects of alcohol upon the human body, in the schools and colleges of the country. A solo by Mrs. Potter was much enjoyed. One feature of the Willard Memorial service was the presenting of Miss Willard's and Miss Neal's pictures to the school. Mrs. Metzgar made a few remarks on her personal friendship with Miss Willard and at the close of her interesting talk presented Miss Willard's picture. Mrs. Westcott, in a charming manner, told of the beautiful Christian character of our State President, Miss Minnie E. Neal, and in a few appropriate words presented Miss Neal's picture to the school. A warm response was given by the principal, Miss Main.

Lakeland—The union met in regular session with Mrs. E. C. Angel on January 16. The meeting was conducted by the president, Mrs. Anderson. Plans were discussed for organizing in the near future, a Young People's Branch. Several charity cases were brought up and attended to; a reply to a comfort bag letter was read, and a rising vote of thanks to the editor of the local paper for space in his paper was given.

Micanopy—The last regular meeting was especially good, Mrs. J. W. Smith conducting the same. After the usual devotional service, reports from the Convention were given. Renewals to the UNION SIGNAL were made. It was decided that one business and one social meeting in each month should be observed. Mrs. T. E. Thrasher will have charge of all Red Letter Days. Two new members were received at this meeting.

DR. CAROLYN E. GEISEL

The Jacksonville (city) union last month engaged the services of Dr. Geisel, associate superintendent of our department of Health and Heredity, for a week's course of lectures, and in order that the greatest possible good might be done, secured the co-operation of the Woman's Club of the city. The "Health Institute" embraced such practical topics as "Municipal Housekeeping," the "Blot on the Brain," "Home Treatment," and no more valuable lectures for family preservation were ever delivered in the city. Dr. Geisel spoke with wonderful effect in a number of the schools as well as to the Boy Scouts, Y. W. C. A., and Business Woman's Circle. Her addresses on every occasion were received with intense interest.

MRS. LEILA O. STRATTON

Our state has had the services—for the last two months—of one of the choicest of the entire Board of National Organizers, Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee, and the following is a partial result of her visit to forty-two towns: Fifteen unions, 209 active and twenty-six honorary members, 3,074 students reached in schools. During that time, Mrs. Stratton delivered eighty-six lectures and twelve talks to the unions, winning many new friends for our organization. Some of the places visited had made no preparations, but notwithstanding the indifference of some of the people to whom notices of her coming had been sent, our organizer "came and saw," talked to the schools, put up notices, and held meetings. Audiences everywhere were charmed with the speaker and her message, and a lasting interest in the temperance cause was aroused.

NEW UNIONS

Port Tampa: Mrs. J. F. Rorex, president; Mrs. Lillie Floyd, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. T. Henderson, recording secretary; Mrs. O. L. Stallings, treasurer.

Largo: Mrs. M. E. Hunter, president; Mrs. Gussie Kilgore, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lula Dieffenworth, recording secretary; Mrs. Ola Hendricks, treasurer; Mrs. Dora Elmer, superintendent of L. T. L.; Mrs. Kingsbury, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings.

Linden: Mrs. W. M. Marin, president; Miss Fannie Eaddy, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. E. Clark, recording secretary; Mrs. Eliza Wall, treasurer.

Candler: Mrs. Katie Albertson, president; Mrs. A. McClain, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Amanda Driever, recording secretary; Mrs. C. Cline, treasurer.

Brooksville: Mrs. Margaret Turbyfill, president; Mrs. Jennie E. Mason, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. B. Young, recording secretary; Mrs. Janie P. Nunn, treasurer; Mrs. Belle V. Clark, first vice-president.

Kingston: Mrs. J. W. Penny, president; Mrs. V. T. Parker, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. C. Ward, recording secretary; Mrs. S. A. McKinzie, treasurer; Mrs. M. M. Adams, superintendent L. T. L.; Mrs. V. E. Williams, superintendent Mothers' Meetings.

Bushnell: Miss Alice Himes, president; Mrs. Lula Sutton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. R. Phillips, recording secretary; Mrs. Fannie Noble, treasurer.

WHAT TAMPA IS DOING

The Tampa union held a membership campaign lasting two weeks, and ending with a public Willard Memorial meeting, with the program under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Moody. It also held an evangelistic service at the Woman's Home and Hospital, under the direction of Miss C. E. Harrison, a reception to the public school and mission teachers, at the First Baptist Tabernacle and have also conducted another Spanish medal contest.

The North Tampa Sunshine Y. P. B. has organized an L. T. L. with eight members, and observed Willard Memorial day with a weight social at the home of its president, Miss Lila Tanner, when an interesting program was carried out and dainty refreshments served.

Tampa union has lost one of its most valuable workers, at least for a time. On February 29, Mrs. Jennie D. Palmer was married to Mr. P. A. Seidell, prominent insurance man with headquarters in Atlanta. Mrs. Palmer-Seidell's hosts of friends hope they will remove to Florida in the fall.

The death of Miss Luvica McMahan occurred at her home at Weirsdale, Friday morning, February 2. The deceased, a sister of Dr. Agnes Jones, was one of the first members of Lake Weir W. C. T. U. She was a constant sufferer but was always cheerful and ready to sympathize with others. The union will miss her cheery smile and words of encouragement. Miss McMahan was a member of the Methodist Church and a true Christian. The entire community has suffered a loss in her death.

THE UNION SIGNAL

Send your subscriptions through our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, DeLand, please, every one. THE UNION SIGNAL circulation manager writes that Florida subscriptions are coming in splendidly, but that the handling of them is seriously complicated by women sending 75 cent subscriptions to her. Don't do that. Send through Mrs. Pattishall and everything will easily be kept straight and promptly attended to.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

YOU RUN A RISK

If you wish to keep your file of THE UNION SIGNAL complete do not allow your subscription to expire. As we are unable to send February 1, 8 and 15 issues we cannot "commence subscription January 1 and send all back copies," as we are often requested to do.

THE PHILANTHROPY FUND

Our Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Stevens, was made happy by several generous contributions to the Philanthropy fund on UNION SIGNAL Day. Mrs. Clara A. Shrigley of Pennsylvania, Mrs. V. E. Mohler of West Virginia, and Mrs. Evelyn Busick of Maryland, each sent $10. Mrs. L. F. Additon of Oregon, Mrs. Lillian Sherman of Massachusetts, and Mrs. W. F. Hale for the Macksburg (Ohio) W. C. T. U., $1.00 each. Mrs. Nellie Austin sent $1.30 for the W. C. T. U. of Morgantown, Kentucky. Miss Agnes S. Tennant sent one cent each from the members of the Wauwatosa (Wis.) union. These loving gifts are gratefully received and the money will be carefully used as the donors intend.

UNION SIGNAL DAY

Our Red Letter Day was widely observed and many unique and interesting features of the various programs are being reported. We are pleased to get them and will pass on the suggestions to others next year. Southern California celebrated the day with a quarterly executive meeting and a demonstration of the value of our paper. Many subscriptions were secured. In honor of the day, Mrs. Haslup, president of the Maryland W. C. T. U., redeemed her pledge of 25 subscriptions, sending enough to make it 30 instead of 25. That is just like our women—to do better than they promise. The subscriptions are coming in rapidly and we are happy to add so many new members to our UNION SIGNAL family.

WE GREET YOU

This issue is one of our monthly Campaign Edition numbers and through it we greet many new readers. We are pleased to visit you each month and hope you will like THE UNION SIGNAL so well that you will wish to receive it each week. The monthly Campaign numbers are 25 cents for a year's subscription. Anyone who receives the monthly paper can change to the weekly edition by sending us seventy-five cents, with the request for change.

THE "BEST EVER"

An L. T. L. leader of Nebraska writes of *The Young Crusader:* "It is certainly the best ever, and every boy and girl ought to have the privilege of reading it. Each number is well worth the price of the paper for a year."

Only 25 cents a year. If you are not a subscriber to *The Young Crusader* please send your name and quarter at once.

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

(Continued from Page Six)

of ours, while the election of the men put up by the temperance people means a dry town, with no saloons to tempt and drag you down. I have decided to tell you my story, for your souls are dear to me. I have been in many of your homes, and I have seen how this drink curse has come into them to bring sorrow, remorse and shame, and I want you to know that I, too, have reason to hate the liquor traffic with all the strength of a bereft woman's nature." Her face grew very pale as she proceeded.

"I had a husband who was all that a wife could ask. We had as happy a home as mortals can expect this side of heaven, but my husband had one weakness—he loved the taste of liquor, and in an evil hour he was enticed into a drinking saloon, a very respectable saloon where business men and wealthy club men spent their money. I cannot tell you all the steps by which he went down, down to destruction and death. You know it all; there isn't a man here who does not know the evils of liquor drinking, and all the more if he is subject to it himself."

"That's so, lady," called out one man earnestly. "Don't tell it if it hurts too much," for with an iron grip she was holding her hand over her pounding heart.

"It is only for your sakes that I can," she went on. "I had one little child whom I loved as you love your little sons at home, and I lived to see that little boy killed by his own father—run over by the pet horse that our darling loved so much. The little fellow ran out to meet his father and beg for a ride, and my husband was too drunk to drive safely, and the child went down under the wheels. It crazed him when he realized what he had done and he took his own life. Do you wonder, my friends, that I hate the liquor when in one short hour it robbed me of husband and son? Will you vote for it—this monster evil which—" her face was deathly now, and Mr. Russell sprang to her side.

"Give way, men. Some one bring water, quickly, and then pass out quietly, please. It has been too much for her."

FARMERS AND BUSINESS

(Continued from Page Five)

terests are not only preventing the accumulation of wealth by the people, they are absorbing and locking up in their own possession the wealth that already exists.

The second case may be made even stronger, as the brewer and liquor seller will be driven under prohibition to engage in some better business that will bless the country instead of cursing it. The wealth they produce and hold will not be represented by $0.00, and the aggregate $75.00 will be still further increased; but, in the first case, under the beer system, there can be no change in any of the items of $0.00, as the outcome of the workman's expenditure of $36.50.

—*The Pioneer*

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Campaign Leaflets from Union Signal

It is our purpose always to leaflet much of the valuable material which appears monthly in the campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and thus anticipate requests which come for it in that form. From the February 22 number there went to the printer the following articles for leafleting: The illustration with lines "To the Voter" on cover page—a striking campaign document; the excerpt from Professor Nicholls' book (leafleted under the title, "How to Better the Condition of Workers;") "Weighed in the Balance" and "Boy or Beer Barrel"—cartoon leaflets; Major Winston's anti-canteen evidence (leafleted under title, "Higher Standards for Army Men"); Mrs. Stevens' "Campaign Suggestions"; "Alcohol the Arch Enemy of Life Forces," written by a Catholic physician to Catholics; and "Prohibition's Onward March."

February's Bulky Budget

You ought to have seen (we hope you did see) the budget of samples we sent out February 29 to persons whose names are enrolled on the sample subscription list—new campaign and organization leaflets, new prints of old favorites, posters, napkins. "The Gothenburg, Dispensary, or State Control System," by our National President, one of the opportune publications of the month, shows why this "intricate and dangerous political measure" should be fought with voice, pen and vote. Distribute this leaflet freely wherever the beguiling sophistries of state control are being set before the people. And follow it up with Ernest Gordon's little book, "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System."

It's Anti-Canteen Literature as Does It

A large order having come for General Grant's Letter, Mrs. Grant's Letter and Mrs. Maus' article, "A Woman's View of the Canteen"—to be used by our National Department of Legislation—we printed a supply of each. That the anti-canteen campaign carried on by our organization through the press and through the circulation of literature has had its effeect, we at Headquarters can abundantly testify. We must not "let up" in our agitating and educating until the public has such knowledge of the facts as shall make sure beyond a peradventure that the anti-canteen law will *stay put.*

Join in the Jubilee Song

"A Saloonless Nation in 1920." This is the slogan of the temperance forces today. It is also the title of a new song by J. G. Dailey, which we are glad to list with our prohibition music. "With ballots plenty in nineteen twenty, a saloonless nation we shall be"—so runs the refrain. Dr. Erdman, of the Princeton chair of theology, says this song "is the blast of the silver trumpet announcing the Jubilee as in olden time." Sing it in your temperance meetings, directing attention to the now historic pronunciamentos, the Christian Endeavorers' Resolution and Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation.

Prices of such of the above named publications *as are ready* are given on page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON ILL., MARCH 28, 1912. No. 13

America's Contribution to Africa

Drink Traffic Makes Darker the Dark Continent

Amount of liquor passing Madeira, a port of registry, for the coast of Africa, in one week:

28,000 Cases of Whisky
30,000 Cases of Brandy
30,000 Cases of Old Tom
36,000 Barrels of Rum
800,000 Demijohns of Rum
24,000 Butts of Rum
15,000 Barrels Absinthe
960,000 Cases of Gin

In Sierra Leone during one-fourth of a year **250 tons of liquors** were unloaded at a "dry town," to be transported to towns of the interior.

The above figures are given by courtesy of Ellen Groenendyke, missionary

Special Articles in This Issue

Resubmission Defeated in Maine Legislature—The Far View—Our Washington Letter—The Lord Mayor of London and Temperance—Temperance Light in the Holy Land—Germany in the Temperance Ranks.

THE FAR VIEW — INTERNATIONAL LIGHTS AND SHADES

LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D., World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent Temperance and Missions

Approximately 125,000,000 of people are facing Christendom today in pagan darkness. After a century of missionary effort, prayers and sighs and tears, gifts and sacrifices, there are yet millions on millions without the gospel of Jesus Christ.

It is writ large of last year: 788 Protestant missions, $25,000,000 in contributions (uearly $2,500,000 from the women of the churches), 20,000 foreign missionaries, 1,000 physicians, 3,000,000 native Christians, 5,000,000 adherents.

Since the World's W. C. T. U. was founded, and Mary Clement Leavitt commissioned, the temperance wedge has been inserted, and, by succeeding missionaries, national organizations,—between fifty and sixty,—and au ever increasing constituency, the opening has been made to grow deeper and broader. It seems a beautiful token of light when the missionary with the gospel sails into harbor in Africa, but when from the same ship is unloaded its cargo of rum, the shadow commences at once to creep over the light. Americans have made splendid investments for the redemption of Chiua: now, the phases of American commerce which are corrupting are adding to China's burden in its life and death struggle with its opium octopus.

But—"*God's in His Heaven!*" The Home Land Societies are taking on reform—thank God for that! They never used to pray for the *health* of the missionaries; at least to speak it loud. How many have died on mission fields because the conditions of living were not considered before the life itself. One shudders to think what would have happened at Panama if the reverse had not been true.

The Church and Social Service

The Ecumenical Council at Toronto and the American Board at Milwaukee adopted President Taft's Peace Plan and passed resolutions urging international regulation of the uses of opium.

The Student Volunteers at Liverpool, 2,000 strong, from 200 universities and colleges, women equally with men, discussed "Foreign Missions and Social Problems."

The conference of Foreign Missionary Boards at Gardeu City, Long Island, N. Y., seeks co-operation with the International Y. M. C. A., whereby each shall secure an equal number of men to work for the students in the government schools of China,—a great educational and social advance. There are 200,000 such students now in the empire.

The New Republics

On February 12, 1912, Lincoln's birthday, "the most glorious page in Chinese history was written with a bloodless pen," says Wu Ting Fang. The leaders were the spiritual children of the missionaries, two-thirds of the Constitutional Assembly being Christians.

Nations are only figuratively "born in a day;" they are not "changed in the twinkling of an eye;" but what page of history is so interesting as the making of a republic? Former minister to America, Doctor Wu Ting Fang, said, "I would rather live through the next twenty-five years in China than any twenty-five years ever lived in any nation before." He says further of the Chinese: "They are not untried in self-government, for countless ages they ruled themselves . . . they observed law to a degree not known among other races . . . are familiar with the arts, industries, and agriculture. Though enslaved by an alien race for 270 years, the people are not unprepared for the new democracy."

Less than five years ago both Turkey and China were as sleeping leviathans. All at once the strange cry was heard in Turkey, "*Long live liberty!*" "The Creator of the world is the God of us all and we are His worshipping servants."

Turkey, "the key to the Moslem world," surrenders. Hamid Second was the religious leader of 230,000,000 Moslems, 26,000,000 in Turkey; the Caliph of Islam was dethroned, exiled, and, like the Manchus, shorn of power. "How did it happen, this *bloodless* revolution?" asked a Congressman of the Turkish Ambassador at Washington. "There is no alcohol in Turkey." Alas! far from true now. Since the Adana massacre the number of saloons in that city has increased from 14 to over 200.

China's National Sin

China's long struggle against opium,—its production, importation and use,—is the saddest, yet most hopeful, aspect of the case. "O Christian England," the Chinese cry, "save us from this flood of poison forced upon our beloved country . . . the opium traders have great wealth but they want more!" "The Interests!" — "Government!"—"Revenue!" —a trio always unwilling to go as far as reformers desire and the gospel of human brotherhood demands.

The pact between England and China is in brief that China shall gradually diminish the production of opium; that the export from India shall cease to places where Chinese production has ceased.

The Hague Opium Congress of 1911—the outcome of the Shanghai Conference of 1909—renewed the treaty of 1907 with added concessions by England. If the powers have not ratified the decisions at The Hague by December 31, 1912, another convention will be ordered. Almost the first act of China's new National Assembly was to recommend by a large majority the total extinction of cultivation, and of inter-provincial trade, within short periods.

At "The World in Boston" in the *Relation of Temperance to Missions Exhibit* no pictures were more vivid than the Chinese charts of Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich depicting opium and nicotine effects and the need of reform. Thirty thousand copies of these in China alone, have wrought a wonderful change. The United States National W. C. T. U. Executive Committee voted at Milwaukee to have these charts reproduced with other representations in other countries, showing the deterioration of alcohol, and the lights and shades in the pathway of reform.

"*His word runneth very swiftly.*" The discovery by woman of herself is a special sign in the Orient. She will not delve through years and years, generations even, of reform and missionary work to come to her own. The day the Constitution was proclaimed in Turkey, very many women threw off their veils at once and so appeared on the streets, and one had her picture published in a Paris daily! So great is habit and prejudice, however, that when it was felt that this course might react against the Constitution, they considerately resumed their veils—for awhile!

Under Buddha, woman to man is, "something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse." "Perhaps you would hear it for an hour" (the degradation and tyranny), said Pundita Ramabai to a Swamie-infected young woman who exclaimed, "Oh, how beautiful it must be to be a Brahman woman!"

The chain is unbound, the shackles are loosening, and the long secluded and restricted are free. It will take time to find it out. They have heard the voice —as Harriet Tubman's to the terrified slaves in our own country—"Git up! Don't ye know ye are free! Ye've shaked off de lion's paw! Stand up dar like a man!"

"From North and South and East and West
They come!"

"I have the craving, I just have to come," say the women of Peking, as they assemble in the Hall of Enlightenment. The spiritual message appeals most of all but they come eagerly to lectures on hygiene, care of the sick, tuberculosis, the home, evils of cigaret smoking, opium, wine, gambling. Religion and social service go hand in hand. In the Girls' Hall of Learning at Hongkong, students lie awake at night discussing: "What do you think will be the best way to reform China?"

The *Peking Gazette* for young women and girls has this call, "Oh, ye 200,000,000 of Chinese, our sisters, listen! In China it is said that man is noble and woman vile; that man should command and woman obey . . . but we are not under the domination of man. The nature of man and woman is the universal sense of heaven."

Eminent Women

None more so than Mrs. Yajima, the famous W. C. T. U. president of Japan. After seven years of effort, and petition to the Imperial Diet, she was able (missionary women co-operating) to secure the passage of a bill providing that men and women shall receive the same punishment for social crime. We who petition year after year for the righting of well known wrongs may peculiarly appreciate what this means.

Pundita Ramabai, nurturing and caring for a community of 1,700 women and girls at Mukti, is a world figure.

There are eminent medical women and "elect-ladies" not a few.

There is the "revolt of mother" as in West Africa with its annual Congress—a hundred mile walk for some of them to attend. They discuss hygiene, how to bring up babies, etc., and have Bible study.

Africa has had its Diamond Gospel Jubilee but probably no country is so much a victim of the evils of our civilization—drunkenness and immorality.

In Turkey nothing has so contributed to its daybreak as the *American home*, within its borders for well-nigh 100 years—mothers, fathers, daughters, sons, and all that is represented in family life. Colleges, hospitals, doctors, teachers, preachers, add an inestimable quota to the sum total of the century.

"The western nations seem to have an inspiration that we lack," said an Oriental. "We believe that it is your religion and we want to try it." History is making very rapidly in the Orient; the slow disintegration of Islamism, and the coming of new types. They will assimilate our best and often our worst. But more often in their upward progress they will take the initiative and look back to us from some advanced station, some superior height attained. Years ago, a noble emperor of the Li family said, "I will not license that which promotes the vices and misfortunes of my subjects," and, with vigorous enforcement of law, ordered $7,000,000 worth of opium thrown into the trenches.

This was the *China* "Boston Tea Party"—a moral challenge to the Nations. Will America respond?

RESUBMISSION DEFEATED IN MAINE LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch, March 23, 1912

The local option, resubmission bill, to pass which the Maine Legislature was convened in special session, came up for action March 22. It passed the Senate by a strict party vote, but failed to get the required two-thirds vote in the House. A good many members who voted for resubmission a year ago felt that the question was settled September 11, 1911, and that it was not right to bring it forward again, consequently they voted against it. The question was not referred to committees as usual, but was discussed in committee of the whole in both House and Senate. The usual tirade against prohibition was presented by advocates of the local option bill. Strong, able and sane addresses were made by the upholders of prohibition. Concerning the local option measure, a prominent representative during his speech said, "It was a mess of political pottage, upheld by the blind tigers of Maine, garnished by the gambling dens and made red by the houses of shame." Those who are working to overthrow Maine prohibition are crestfallen, and it is expected the Legislature will adjourn as quickly as it can legally do so. The prohibitionists are jubilant because of this decided victory over an effort to repeal or weaken the Maine prohibitory law.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL—PETITIONS SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE SENT UNTIL CONGRESS ACTS—URGE VOTERS TO SEND LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

I wish I might impress upon the readers of this article, the importance of at once bringing influence to bear upon the members of the Judiciary committees of Senate and House in favor of interstate liquor legislation, the *most important*, and far-reaching we have had before Congress. For ten years we have striven to attain this goal, with the Hepburn-Dolliver bill, the Littlefield bill, the Miller-Curtis bill, etc., etc., all of which were turned down because they were declared to be unconstitutional. Now, we have bills in which the so-called weak points found in former measures have been carefully guarded and we believe are the best of this class of legislation we have ever had. If brief letters, or better still, telegrams from voting constituents urging Senators and Representatives to use their vote and influence in behalf of this legislation are sent in *now*, it will be of great value.

We are doing our part at this end of the line, but our friends at the other end must do their part, also, to make the effort a success. Over 40,000,000 people in the United States are living under prohibitory laws, and have suffered from interstate shipment of intoxicating liquor. If the people most concerned would join hands to fight this battle, it would cause members of Congress to pause and consider before using their influence on the other side.

I notice petitions are not coming in as rapidly as they did a few weeks back. I shall be glad to forward petition forms when application is made for them, with postage enclosed. Please remember no time limit is put upon effort for this legislation, for, until Congress takes definite action, we must continue to do all in our power to influence our national legislators in the right direction. Let the people who would be benefited by the passage of an interstate liquor bill see to it that as individuals they do their part and do it now. *Now is the time for action.*

Dr. Wiley, although but a private citizen (his resignation as chief of the Department of Chemistry having been accepted by the President) is still busily engaged looking after the interests of the people. One day this week he appeared before the pure food board, in advocacy of a regulation guarding very strictly the use and sale of opium, morphine, cocaine, and other habit-forming drugs, and aroused the anger of drug representatives by referring to them as "dopers." A heated argument ensued, and after a time Dr. Wiley consented to withdraw the objectionable word, but said he would still insist on calling them "manufacturers of poison." The manufacturers opposed labeling stock now on hand with skull and cross bones, because of the expense and the trouble it would cause. Dr. Wiley said, "As to the drug manufacturers' argument that small quantities of opium, morphine and cocaine are not harmful, it would take many opium conferences to convince me that the small amounts should be allowed. Nothing is better than small doses as a means of fostering the drug habit."

Dr. Wiley Defines Beer

One of the last of Dr. Wiley's official acts, was to submit to Secretary Wilson an answer to a vexatious question, "What is beer?" Dr. Wiley has decided that beer should be composed of malt, hops, and water, with not more than thirty per cent of cereals, and with no sugar, starch, or unmalted material. If the Wiley opinion is upheld by Secretary Wilson and President Taft, a lively fight may be expected. Brewmasters at the hearing last summer, spoke very plainly on the subject, some of them holding they could properly use some of the materials which Dr. Wiley would exclude.

Again in an address before the Men's Club of the Church of the Epiphany, Dr. Wiley attacked the "manufacturers and purveyors of 'quack' remedies." "Patent medicine concerns are so wealthy, that a man with the public health at heart is powerless to check them in the sale of pernicious drugs and nostrums," he declared. "Why is it," he asked, "that an intelligent and respected man living among you must take his degree at the medical school, pass the examination of a medical board, and then procure a license before you will trust him to practice medicine in your town, while an unknown layman, with neither knowledge of physiology, therapeutics, medicine, or pharmacy, sans degree, or license, may manufacture and sell, unchecked, harmful or dangerous cure-alls?"

Two bartenders in Washington, D. C., this week have been indicted for selling liquors to two Indians, who presented themselves in court arrayed in blankets and feathers. One of the bartenders was convicted by a jury in Criminal Court No. 2. His attorneys have announced their intention to test the law, as this is the first conviction ever secured in the District under the law, which it is claimed by these men was never intended to apply outside of the Indian reservations.

Washington Mourns "Maine's" Dead

Washington mourns today, flags are at half mast, Congress has adjourned, the departments closed at noon, because thirty-four caissons with flower-covered coffins, containing the remains of men who went down with the battleship, "Maine," in Havana harbor in 1898, were consigned with full military honors to their final resting place in Arlington National Cemetery. A memorial service was held in front of the State, Army and Navy building at two o'clock, the ceremonies taking the form of a national tribute to the ill-fated "Maine" and to the officers and men who lost their lives in the service of our country at that time. Congress attended in a body, the President of the United States delivered a eulogy, Chaplain Chidwick, chaplain of the "Maine" at the time of the disaster, Chaplain Bayard, U. S. N., and Bishop Anderson taking part. Battalion after battalion of seamen and marines, cavalry and infantry, Spanish war veterans, members of the Cabinet acting as an escort, muffled drums, then the lowering of the dead as taps are sounded, three volleys of musketry across the open graves, a national salute of twenty-one guns from a heavy battery, signaled the end of the funeral of the martyrs of the "Maine."

New Senators for New States

Before the close of the present month four new Senators probably will take their seats in the upper house of Congress, representing the new states of New Mexico and Arizona. The Arizona senators already have been chosen by popular vote. The Legislature will begin its session next Monday, and the twenty-sixth, the second Tuesday after the session begins, the election of Senators will be in order. The Legislature will ratify the choice expressed at the polls and will select one Senator for the long term of six years, and one for the shorter term of four or two years.

The New Mexico Legislature is already in session, and will take up the election of Senators next Tuesday. There is no popular election in that state and the choice rests entirely with the Legislature. The Arizona Legislature and the Senators-designate are Democratic and will increase the Democratic strength of the Senate to forty-four. The New Mexico Legislature is Republican and unless there is a deadlock between the regulars and insurgent Republicans, will elect two Republican Senators, increasing the Republican strength of the Senate to fifty-one.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

London now has a prominent physician as Lord Mayor, Sir T. B. Crosby. On the seventh of February he opened his official residence, the Mansion House, for a temperance meeting, at which he presided. Besides medical men there were present many representatives of city interests, including the stock, coal, corn, and wool exchanges, Lloyd's, railway, banking, insurance and commercial houses.

Sir Thomas Barlow, one of the physicians to the late King Edward, was among the speakers, all of whom addressed themselves to the topic of telling the dangers of drinking—especially for the young. Sir Thomas Barlow is president of the Royal College of Physicians. He warned young men that alcohol produces permanent damage to brain, throat, and stomach; that it causes the brain cells to run riot; makes the talker less discreet; lowers judgment; clouds observation; destroys balance, and lessens muscular activity. He added that multiplied "nips" are worse in the effect upon the body than an occasional debauch, for a man who drinks only occasionally gives his body a chance to recuperate between these periodical sprees, but the steady moderate drinker keeps his tissues more or less poisoned all of the time by the use of alcohol.

Sir Thomas Clouston, M. D., of Edinburgh, who is a distinguished brain specialist, spoke after Sir Thomas Barlow, and declared that the 30,000 physicians of the country in the main agree with the statements that had been made. He said that the brain in the period from twenty to twenty-five years is developing, and alcohol takes the brake power from it, and is a positive danger to that complex and delicate organ. A man with a nervous hereditary taint who indulged in alcohol was in extreme peril.

The Lord Mayor was then heard and said, among other things, "I know of no malady that is answerable to alcohol for its cure." As he has been a London physician for over fifty years he should know.

When may we expect our prominent physicians, and business men in America to speak out so strongly in warning against alcohol? When will the rich men of this country be stirred to interest in opening their homes to temperance meetings, and when will they realize the great opportunities of usefulness to young men made possible to them by espousing the cause of total abstinence openly, and by aiding it with millions as they now aid libraries, universities, and scientific laboratories? To drive out the saloon would do more to uplift humanity than any other possible movement among men at this time. What millionaire will become immortal by furnishing the money for a great crusade against alcoholism?

TEMPERANCE LIGHT IN THE HOLY LAND

Miss Mabel Beddow, honorary World's W. C. T. U. missionary to Palestine, and now recording secretary of the Jerusalem W. C. T. U., is giving excellent service in her chosen field of labor. The financial expenses of this young woman worker are borne entirely by her parents. Extracts from an article by Miss Jennie Warren, superintendent of the "Y" department for Glamorgan county, South Wales, and who went out for two months to the East with Miss Beddow, will be of interest to UNION SIGNAL readers. This appeared in *The White Ribbon*, the organ of the B. W. T. A.

"It is well to remember that in Palestine, as in other parts of the East, one finds it difficult to learn the language. Then the people are slow, in some instances, to move in the cause of temperance, but progress was not hindered from this standpoint, for immediately upon our arrival in Jerusalem, the schools where English is taught were visited. We were received most kindly by the principals in almost every case and permitted to give temperance addresses; and this Miss Beddow continued to do.

"In Ramallah the principals of the schools in connection with the Society of Friends arranged united meetings of the boys and girls together with parents and friends of the children. The drive to Ramallah is somewhat rough and jolty, but one is fully compensated for this on arriving at the schoolroom which is filled with bright intelligent children—all teetotalers. There are seven schools in connection with this mission—four of which are in Ramallah, the other three being located in places a little distant from Ramallah itself. They have a number of native teachers, all of whom have graduated from their own private schools. Miss Lee, president of the Jerusalem W. C. T. U., is one of the missionaries at this school.

"No school or college has escaped Miss Beddow's notice. She has addressed meetings in English, French, German and Arabic—the latter through an interpreter, and has also given her services untiringly to all Christian work, helping among the poor prisoners and lepers, the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. not only by addressing meetings, but by her ministry in song, for Miss Beddow has a charming voice. In response to requests from the Branches, Miss Beddow went North to Beirut and the Lebanon in May last. Mrs. Forder, wife of Rev. Archibald Forder, accompanied her as interpreter. The tour commenced with a meeting of the W. C. T. U. in Beirut, followed by one at another place. At the close of the address she was greatly thanked by both men and women. The difficulty was that everything had to be arranged as the party went along. At Abeih she addressed a school in connection with the Druses, a people whose religion is a mysterious one and who are strongly antagonistic to Christianity, yet they will not allow any of their fellows who drink or smoke to enter the service of their religion. The meetings generally were well attended, as many as sixty and ninety being present. Altogether Miss Beddow addressed twenty-six meetings in the Lebanon district, and numerous requests were made to her to prolong her stay.

Miss Mabel Beddow

"A department of work in which Miss Beddow is much interested is the distribution of temperance literature. Some time ago Miss Beddow and a few members at the request of the committee of the W. C. T. U., drafted and printed a leaflet, to be handed to all Europeans when entering Jerusalem proving that alcohol is not necessary when traveling in the East. It was signed by Dr. Masterman, of the English Hospital, Jerusalem, Rev. Timothy B. Hussey, Friends' Mission, Ramallah, and Rev. Archibald Forder, Jerusalem—for nineteen years missionary to Arabs. I may state in passing there are seventeen licenses to sell intoxicating drink in Jerusalem. Quite recently Miss Beddow has written another leaflet on smoking. It is to be printed in Arabic, used in schools and sent to the different mission stations in the land.

"It gives me great pleasure to record in connection with Miss Beddow's excellent work instances of the practical philanthropy of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beddow. At present Miss Beddow maintains a little Armenian girl, Elizabeth by name, who has a drunken father, but a delicate mother who is clean and thrifty; also another little girl whose name is Queenie. Both are doing well at school. In face of all the difficulties that Miss Beddow has had in her temperance work—for traveling is not easy—remembering that she is not very strong and has had fever, she has been greatly cheered as the result of her labors, many recruits having been gained to the temperance cause. We praise God for her courage and devotion and are proud of such a noble worker."

MAINE NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCE "NO RESUBMISSION"

Present Outlook Indicates Failure of Object of Special Session

Special Correspondence from Augusta, Maine

For the first time in fifty years the Maine Legislature assembled yesterday, March 20, in "Special Session." It is generally believed and freely stated that the Governor called this session at the behest of the liquor forces of the country, who spent so much last year to aid the endeavor to repeal the prohibitory law, and who now clamor for still further effort in that line. The Governor, in his address, and his administration, in its platform, advocates amending the constitution by adding the following paragraph to the Maine prohibitory amendment, which virtually means a local option license law:

"This section shall not apply to cities in which the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may provide, and whenever 51 per cent of the legal voters in any town petition the Legislature to grant the inhabitants of said town the privilege herein granted to cities, such privilege shall be granted. But in no case shall the Legislature permit the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors in any city or town, without making such permission conditional upon the approval by the voters of said city or town."

It will require a two-thirds vote of the members of the "Special Session" of the Legislature to resubmit this question to the people, and in the minds of some, there is a grave doubt of the legality of such a step even if it could be taken. Again it is thought that all members of the dominant party will not stand for the local option measure, inasmuch as some of these members voted "No" last fall; but in any case it will require quite a number of votes from the other side to make up the necessary two-thirds.

This morning the papers announced, "No resubmission. The Governor's measure for local option will receive no support from the opposing party according to the action of its caucus last evening." But the question will not be fully settled until the members of the Legislature really vote on it, for party exigency and large expenditures of money can sometimes accomplish a great deal that is undesirable from a moral and temperance standpoint. However, the present outlook indicates that the object of the "Special Session" will fail, and that Maine will be spared the ordeal of another campaign similar to that of last year.

The Augusta W. C. T. U. held a Neal Dow Prohibition rally last evening. Nearly, if not all, of the Protestant clergymen of the city were present and participated in the meeting. Miss Anna A. Gordon made a strong and touching appeal to Maine people to stand by their law, reminding her hearers of all that it meant to the youth of the state and nation. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens made the principal address of the evening—a message full of hope and cheer. In closing she paid a glowing tribute to her native state of Maine, saying, "I am proud of the prosperity, morality and happiness of the Maine people. I do not believe the state will ever go back to the dark, terrible days of legalized liquor making and liquor selling. Moreover, I do not believe the 'Special Session' of the Maine Legislature which opened today will vote to thrust upon the people another campaign similar to that of 1911. Such an action would be unreasonable and unjustifiable, and I repeat I do not expect it; but should it come, the temperance forces will rally as never before, and this time we will not have to wait for weeks before we are able to cable to waiting multitudes, 'The banner of prohibition still floats over our Pine Tree State.'"

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the large audience:

"Resolved, That we are emphatically opposed to resubmission or to any legislation which will tend to make way for local option in any section of our state or which favors the repeal or the weakening of our state prohibitory law."

GERMANY IN THE TEMPERANCE RANKS

ADELINE M. JENNEY, Yankton, S. D.

Every American who spends any time in Germany has seriously to face the question of beer drinking. The climate is relaxing and very moist, and everybody tells you that the only way to keep well is to drink the German beer, adding the assertion that it carries only two percent of alcohol and cannot hurt a child.

"When I drink beer in Germany I feel differently from the way I should were I to do the same thing in the States," or "There are no principles to be undermined for there is no temperance movement here," one frequently hears Americans say. Then forgetting the hundreds of impressionable young Americans all around them, they are apt to add, "No one can possibly be hurt by drinking beer over here."

Total Abstinence Sentiment Growing

The fact of the matter is that investigation has shown that under all the sunshiny conviviality of the beer-drinking German there lies a tragedy of intemperance, not so hideous, perhaps, as that daily taking place in America and in England, but yet very real—real enough, indeed, to claim more than 80,000 victims every year! It also has revealed the existence of a quiet but powerful temperance movement, which is gaining ground, to check this loss of manhood to the nation.

One evidence of the fact that even among the Germans sentiment is changing, is that in boarding-houses which do not cater to the foreign tourist, the guest who does not take his beer or wine is no longer conspicuous, and only a few restaurants immediately connected with a brewery compel you to pay for beer, unless you wish to drink it. Even professed wine and beer restaurants now cheerfully serve coffee, milk, or lemonade.

There is a curious old custom in the Fatherland by which every servant has an allowance of beer each day, or its value in money. Today, many masters strictly forbid the use of beer, in the house, and one often meets a maid, or a serving-man, who boasts that he never touches it.

That this decrease in the popularity of the famous national beverage is real, as well as apparent, is shown by the official statistics. For instance, in Munich, the brewing centre of beer-producing Bavaria, and universally famous for its Hofbräuhaus, the consumption of beer has, during the last twenty years, fallen from 109½ to 64¼ gallons per capita.

State Governments Pushing Temperance

Further investigation showed that the governments of the different German states are encouraging temperance among their employes. Most of these states derive a part of their internal revenue directly from the breweries which they own. In Bavaria, a large part of the royal revenue comes from the royal beer, yet here the royal influence has brought it to pass that at least one railway canteen has ceased to sell beer from lack of demand.

This temperance movement has strictly German features. There is absolutely no sentiment about it, no parade with banners and watchwords. Whatever has been done is the result of reasoning from the scientific and economic point of view. University professors have for years carried on a searching investigation into the absolute food and stimulant values of alcohol. As a consequence they have lost their former strong faith in the "sacrosanct beer" as a cheap food.

Temperance Labor's Salvation

On the basis of this dictum of the scientists, the leaders of German socialism have argued that "even where there is no absolute indulgence, the use of liquor is detrimental both to the individual and the class, and that the workers' interests can best be served by a policy of strict moderation or entire abstention." The hard-handed, hard-headed man of industry thus adds temperance to the weapons with which he is fighting capital, which he claims has plotted deeply 'that the masses shall drink themselves into a condition of physical and economic slavery." So strong has the movement for temperance grown among them that at the Essen Congress of 1907, they made it a distinct plank of their platform, "by which the party hopes to win the emancipation of labor."

Side by side with this one finds that all German cities have dozens of temperance societies allied with the world-wide movement in our own and other countries.

Arguing from these premises it is easy to arrive at the charitable conclusion that ignorance alone leads the earnest American to feel that because he has seen the Statue of Liberty grow dim in the sunset, it is right for him to drop his responsibility as a brother to the man who simply cannot take an occasional glass and stop.

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

By DOROTHY Q

Chapter VII

Every temperance soldier was at his or her post that last evening before election. Prayer had been offered from many a full heart, and indeed there were few indifferent hearts in the town, so sharply drawn were the lines in the contest. Even the children were interested, and had their place in the parade which was forming, the happy little ones of the L. T. L.'s, dressed in their festive best and proudly bearing the banner, "Vote For Us," and a little farther on a band of poor, neglected children of the men who drank, with pitifully thin, quivering hands carrying aloft the plea, "Drive Out the Saloons."

This parade was not graced by the presence of the Mayor. In fact several dignitaries in civic life were conspicuous by their absence, but the clergy, many of the instructors in the schools, and the employers of labor were not afraid to publicly declare their principles. There was no lack of stirring music, and just as the ranks were about to move, an unexpected reinforcement appeared with banners and torchlights, four hundred strong—the workmen from Mr. Russell's factory.

Mrs. Lenox was not able to join the parade but she was on the platform when the procession marched in and her heart rejoiced within her as rank on rank appeared—an army for temperance and the cause of right. Then came a banner which brought quick tears to her eyes, though her lips were smiling. It was borne by the factory squad and read, "We vote for our Little Grey Lady." Following it came Pat, Bill Bronson and the men whom she had met in their homes and at the factory, and as a special compliment to her, each man more on his coat lapel a white rose.

The hall was filled to its utmost limit, and the speakers told again the story of the truth which was so vital. "It remains with you men of Elwood to say tomorrow whether your city shall be freed from this curse of drink, or whether it shall stagger on again with the saloons clinging to it like vampire bats, sucking the life blood from its vitals. The very heart of any city is its civic righteousness—its integrity before God and man—and the prosperity of its citizens, and you well know that neither can be maintained with the licensed saloon preying upon it. Men of Elwood, cherish your vote as you do your life, for tomorrow every influence the saloon can command will be brought to bear upon you, to deprive you of the God-given right of a free ballot. Refuse to be bought, refuse to be misled, and God be with you, and with the right."

There were delegates from the saloons at the meeting, also, and the report they carried back was not encouraging. "I tell you, it's up to us to do some tall sprinting tomorrow or we're out of the game this time, sure," said the bartender at The Diamond. "They are in as dead earnest as we are, and they've got a whole lot of our old customers that we've always depended on, marching and training with 'em, sober as owls."

"Well, you see to it that every man of them has a chance to take a drink before he votes," said the proprietor, with a savage oath.

"Cleary and his men will be blind and deaf tomorrow, and you fellows can get in some good work, if you're sharp."

Election day dawned clear and beautiful, and the W. C. T. U. had a conspicuous booth erected, where coffee and lunch was served the workers and voters, and all day long the white ribboners stood at their posts, with words of encouragement and good cheer. Olive and her band of young people were doing effective service near the polling booths, and Harley and his helpers pinned white buttons on the coat of many a doubtful voter who otherwise would have been led away by the specious tongues, and still more specious bribes, of the watchful enemy.

"Oh, if I only had a vote," sighed Olive as she watched the stream of voters going and coming. "Not a man has offered me a disrespectful word today, nor would he if I had been able to cast my vote for that which is right."

It was late in the evening before even the probable results of the election could be known, and there were anxious hearts as the returns began to come in. There had been an unusually large vote cast, but as one after another of the precincts showed victory for the drys, a great wave of rejoicing swept over the waiting hearts of those who had worked so hard in a righteous cause.

Mayor Jones, who was up for re-election, heard the reports in his office, with a choice circle of kindred spirits about him.

"They're hittin' ye hard, Mayor, and after all ye've done for 'em," observed Mr. Cleary, reaching for another cigar, "gittin' their curfew petation through and the loike av that. It's all the thanks ye git fer bein' good."

"Yes, it's an ungrateful world, Cleary. I've put more money into the treasury of this blamed town than any mayor they've ever had—" and a deep sigh followed the words.

"It's moighty few extra fees we'll be gittin wid the saloons dried up," mourned the Chief.

"Better be thankful if you keep your head on, Cleary," another defeated party said, gloomily. "What use do you suppose a dry mayor will have for a man with your record?"

"Me record is good—" began Cleary, but the other laughed scornfully.

"Yes, till Tommy Henderson gets into the chair. Don't flatter yourself that he's been blind these years you've been letting the saloon-keepers carry on any old way they wanted to. Even the liquor men themselves have been ashamed of the saloons."

"Aw, give us a rist," exclaimed the Chief in deep disgust. "The Liquor Dealers' Association moinds me av an ould ostrich wid its head in the sand. It belaves it fools somebody wid its noice little talk about clane saloons. Begorra, don't I know what they want? They want to sell ivery drop av stuff they can, be it to old men or young, women or children, and they'd a been down on me loike a hot brick if I'd interfered wid their saloons, and you know it."

"Well, make hay while the sun shines, Cleary, for there's surely going to be a storm, and you'd better get in out of the wet."

Cleary's Irish wit was alive in spite of his discomfiture. "And isn't that jist what we all be doin, gettin' out av the wet and into the dry, if these returns do be correct?" he asked with a mournful smile.

"That's about the size of it, Cleary." The Mayor laughed dolefully.

"When it's all said and done, it's that pack of women that have done the whole blooming business. The men had snuggled down as quiet and comfortable as you please, until that woman in grey began to stir up a mess."

"I'll give ye a sum in arithmetic, me frind," said Mr. Cleary, solemnly. "If one woman can kick up such a bobbery as this in a town, what'd the whole female bunch do if they had the ballot to work wid?" It was an important problem, but before it could be solved the decisive news came that the town had gone dry beyond a doubt, and arithmetic was quite forgotten.

"Well, Hattie, we got the victory by a full and satisfying majority," remarked Mr. Russell when he came home to dinner the next day. "It shows what careful planning can do in a campaign."

"Yes, Aunt Hattie, we killed the bear," added Harley with a comical smile. "I laugh up my sleeve when I hear some of the men down town talk about 'we,' when one little woman I know is responsible for the whole thing. The liquor men themselves are the only ones I've heard who give the credit where it belongs."

"And what do they say, Harley?" asked Olive.

"Words too lurid for repetition. It might set the house on fire," replied Harley, with his teasing smile.

There was a great civic cleaning up when the newly elected officials went into office, but the transition did not after all prove the undoing of the town, as had been so freely predicted. True, there were a number of saloon men out of work, but they soon found employment in other ways more creditable to themselves. The proprietor of The Diamond, however, could in no other way

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHAT ONE SCHOOL BOY KNOWS ABOUT MR. BUSINESS, MR. BUSINESS MAN AND MR. EMPLOYE

Written by ARTHUR LAWSON, Thirteen Years Old of Eugene, Oregon

(This essay won a prize of $30 for the best essay written by a pupil in the eighth grade, in the United States)

1. Business demands not only a brain, such as it is, but a brain in perfect condition, a brain that is clear, pure and natural.

2. Business demands hands that are firm and strong.

3. Business demands feet, legs and knees that are not weak and shaky.

4. Business demands eyes that can see.

5. Business demands ears that can hear.

Because business demands this, business men are sitting up and taking notice. Business says, "I cannot have a boy or man whose brain lies like a heavy cheese in his head because alcohol has put it out of repair." Business says, "I must have a brain that is a brain and is businesslike and means business—one that is in good working order." Business says, "I must have eyes that can see, not mere marbles rolling around because alcohol has robbed them of the power to see." Business says, "I must have ears that are keen and open, and not muffled and dulled by drink." Business says, "I must have hands that do not tremble and feet that do not stagger." So we see Business demands each part of a person's body to be free and not bear the mark intemperance puts on it. In other words, the body needs the seal of temperance stamped on it.

Mr. Business is very big and speaks with a voice of no uncertain sound. Mr. Business Man is not so big and Mr. Employe is still smaller. That is why Mr. Business Man must listen to Mr. Business and cannot use Mr. Employe, if the latter lets Mr. Alcohol use him too.

I have seen boys and men who tried to serve both Mr. Business and Mr. Alcohol, and it did not work well at all. It was bad for Mr. Business and yet worse for Mr. Employe. That is the reason Mr. Business demands of Mr. Business Man that Mr. Employe leave Mr. Alcohol alone—yes, absolutely alone.

An agent for "pure beer" came to our house once. "Can I not send you a case of our best beer to use as a medicine," he urged. "Medicine!" said my mother in surprise. "None here are sick. All the family are well and strong."

"Don't any of you ever get sick?" inquired the agent.

"Very rarely and not enough to require medicine," answered Mother.

"Well, since you are a well family, what do you use as a preventive for sickness?" he asked.

"Plenty of fresh air, pure water, and plain food," replied Mother cheerfully.

"What do you call plain food?" was his next question.

"Good milk, bread, cereals, fruit, vegetables, with a little meat now and then, but never any beer or alcoholic beverages or tobacco or drugs," returned Mother.

"What do you take when you need a bracer?" he asked incredulously.

"Bracer!" laughed Mother. "We don't need any. Our bill of fare keeps us braced up just right all the time and it has the right effect, so it is a lasting 'bracer.' Just try it and you will find it well worth a trial," urged Mother.

I see Mr. Alcohol and his adherents—Mr. Misery, Mr. Destiny, Mr. Hard-hearted, Mr. Meanness, Mr. Crime, and Mr. Hopeless in a room. At the entrance stands Mr. Hopeless, and gives this password to all who will accept: "All who wish to know Mr. Alcohol, leave behind them all hope." Mr. Employe, do not let curiosity entice you to try and find out about that motley crowd.

Look at Mr. Business in a world vast and bright. His companions are Mr. Success, Mr. Hearty, Mr. Prosperity, Mr. Riser, Mr. Provider, etc. At the entrance, Mr. Business Man gives out the password, "Hope for all who do their best, no alcohol allowed." So, Mr. Employe, be sure your choice is wise, for if it is not, you will rue the day.

THE BEST DRINK

On a pleasant day, in the early fall,
A stranger rode into town,
And, stopping his horse in the public square,
Glanced this way and that with a frown;
For the place he sought he could not find
(Drinkshops were closed that year).
So he called to a lad that passed that way,
And said to him, "Laddie, come here;
Here's a copper for you to show me the way
To the best drinking place you know."
"All right," he answered—a quick witted youth—
"Just turn up the street, sir, and go
Till you come to another upon your right,
Then turn in that and keep on
Till you come to another, turn right again,
And you'll see it quite plainly," said John.

So, thanking the lad, the stranger rode off,
And John, with a hop, skip and jump,
After the stranger went in a trice,
Brought up at the old town pump.
"Here you are, sir," said John, with a good-natured smile,
"It's the best drinking place to be found.
Take a drink, sir, it's free, and you're welcome I'm sure,
And it's good for the health I'll be bound."
The man took the joke in a good natured way,
And drank the water so clear,
Then said, "'Tis an excellent drink, I am sure,
As good as I've had for a year."
So saying he tossed the bright lad a coin,
"The lesson is worth that to me.
And if you keep playing your temperance joke,
'Twill make the world better," said he.

—*Selected.*

THE KITTENS' KINDERGARTEN

We've a school of little pussies,
And we teach them every day;
Yet their mammie never fusses,
But just smiles to see us play.
There is Smut and there is Frolic,
There is little Tiger, too;
Oh, they frisk about and rollick,
Quite as kittens ought to do.

For they hide behind the curtain,
And they leap from chair to chair;
You never can be certain
You will find them anywhere.
Tho' they do not learn a letter,
I am sure they're very dear,
And if they *should* do better
We'll promote them in a year.

—*Alice C. Haines*

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION!

Urges Voters to Write to Senators and Representatives Concerning Kenyon-Sheppard Bill

Do not fail to read carefully the first three paragraphs of the Washington Letter of our Legislation superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis. If you have not already used your influence with the voters of your community and asked them to write to your Senators and Representatives, urging them to use their votes in behalf of the measure, do not delay another day. Notice what Mrs. Ellis says, "If the people most concerned would join hands to fight this battle, it would cause members of Congress to pause and consider before using their influence on the other side."

The Coal Strike and Prohibition

There are times and seasons when even the most pronounced opponents of prohibition are forced to admit its value to society. When a strike or riot is impending and men's passions are inflamed, the community realizes that as a self-preservative measure the saloons must be closed. In view of the threatened coal strike in England, the temperance leaders of that country have urged the authorities to secure the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in public houses, clubs and places where it is usually sold, during the continuation of the strike, in order to prevent suffering and danger to life and property. They cite the history of a similar struggle in Sweden, in 1909, when a national strike occurred, and the government closed all places for the sale of intoxicants, with the result that peace and order reigned throughout the country during the struggle, lasting more than four weeks. Without the aid of the militia, the police found no difficulty in keeping order, and the criminal reports showed that in many places there were no arrests, and in Stockholm, where the arrests average 1,548 monthly, they decreased to 168 during the month of the strike and in Gothenburg, from 835 to 114. It was, of course, the universal opinion that the closing of the liquor shops during this period of unpleasantness was most beneficial.

If prohibition is so effective in these critical times, why is it not desirable at all times? If it lessens the crime and suffering for a short period, why should it not be the permanent law?

Railroads Going Out of the Liquor Business

The action of a large number of Illinois railroads in abandoning the sale of liquor on their trains is giving the liquor people no little concern. This change of policy is a foreshadowing, they say, of the extension of the custom of cutting out the sale of liquors from dining cars on all roads between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains. If the prohibition wave were receding, as the "trade" are fond of comforting themselves by saying, the far-sighted, long-headed, successful men who own and manage our railroads do not seem to have perceived it. This movement is but one of the many "signs of the times" which indicate the trend of public sentiment "prohibitionward."

A Retarder of Social Progress

Sooner or later the thinking man who engages in any enterprise looking toward the amelioration of the sorrows of society reaches the conviction that the liquor evil must be eliminated before much progress can be made. A case in point is the declaration of a prominent young Episcopalian of Baltimore, Maryland, William F. Cochran, Jr., that he will use his resources and his talents to aid anti-saloon legislation in his state, for which purpose he has already purchased two columns of advertising space on the first page of the *Baltimore Sun*. It is especially interesting to note some of the processes of thought which led to this decision, as given by *The Continent*. He has been deeply concerned of late with the social uplift work of the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the Men and Religion Forward Movement, but a close study of the questions brought to his attention, led him to the deliberate conclusion that no real progress could be made in this line until the power of the saloon was broken. True it is, as Thomas Carlyle once remarked, a thinking man is the worst enemy the Prince of Darkness has.

Alcohol and the White Slave Traffic

The so-called respectable element among the liquor men is quick to resent the accusation that the white slave traffic and the legalized liquor business are in partnership. Yet they have never been able to disprove this truth. One looks in vain in the columns of the liquor journals for condemnation of the deplorable conditions which have existed in the vice districts of Seattle, Washington, or for rejoicing over the election of an anti-vice mayor, but on the contrary one finds this comment: "Whatever the cause, the election of so hidebound a prohibitionist as the chief magistrate of a leading Pacific Coast city is a blow to the liberal cause." And the "liberal cause" is the cause that stands for a "wide-open town" and the exploiting of human virtue and weakness for gain. If there ever had been a shadow of doubt as to this unholy alliance it was dissipated by the evidence collected by the Chicago Vice Commission, showing that large numbers of saloonkeepers on all three sides of that great city catered to and protected this trade in womanhood, and in fact, according to the testimony of the divekeepers themselves, could not have existed without it. Reformers and social workers who deal at close range with the vice problem are most emphatic in their denunciation of the liquor evil as an aid to the destruction of girls. A careful scientist has called alcohol the indispensable vehicle of the business transacted by the white slave traders and has asserted that without its use this trade could no longer continue, says Jane Addams, the noted advocate of social reform, adding that she believes the wide-spread movement against alcoholism is one of the best possible aids to the crusade against the social evil.

Appropriation of $25,000 to Suppress White Slave Traffic Asked

There can be no difference of opinion in the minds of those who are informed concerning the traffic in girls and women which is systematically carried on in this country and in every civilized country of the world, as to the necessity for immediate efforts on the part of our Government to suppress, prohibit or annihilate the whole abomination. In view of the enormity of the outrages perpetrated through this system, the request for an appropriation of $25,000 for the Department of Justice to be used in this work, so far as it comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government through the operation of the Federal White-Slave Traffic Act, ought to be granted without opposition. It is a sad comment upon our National legislators that any should oppose the appropriation, and the voters and friends of the cause at home should urge their representatives to give the matter their immediate favorable consideration.

"In the ballot we have a weapon better and firmer set than any bayonet."—*Neal Dow*

WHERE WERE THE FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO?

The silence of a large number of army men on the question of the restoration of the canteen seems to call for some explanation. May it not be found in the following extract from an article written in 1905 by General A. S. Daggett?

"In 1899, a circular was issued by the War Department inviting or requiring officers to express their opinion on the canteen. Colonel Ray did not receive that circular. I did not. Thirty-four cavalry and infantry regiments reported. There were forty-seven officers in each regiment. Assume that twenty of them were absent. That would leave nine hundred and eighteen in all. Four hundred and twenty-six reported. Where were the four hundred and ninety-two?

"There are officers who were opposed to the canteen who did not think it advisable to express themselves openly against it. If an Australian ballot were to be taken, a much larger percentage would be shown to be opposed to the canteen than has hitherto appeared."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN CHINA

Equal suffrage was granted to the women of China last week by the parliament at Nanking. It is said that the law will become effective immediately, and that the women voters will be subjected to the same restrictions as men; must be able to read and write, must be property holders and at least twenty-five years of age.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the W. C. T. U. of the Hawaiian Islands, and her husband, Dr. Whitney, are enjoying a restful trip of two or three months in New Zealand. They left Honolulu February 28.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Martha C. C. Ball of Crown Point, Ind., a gentle character greatly beloved by her fellow workers, who sincerely mourn her loss.

Mrs. Florence Redman, of Haddonfield, N. J., only sister of Miss Esther H. Elfreth, president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. Mrs. Redman's sweet Christian character and ever ready hospitality endeared her to many friends in the organization.

Mrs. Catherine W. Beach, a prominent member of the W. C. T. U. of Grand Junction, Colo., who had lived sixty-four fruitful years. Mrs. Beach was endeared to Colorado women because of her instrumentality in 1882 in founding a W. C. T. U. cottage home for betrayed girls, now a flourishing institution.

Mrs. Myra Calhoun Longfellow, state W. C. T. U. superintendent for Minnesota of the department of Work Among Indians, and sister of Mrs. Anna C. McCurdy, who long served as corresponding secretary of the state union. Mrs. Longfellow was ever faithful to the cause she early espoused.

"Aunt Jane" McCalhoun, of Mansfield, Ohio, one of the original Crusaders of that state and for a number of years president of the W. C. T. U. of Mansfield. Her interest in the temperance cause never faltered and of her it may truly be said that "her good works do follow her."

THE OVERWORKED WORKER

LORA S. LAMANCE

There's a word my mother used to say that returns to me,—"I'd rather be one of the over-worked workers, than one of the under-worked shirkers."

Dear soul! The weather was never so cold, or wet, or blustery that she could not get out to her union, or the Sunday school, or prayer-meeting, even when the snows of eighty winters rested upon her. People said she enjoyed perpetual youth. The secret was that her heart was young and she never wearied in doing the little duties that came to her.

There is long life in work. "Nerves" come less often from over-work than from over-fret. It is good for the brain to have plenty to think about, work to plan and letters to write. It is good for one's soul to have responsibility. It makes a strong, resolute and helpful character to have a multiplicity of matters to look after, and almost no one to help you carry the burden. One becomes resourceful, broad-minded, quick of decision, cheerful under difficulties. No one else ever accomplishes so much as the thrice busy woman.

Often the choice of a local leader falls upon a woman, bright, earnest, capable and willing, but alas! with her hands and heart already full. Perhaps she is the president of the Aid, a teacher in Sunday school, a leader in missionary circles, the treasurer in a woman's club, and has a family to look after besides. Under the circumstances our good sister's heart sinks within her and she thinks that she is going to be over-worked to the point of a break-down. But she will not.

She will stand it and go through it, just as she will stand the extra strain of having visitors for six weeks, or typhoid fever in the family, or a wedding. And she will develop all the time. She will become a trained worker who conserves every effort, makes every move count and wastes and fritters away no time. As Mrs. Clara Hoffman used to say, "I would not give the snap of my finger for a woman in the W. C. T. U. work who is not already twice busy. She never amounts to anything unless she is one of the busy women."

The busy woman has not time to get sick. She thinks of something else besides her aches and pains. I sometimes think membership in the W. C. T. U. is a very good life preserver.—*Missouri Counselor*

San Francisco is planning to have a police court exclusively for women, says *The Chicago Record-Herald*. The purpose will be to protect female prisoners and witnesses from the crowds that throng the ordinary police courts. Only women offenders will be tried, except in cases in which women are called as witnesses. A woman bailiff will be in attendance. The women's clubs of the city are pushing the plan.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEDITATION CORNER

The truest joy any man can find in life is in perceiving in it some unfolding of God's purpose and in recognizing in what he is trying to do, not a work he has picked up at random, but one which God has chosen or set for him. Think of the irresistible strength and power of such a conception of life as this. We cannot do everything we will, but every one of us can do something that God wills that we should do, and no power in this world can prevent us from doing the work God wants us to do, if we will take our work from the hands of God and do it.—*Robert E. Speer*

Men who live for self never succeed in satisfying self, or in satisfying anybody else; men who live for others in Godlike unselfishness, have joy themselves while giving joy to others.—*Henry Clay Trumbull*

This world is not to be seen by itself, but always in its relations to another world and to God's will.—*John A. Hutton*

Most religions are meant to be straight lines, connecting two points: God and man. But Christianity has three points: God and man and his brother, with two lines that make a right angle. Each one of us is at the point of the angle, looking up to God and out to our brother. What God sends down the perpendicular line we must pass on along the horizontal. If one hand goes up to God, the other must go out to our brother.—*Maltbie D. Babcock*

O God, I pray thee grant to me
To find within the daily life
A space fenced off from earthly strife,
Where I may wait and watch for thee.

A garden which thyself hast made;
Where grow thy graces rich and fair,
And gently breathes the fragrant air,
And blooms the bliss that doth not fade.

And listening let me gladly run
With eager steps to walk with thee,
With heart aglow to talk with thee—
An hour when earth and heaven are one.

—*Mark Guy Pearse*

The first outcome of meditation on God's word will be peace. "Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall cause them to stumble."—*W. H. Griffith Thomas*

"Josiah's Secret" is the title of a suffrage play in three acts, written by Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife), and advertised in this number. She treats the subject in her usual characteristic humorous fashion, giving her ideas on "Votes for Women" through the medium of Samantha. Josiah and his wife are the only actors in the play, and the former is easily convinced by Samantha's sane and forceful logic. The views of Josiah Allen's wife are always eagerly read by a large circle of admirers, and her latest word will be perused with interest by many.

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RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since the National Convention; in each case $2, unless otherwise indicated:

Personal: Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, Maine, $25.

Royalty from "Temperance Songster," $103.40.

Arkansas: Argenta, Mena, Pine Bluffs, Monticello. Total $8.

Arkansas No. 2: $2.

Northern California: San Francisco, Hollister, Watsonville, Haywards, Chico, Lathrop, Dinuba, Exeter, Visalia, Springville, Lindsay, Willits, Graton, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Placerville $1.35, Sacramento. Total $33.35.

Southern California: Santa Barbara, Needles. Total $4.

Colorado: Englewood, Ft. Collins, Colena, Florida. Total $8.

Connecticut: Southington. Total $2.

District of Columbia No. 2: Washington (Wesley, 15th St. Presbyterian, Lucy Thurman) Total $6.

Delaware: Holley Oak (Mary Harris Armor) $1.15. Total $1.15.

Florida: Winter Park, Clermont. Total $4.

Georgia: $4.50.

Iowa: Colfax $1, Battle Creek, Arlington (Garden Prairie $1.05, Y. P. B. $1.45), Davenport, Central City, Zearing $2.50, (15th Dist.). Total $12.

Idaho: $10.85.

Indiana: Poseyville, Cold Spring $1.50, W. Middleton, Roll, Aaron Worth, Allen Co. $10, Kingsley, Bedford, Albion, S. Bend (Chapin Pk.), Union Center $2.15, Warren, Decatur $1.25, Seymour, W. Terre Haute, Syracuse, Connersville, Ashley $.50, Peru. Total $43.40.

Illinois: Garfield, Henning $4, Vandalia (Mrs. Sara Capps), Edgewater, Anna A. Gordon, Centralia, Kemper. Total $16.

Kentucky: Corbin, Henderson, Morgantown $2.50, Chilesburg $6.75, Danville, Oakland, Paducah, Grayson, Madisonville, Smiths' Grove, Louisville (M. P. Hunt), Mt. Sterling, Ashland, Turners Station, Lexington (Central), Eminence. Total $37.25.

Kansas: Lyons, Alta Vista, Pittsburg, Lawrence, Salina, Frankfort, Wellsville, Burr Oak, Tescott, Rose Hill, Eureka, Kansas City (Grand View), Agra, Genesee No. 1, Howard, El Dorado $2.05, Oatville $3.50, Garden City, Phillipsburg, Hanston, Burlingame, LeRoy, Dunlap, Stockton, Moran. Total $50.55.

Louisiana: Welch. Total $2.

Missouri: Gallatin, Bowling Green. Total $4.

Montana: Kalispell $3.40.

Michigan: Holland, Owasso (F. E. W. $1), Marshall, Coloma, Church, Manchester $3, Erie, Manistee $3, Adrian, Dowagiac $3, Homer $1, Ovid, Linden $1, Jackson (Central), Wheeler $2.05, Rankin, N. W. Dryden $1, Alma, Chapin $1.50. Total $36.55.

Oklahoma: Claremore, Perry, Paden, Ingersoll, Geary, Roosevelt, Coldwater, Welch, Blue Jacket, Chandler, Lawton, Oklahoma City, Stillwater, Altus, Tulsa, E. Guthrie, Mounds, Perkins, Tecumseh, Enid, Piedmont, Shawnee, Bristow, Marshall, Bartlesville, Ramona, Ft. Gibson, Westville, Newkirk $3.30, Sapulpa $2.50, Arapaho $3, Nowata. Total $66.80.

Ohio: London, Morrison, N. Kenton, S. Xenia, Atlanta, New Washington, Plymouth, Columbus (F. Willard), Hilltop, Carey (Frances Willard), Cleveland (Sheperd), Olivett, Newtonsville, Wellsville, Edgerton, New Plymouth, Wilmington, N. Ridge, Sugar Valley, Bradford, S. Solon, Lancaster, Orrville, Walhonding, Pleasant Hill, Hicksville, Waynesfield, Eagleville, E. Cleveland, Chagrin Falls, Damascus, Unionport, Sharon Center, Sycamore, Oldham, Twentieth Century, N. Liberty, Albany, Winona, Bettsville, Urbana $5, Fish Creek, Berlinville, Ashland, Marietta, Greenville, Casstown, W. Carrolltown $1, Amsden, Metamoras, Sabina, W. Lafayette, Elida, Medina, Collins, Rock Creek, First Shepard L. T. L., Pinney, Bloomfield (Morrow Co.), Concord $.70, Madison (Elizabeth Ensign), Painesville, Levering, Newport, Portage, Ensign Powers Y. P. B., Lafayette $1, Loveland, Bloomfield (Muskingum Co.), Johnstown, Ney, Olina, Mary E. Rogefer, Bloomingdale, E. Portsmouth L. T. L. $.43, Toronto, E. Liverpool, Mount Gilead, Old Town $1.30, Sugar Creek Twp., East Village, Williamsport, Nova, Nevada, Hartville, Bloomingburg, Middlefield, East End, Sheperd Y. P. B. $1, Clarksville, Barnesville, N. Side (Columbus), Chester Hill, New Guilford, Antwerp, Miffin, Shreve $1.50, Cayhoga Falls, Bellebrook, West Salem, Rittman, Siston, Norwood, Hope Brookfield $4, Madison (Wayne), Christiansburg $1.15, Millersburg, Dyer, Dunkirk, Malaga $1, Buckner $1, Maineville, Unionville Center, Mother Thompson, McClellan, Neal Dow, Mt. Vernon, Sarah Struthers, Frances Lelter Union $1, Oxford, Burton, Urbana, Athens, Coleton, Cortland, Greensfield, McConnellsville, Zanesville (Willard), Massillon, Lucy Webb Hayes, Williamsfield, Leroy $2.50, Kent, New Concord, Burbank, Mary Woodbridge W. Brimfield, Akron (Central), Fairfield $1, Cleveland (F. E. W.), Newport, Bairdstown, Belmore $2.65, Berea (Jaite), Chardon, Toledo (First), Cedarville (W. $1.77, Jameson $1), Wauseon, Prospect, Mechanicsburg. Total $293.

Pennsylvania: Erie (Soldiers and Sailors' C. T. U.), E. Millcreek, Mahoning $6.29, Philadelphia (Arcadian Temp. Band) $1.50, Callery $1, Woodbridge Y. P. B. $3.50, Howard, Erie (Soldiers and Sailors' C. T. U.), Orwigsburg $1. Total $21.29.

Rhode Island: Apponaug, Portsmouth, Union Congregational Church $5, Pawtuxet Valley Y. P. B., Phenix, Block Island, Ocean View, Mt. Pleasant, Cumberland, Jamestown $3. Total $24.

New York: Corinth $3, W. Henrietta, Westmoreland, Bedford Hills, Camden, Jamestown $5, Groton, Peekskill Y. P. B., Albion, Cortland $4, Wellsbridge, Cooperstown, Windham, Stamford, Central Park (W. $4.50, Y. P. B.), Freeport, Albany (Central), Smyrna, Peruville, Snyder Hill, Orangeport, Somerset, Warrens Corners, Wilson, Wrights Corners, Clifton Springs, West Fulton, Treadwell, Herkimer (W., L. T. L. $.25), Bombay, Brushton, Earlville $2.15, Malone $5, Moira, Santa Clara $1, Avoca, Bath, Corning (W., North Side $1), Canisteo, Hammondsport $1.50, Hornell, Painted Post $1, S. Dansville, Delta Kirkville, Manlius, Skaneateles $5, Lyon Mountain, Roreses Point, Schuyler Falls, Schultsville Y. P. B., Apalachin (W., Y. P. B.), Berkshire, Halsey Valley, Newark Valley, Owego, Richford, Spencer, Waverly $2.46, Cairo, Catskill, Coxsackie, Prattsville, Oneonta, Sharon Springs, Westville, Mariners Harbor, Pleasant Plains, Prohibition Park (Central), Sailors Snug Harbor (Thacher), Stapleton, W. Brighton, Montour Falls, Cedar Hill, Ravena $2.75, Clintondale, Ellenville, Gardiner, Highland, Kingston, New Paltz, Port Ewen, Ulsterville, Walkill, Carmel, Cold Spring, Batavia. Total $190.61.

Mississippi: Jackson $1.

Maine: Monson, Howland, Passadumkeag, Oakland. Total $8.

Minnesota: Brainerd $3.

Massachusetts: Dorchester $8.61, Melrose Highlands $5, Oak Bluffs. Total $15.61.

New Jersey: Vailsburg, Lamberton, Milstone, Fanny Carpenter Hall $5, Atlantic City (A. Steelman), Jersey City (Goodwin Y. P. B., Heights), Hoboken $3, Bergen Point. Total $22.

New Hampshire: Hollis $1.

North Carolina: Waxham, Wilson. Total $4.

Nebraska: S. York, Lexington, Crete, Fremont $2.50, Fairview, Comstock, Fairbury. Total $14.50.

North Dakota: $21.35, Antler. Total $23.35.

New Mexico: Claims, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Artesia, Albuquerque, Roswell, Total $12.

Oregon: Eugene (Central). Total $2.

Vermont: Chester $1.
South Dakota: Lemmon $.85, Onida, Mt. Vernon. Total $4.85.
Texas: Queen City, Oakwood. Total $4.
Tennessee: Savannah, Nashville (West End) $2.60. Total $4.60.
Virginia: $11.40.
W. Virgina No. 2: $2.
E. Washington: Spokane (Frances Willard, Union Park). Total $4.
W. Washington: 7th Ward L. T. L. $1, Island $1.10, Coupeville $3, High Point $5, Alki $1.50, Woodinville, Oakville, Charleston, Raymond, Issaquah, Port Angeles, Fremont Y. P. B., Woodlawn Is., Maple Falls, Sedro Wooley, Pleasant Ridge, Ostrander, Oberdeen, Hoquiam, N. Bend, S. Park, Machias, Seattle (Willard, Olympia Central University, Ravinier, Washougal, Port Townsend, Puyallup, Chehalis. Total $61.60.
Wisconsin: Williams Bay, Chetek, Harmony $3, Waukau, Albany, Delavan $4, Milwaukee (First), Iron River, Bloomington, Brodhead, Madison (Central), Endeavor, Whitehall, Sturgeon Bay, Coloma, Platteville, Oshkosh, Sun Prairie, Ripon, Eau Claire (Willard), Stoughton, Waupun, Monroe, Marshfield, Lake Geneva $3, Lucas $1, Endeavor L. T. L. $1, Richland. Total $58.

We are having inquiries from new treasurers asking to whom Memorial Fund money should be sent. It is always best to send money to your state treasurer, so that she may be able to report at state convention the amount of money raised in your state for this Fund. Money sent to the National Treasurer will be included in her yearly report and will be credited to your state, but can not be reported at your state convention, since it has not passed through your state treasurer's hands.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Ella M. Farmin, corresponding secretary of the Northern Idaho W. C. T. U., reports the organization of a Y. P. B. with ten members at Sandpoint—her home. It has started a contest and twenty have already promised to enlist as Y. P. B. workers.

The state superintendent of Work among Railroad Employes for Indiana reports some interesting meetings. One was held on March 3, in Lafayette, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Christolite W. C. T. U., and another at the Monon Y. M. C. A. was arranged for by the county superintendent of this department. Both meetings were well attended.

The storm of local option elections in Missouri rages thick, fast and furious! Very few have been lost and those through over-confidence. Most of them have been *won* by unexpectedly large majorities. It is hoped to win every one of the four counties which are to vote within the next month. The brewers never held a more slippery grasp on the state than now.

One of Vermont's honored white ribboners, Mrs. A. F. Smith, and her husband, of Manchester Center, recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, receiving on that happy occasion numerous tokens of esteem. Mrs. Smith has for many years been president of the Bennington county W. C. T. U., and also of the local union, and was the delegate from the "Green Mountain" state to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in London.

The white ribboners of Waterville, Me., write of an unusually enthusiastic celebration this year of UNION SIGNAL Day. "Mrs. Stevens as a Reformer, Philanthropist, State and National President," was among the subjects presented, and the program, as a whole, was well prepared and well carried out. A business meeting followed. A memorial service in honor of Frances E. Willard was also held by the union, Rev. J. M. Frost of the Pleasant Street Methodist Church delivering an inspiring address.

New Temperance Song Book
Have you tried our new book,
"TEMPERANCE SONG BANNER"?
By Emmet G. Coleman
If not, send for sample copy at once. You'll like it.
Sample, prepaid, 35c.
TEMPERANCE MUSIC CO., Rocky Mount, Va.

The members of the Warsaw (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. were recently the guests of about forty boys of the seventh, eighth and third grades of the public schools who gave a most entertaining program of music and recitations. The boys, trained as a chorus choir by the high school music teacher, rendered a number of Miss Willard's favorite selections. The recitations were largely taken from *The Young Crusader* and THE UNION SIGNAL. The W. C. T. U. presented to the teachers copies of the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* and Teachers' Souvenir S. T. I. cards, and to all of the boys temperance desk-blotters.

The W. C. T. U. of Haverstraw, N. Y., has held some unusually interesting meetings recently. At the Frances Willard Memorial meeting the program suggested in THE UNION SIGNAL was used; refreshments were served, and the hostess presented to each member a valentine. A contribution of $2 was made to the Memorial Fund. The regular March meeting was on "Press Work," readings being given from "The Press as an Evangel," "The Rural Press," "Sow Beside All Waters," and "The Printed Page." On March 14, the subject of a parlor meeting was the "Army Canteen" and 105 anti-canteen leaflets were distributed. The union has undertaken the task of circulating among the voters of the village 1680 anti-canteen leaflets.

A series of interdenominational conferences of local churches is being carried on in Lockport, N. Y., whereby it is hoped the conditions in that city, especially as related to law enforcement, may be materially improved. The first meeting was held February 20, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and opened with a song service led by our National W. C. T. U. musical director, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, whose husband, Mr. A. M. Graham, was one of the speakers of the occasion. Among other things he said:

"A short definition of politics, according to Webster, is 'the art of government—the administration of public affairs.' It is commonly assumed that politics and religion cannot affiliate, and that preachers of the Gospel must not meddle with politics in the pulpit, but if we take Webster's definition as the true one, I can see no reason why the preacher should not teach politics from the pulpit, any more than why he should not teach history. Correct politics should be a part of the education of every man and woman in this country, and I know of no better place in which to imbibe such knowledge, than the Christian church."

POPULAR CAMPAIGN SONGS

Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, honorary state president of the Colorado W. C. T U., known to white ribboners as the composer of many inspiring verses, has written a number of stirring songs for use in the prohibition amendment campaign in her state. Many of these are so worded that they can be easily adapted for use in other states, the names of which contain four syllables. Mrs. Hawley is quite willing that these adaptations should be made, and will gladly suggest any changes, and, upon request, send copies of the song. Her address is 1047 19th Ave., Denver, Colo.

EAST WASHINGTON WINNING ITS WAY

The W. C. T. U. of Wenatchee held a very successful Willard Memorial meeting, Sunday, March 3. We are especially proud of this union. It has built a handsome brick building of three stories, worth $30,000 and modern in every way—a home for all W. C. T. U. work in that part of the country.

The greatest need now is for consecrated workers to come into the vast field and organize. Our corresponding secretary, March 5, formed a union at Cashmere, a new and thriving town under the shadows of the grand Cascades. A handsome new high school building has been erected here and named in honor of our departed leader, Frances E. Willard.

Mr. T. H. Osburn, the "drummer evangelist," and his talented daughter have been holding very successful meetings in several places the past few months. In towns where there are no unions he secures the organization of one, or tries to build up the union in gratitude to God for his redemption through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, many years ago. The W. C. T. U. work in Colville and Colfax has felt the unlifting power of God through this man.

NO WORDS WASTED
A Swift Transformation Briefly Described.

About food, the following brief but emphatic letter from a Georgia woman goes straight to the point and is convincing.

"My frequent attacks of indigestion and palpitation of the heart culminated in a sudden and desperate illness, from which I arose enfeebled in mind and body. The doctor advised me to live on cereals, but none of them agreed with me until I tried Grape-Nuts food and Postum.

"The more I used of them the more I felt convinced that they were just what I needed, and in a short time they made a different woman of me. My stomach and heart troubles disappeared as if by magic, and my mind was restored and is as clear as it ever was.

"I gained flesh and strength so rapidly that my friends were astonished. Postum and Grape-Nuts have benefited me so greatly that I am glad to bear this testimony." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason" and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND ITS CURSE

REV. AND MRS. J. A. McCLUNG, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

This is the day of clever advertising, when men of brains are employed to write advertisements and draw pictures, which will turn onlookers into eager buyers. Some advertisements there are which impress one with their artistic merit; others are so grotesque and horrible that they cannot be forgotten; still others are based on absolute truth. This is particularly the case with an advertisement that is published now by a quite prominent brewing company. It shows an open plain, traversed by emigrants in covered wagons. A long line of caravans moves slowly toward a mountain pass, which seems to be the gateway of the new land—the land of promise. Incoming settlers, with their wives and families, and household goods, crowd the wagons, and pour through the narrow pass into the new world of hope and opportunity. Above the mountain pass, poised on strong wings in mid-air, looking down upon the newcomers, hangs a vulture. He gives no cry of warning, but he is there, waiting, ready—with his cruel fangs and restless eye that never sleeps.

The Dominion of Canada, particularly the western provinces, is well represented by that open plain, traversed by the welcome road, over which come innumerable settlers from all countries. It is the land of dreams, where men grow rich, and their children have a chance in life, and everything is easy and pleasant. A kind and hospitable government makes possible the journey, and not only carries immigrants into this Paradise Valley free of charge, but when they arrive gives them a free farm.

Yet while this good work of settling the new land, and finding homes for the strangers, goes on, there is that constant black shadow hovering over the incoming caravans, with their human freight. The brewing company vulture and many others have their evil eye on every family. They have laid traps for the unwary feet; they have opened the door on every corner—the door to infamy, disgrace and ruin. The vulture must be fed, for he pays a revenue to the good fatherly government, and with this money the government can bring more food to the vulture, who can pay more revenue, and thus the game goes merrily on.

We bring people to this country, poor, ignorant, vicious, passionate, undisciplined children, and then turn the liquor traffic loose upon them, to rob, despoil, ruin and kill.

However, it is not all pure gain. There are incidental expenses—murders, which are frequent among the foreigners, when they are near to the liquor supply, and which sometimes result in trials, and hangings, all of which cost money. And the cost of maintaining jails, asylums, children's shelters, etc., is enormous.

And all this time the Christian, thinking people, who have the power in their hands to do away with this great blot upon our civilization, go on debating what should be done about it. And the vulture winks his other eye and keeps on watching.

May Canada and every other country learn from China! It is stated in the *London Daily News* that within three years, since the anti-opium edict, China has reduced the opium production from sixty to seventy per cent, and Sir Alexander Hosie predicts that two years more will witness the disappearance of the poppy from the country. The opium crop was valued at $125,000,000, and the moral revolution that could induce a government to put away such a product furnishes a spectacle and an inspiration for the nations. We may well take a lesson from China in our handling of the liquor traffic (in a way just as great a curse as opium to the Celestials) and at once go about in earnest to abolish a business productive of material loss and moral degradation. Surely we are not going to allow China to outdistance us in civilization!

COLORADO CAMPAIGNERS HOLD BANQUET

The Savoy Hotel, Denver, was the scene of the annual banquet of the Colorado white ribboners held this year, March 15. In honor of the occasion the bar of the hostelry was closed. It was indeed a popular event. In such numbers did the members and friends gather that the main dining-room proved inadequate to the needs of the guests and it was necessary to seat 100 in an upstairs room. Even then there were "waiters" in the lobby. Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, as state president, presided at the feast, and Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, editor of the state paper, in brilliant epigrammatic style, presented the speakers. The decorations of the evening, by banners prominently displayed, reminded those in attendance that "Colorado Women Are Citizens."

The subject, "The Heroism of the Rank and File," gave Dr. Maude M. Sanders, state vice-president, opportunity to glorify the women who bear so much of the heat and burden of the day.

Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter of Indiana, editor of the W. C. T. U. state paper, and for years prominent in the work, was among the distinguished guests from away.

The humorous vein of the audience was touched by a paper on "Colorado Women as a Reform Force," presented after the manner of "Mr. Dooley" by Miss Ellis Meredith.

Rev. C. B. Wilcox outlined the relation of the church to the prohibition movement and Prof. Ira M. De Long spoke for the college.

"Exactly similar to the amendment which for twenty-three years has stood the test in North Dakota is the one on which Colorado citizens will vote next November," said Miss Gail Laughlin in discussing the legal standing of prohibition.

Otto F. Thum spoke on "Labor and License" and "Liquor Traffic vs. the Tax-payer" was discussed by Judge Louis Cunningham.

Among the other speakers who contributed to the success of the program, which closed with a vocal solo, "Forward March," were Mrs. Lena Beattie of La Salle, Mrs. Nella E. Bradbury of the Denver district, Mrs. Emma C. Crowley of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Ellen S. Newman of Las Animas, Mrs. Sarah S. Culley of Pueblo and Mrs. Ruth H. Spray.

WYOMING AT WORK

Special Correspondence

The unions of Wyoming are very much alive and their influence is manifest in the growth of public sentiment on the temperance question. We are proud of our National W. C. T. U. banner, which was displayed at public meetings of the Wheatland and Guernsey unions, and was also made use of by two Cheyenne unions. When the storms of winter (the most severe in thirty years) are over, work will be begun with renewed zeal. We expect to have with us a little later Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic Work, and Mrs. Minnie Fenwick, state corresponding secretary, will give two months to field work, visiting each union and where possible, organizing new unions. The W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League and Prohibitionists are working together for a clean state, and for honest, righteous men in the Legislature. This year will be a critical one in our state, for we must at election time decide whether as a state we will stand by the issues and men which represent the best citizenship. We need money, speakers, prayers and sympathy in our campaign work.

MRS. DAVIS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Luzerne county, Pa., has recently been visited by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Through her lectures many teachers have been given a vision of their personal accountability and responsibility to their pupils and a desire to give to them a true knowledge of temperance truths which will hasten the salvation of the nation. Those who heard Mrs. Davis in the fourteen addresses, talks and chart lectures which she gave, speak most enthusiastically of her splendid work. One correspondent writes, "The ripe wisdom and consecration of herself to the important work which she represents has been as a great flame of light passing over our cities. May the reflection remain to hasten the knowledge of the truth." Luzerne county is looking forward to securing this gifted instructor to speak to its 1,200 teachers at an institute in the near future.

JOSIAH'S SECRET. A play full of fun and sound Woman Suffrage arguments. Only two actors, Samantha and Josiah. Home-made scenery. A great money winner! For particulars inquire of MARIETTA HOLLEY, *Josiah Allen's Wife*, Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson Co., N. Y

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

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10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.
DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*
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TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. L-309 CHICAGO

KENTUCKY HOLDING THE FORT

Special Correspondence

The temperance people of Kentucky are delighted with the action of the late Legislature which passed much needed laws to prevent liquor selling. The extension of the county unit law to all counties in the state was pleasing to us and the measure passed to prevent the traffic in dry territory, denouncing the buying, selling, procuring or delivering of liquor will make it very hard to continue bootlegging or the running of blind tigers.

The law against near beer, or any drink for which a United States license is issued, will close up the soft drink dens in dry territory.

The law against selling opium and its derivatives requires physicians each time to write a separate prescription and there are other restrictions.

Fifth District Meets

The quarterly meeting of the Fifth district (Kentucky) W. C. T. U., held in the city of Louisville, March 5-6, proved one of the most interesting and instructive ever held by the combined unions. With prominent men and women from home and abroad participating in the program, it was indeed well filled.

The efficient county president, Mrs. Sue M. Davis, submitted many plans to bring the greatest good to the individual and the largest results to the organization in the warfare against intemperance. The themes, "With the Church Moving in Solid Phalanx Against its Deadliest Foe, the Liquor Traffic," "With God and the Bible on Our Side Why Should We Fear?" "Speak Up! Step Out! It's Coming, the Morn for Which We Pray, when King Alcohol will be Driven from the Throne and Jesus Reign Supreme," were especially well presented.

Dr. C. S. Gardner in speaking upon the subject, "Temperance in the Public Schools," asserted, "We will not have a sober generation until we have a generation educated on the subject of scientific temperance instruction. Our Christian and W. C. T. U. women should quietly demand that such teaching should be done in all public schools."

The section, "Parent Problems," was splendidly handled by Mrs. Andrew Sea, the main thought being this: "The law that should govern the home is love; the united will of the father and mother should be reason administered in the fear of God."

For the Home or Traveler

All ways the best. Catalog on request.
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INCIDENTS OF WHITE RIBBONER'S TRIP TO SWEDEN

MISS AGNES E. SLACK, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

Miss Slack in Wolf Skin Coat and Boots

One afternoon we started off on a long journey to Härnösand, on the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. Before leaving Hälland I went to see the aged Laps; most of them were blind or their eyesight was very dim, a result of the little smoke fires they keep on the floor of their tents with no outlet for the smoke through the small door. I asked one old man if he longed to be back on the mountain-tops following the reindeer. His face brightened up and he said "I am too old; I have loved the reindeer and killed many wolves; I am only waiting to go to heaven. It won't be far to go, it feels very near."

From Solefftio we sleighed up the snow-covered mountains through pine forests to the Osteras Consumptive Sanatorium; the view of river, mountains and forests was extremely grand. In twenty-eight degrees of frost I was thankful to wear an enormous wolf-skin coat and boots. From the Sanatorium the view is one of the finest in Europe. The patients were many, some of them lying outside warmly covered with fur rugs. There were open windows everywhere. I was much interested in the explanation given me by a nurse in the laboratory of the microscope examination of the tuberculosis germs. The germs are placed under a powerful lens and *alcohol is added to develop this dangerous microbe, and to make it more easily detected!*

NEW YORK NUT-SHELL NEWS

White ribbon work is being pushed right royally by the W. C. T. U. workers of Orleans county, N. Y., with Mrs. Cora V. Munger of Holley, as president. On March 31, Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, National organizer, begins a three weeks' tour, and April 28, Miss Christine I. Tinling comes to the county in the interests of scientific temperance instruction, a subject with which she is especially familiar. At a county W. C. T. U. institute held February 29, in Clarendon, considerable temperance enthusiasm was manifested because of a strongly contested no-license fight which was then on. Clarendon was added to the dry list, seven out of the ten towns thus becoming white. A silver medal contest in connection with the institute drew a crowd and Miss Ruth Bowen was the successful contestant. A pleasing number was a motion song, "My Temperance Dolly," rendered by six little "temperancers."

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

"Subscribe! Subscribe! Subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL," sang the members of the W. C. T. U. of Sikeston, Mo., to the air of "Auld Lang Syne"—and several did but not as many as the white ribboners hoped would respond to the call. However, the day's program, as a whole, was very well received indeed and THE UNION SIGNAL thoroughly advertised as a splendid temperance news medium. February 28, the regular meeting day of the union, was observed as being nearest March 1.

The Lina Odle W. C. T. U. of Geneva, Ind., which bears the name of its president, on February 29 held a mothers' meeting of interest. As a result of the reading of the state laws on the distribution of obscene literature, a committee to examine the post-cards on sale in Geneva was appointed. Mrs. Sophia Mattox, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, is enthusiastically pushing her department.

"Our Willard memorial service eclipsed by far any previous observance of the day," writes Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman of Prescott, Ark., state vice-president. "I am so happy over it. The meeting was held in a very large church and was crowded to overflowing, so that it was necessary to use the commodious Sunday school room, which was also well filled. We secured thirty-eight weekly subscriptions, four campaign subscriptions and three new subscribers for *The Young Crusader.*"

The presidents of twenty-two unions of the Los Angeles (Cal.) W. C. T. U. Federation were entertained at luncheon, February 27, at the home of Mrs. Catherine Pierce Wheat, president. Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, vice-president of the state, served as toastmistress, and Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National Evangelistic superintendent, and Mrs. Ruby J. Smart, corresponding secretary of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., and mother of Mrs. Kara Smart Root, now of California, were among the guests. These far-away workers from the East were cordially welcomed and "heartily feasted," and in animated fashion told of their own especial fields in the great temperance vineyard. Several well-rendered recitations by Mrs. Wheat brought to a close the enjoyable event.

Mrs. Jennie Rhoads, for more than a decade the superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work for Northern California, who has recently been promoted to heavenly activities, was known never to neglect the official paper. Mrs. Rachel Fox, an intimate friend and co-worker, writes, "She was a familiar figure, always carrying a bunch of UNION SIGNALS, her cheerful voice greeting friends with, 'Time for renewal,' or 'Don't you want to take THE UNION SIGNAL?' or 'You can't keep house without it; can't be an up-to-date W. C. T. U. woman without it?' She raised the standard for subscriptions to the paper each year, and even when no longer able to come to the meetings, she sent her report, with the message, 'Dear sisters, please help me make it a thousand subscriptions this year.'"

DELAWARE'S BUSY DAYS

Special Correspondence

A very successful institute was held at Lincoln, February 28, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Sussex county, of which Miss Lillian Cade is president. The local L. T. L. gave an excellent demonstration of the good work that is being done there by the pastor's wife. State superintendents of Medical Temperance, Red Letter Days, and Medal Contest were present and gave stirring talks. An address along purity lines was also given on "A Better Crop of Boys and Girls," and the unions were interested in starting libraries on behalf of the cause. The public schools were visited by a few of the workers, one speaking to the pupils on the evils of cigaret smoking.

Seek Anti-Cigaret Information

The anti-cigaret blotters are being distributed throughout the state to both white and colored schools. The experience of one who has spoken in a number of schools is that principals and teachers welcome speakers who can portray the evils of the cigaret, saying in almost every case, that the habit prevails among their boys.

Winter Medal Contest Work

Our Medal Contest superintendent, Miss Letha M. Joseph, has been one of our busiest workers during the severe winter months. She reports successful contests held at Greenwood, Milton and Farmington, and a round table at the Lincoln institute. She also has several contests planned for the spring. Farmington union, in connection with its contest, gave a play entitled, "The Sick Baby," and the evening was a great success, temperance truths being taught in a most enjoyable manner.

Mrs. Effie Lambert is doing effective work in New Castle county.

Delaware Sunday schools are taking up the temperance work in a gratifying manner. With several organizations banded together to fight a common foe, victory will surely come, for, as Miss Willard said: "Aggregated we become batteries of power."

LEGISLATIVE NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Special Correspondence

"Votes for Women!" This was the motto which was flashed before the eyes of the New Jersey Legislature, March 12, when the joint Judiciary committee held a hearing in the House on the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to give the ballot to women. The motto appeared on orange pennants, and when Senator Fielder fastened one of these to the chair of the Speaker of the House, the chamber rang with cheers.

Never before has there been such a large delegation of women present at one time in the Assembly. Long before the hour set for the hearing, the seats in the gallery were taken by many women who had remained in Trenton all night for that very purpose, and the delegation which came later had to "make out" the best it could. Even the floor of the House was crowded.

One hour and thirty minutes were devoted to the hearing. Mrs. Vickors, of Hudson county, was the chairman of the suffragists, and spoke first. Miss Clara V. Laddey, representing the joint legislative committee of all the women's clubs of the state, first told of the scope of the movement. Miss Melinda Scott, representing the hat trimmers of Newark, was the next speaker. She said the ballot was educational; that women want the ballot to improve working conditions for their sex and to bring about pure food laws.

Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, Miss Charlotte Stetson Gilman, and several other women spoke with convincing enthusiasm.

Assistant Prosecutor George T. Victers, of Hudson county, asserted that the Legislature had exceeded its power when it disfranchised women in this state; that no state except New Jersey had ever taken from women the right to vote, once it had been given them. "Equal suffrage is inevitable because it stands for the highest civilization including world-wide arbitration of great questions," he maintained.

Probably never in the history of the state have such scenes been enacted in the legislative halls. The next day, after the most unique meeting in its history, the Judiciary committee of the Senate agreed unanimously to report the Gebhardt resolution amending the state constitution so as to give women the right to vote. The women made a strong effort to get the resolution reported favorably, but the final decision was to report this without recommendation.

The same day, March 13, the Senate, by a unanimous vote, passed the female labor law, limiting the hours of employment for women. The measure in the amended form in which it passed the Senate, provided that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, bakery, laundry or restaurant, more than ten hours in any one day or more than six days or sixty hours in any one week.

There is a strong hope that a bill providing funds for the erection of the proposed reformatory for women will soon be passed.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

The brightest light that ever shone upon the cause of woman suffrage in Western Pennsylvania occurred February 29 when the Pittsburg *Sun*, as a Leap Year courtesy, gave its entire plant for one day into the efficient hands of the members of the Equal Franchise Federation. The result was a magnificent thirty-two-page edition containing suffrage news gathered from every part of the world. Women occupied every editorial office; took charge of affairs in business and circulation departments; acted as reporters; started and ran the presses, and sold the papers on the streets.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who is traveling around the world, has organized equal suffrage societies in Egypt, India, South Africa, and many other countries.

The Chinese women of Shanghai have organized a woman suffrage league, and it is reported that a number of highly educated women are studying military tactics with a view to fighting under the Revolutionary flag.

Switzerland has recently passed several laws which will improve the position of women. A woman is now entitled to her own property, even if married; she is sole guardian of her children if her husband dies, and can claim divorce on the same grounds as men.

Mrs. Isabelle Goodwin, a police matron of New York, to whose credit is placed the capture of a notorious band of robbers who recently "held up" bank messengers and procured $25,000, has been advanced to the rank of first-grade detective by Police Commissioner Waldo in recognition of her services. Mrs. Goodwin washed dishes in a restaurant frequented by criminals in order to gather evidence against the bandits.

Miss Evangeline Booth, favorite daughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, firmly believes in political rights for women and is deeply interested in the movement which has become world-wide.

The Central Kansas Teachers' Association, in session in Hutchinson last week, received the woman suffrage resolution with applause and passed it unanimously.

THE NEW PICTURE

This is the enlarged picture of Mrs Lillian M. N. Stevens, ordered by the Milwaukee Convention. Size 20x24 inches. Read what the Publishers say about it on page 16.

Price unframed $4.00.

Name plate, handsomely engraved on gold plate, price $1.75.

The same picture, suitably framed and with name plate attached, price $10.00.

PROGRAMS

Glimpses of Fifty Countries—A Happy Evening with the World's W. C. T. U., Elizabeth P. and Anna A. Gordon. Price 10 cents.

Columbia's Call, Alice M. Guernsey. Price 10 cents.

Prohibition Program, Anna A. Gordon. Price 10 cents.

The Saving of Daddy (A Service of Song), Della F. Wentworth. Price 10 cents.

A Lark at Nonotuck Hall, Ruth Chew. Price 20 cents.

Consecration of the Colors, Nellie H. Bradley. Price 10 cents.

A Temperance Tally-Ho Trip, Nellie H. Bradley. Price 10 cents.

Duane's New Régime (anti-smoking), Mary Stewart Powers. Price 2 cents each; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

SOME OF THE BOOKS

Recommended by the Purity Department

The Moral Problem of the Children, Woodallen Chapman. Price 25 cents.

Four Epochs of Life, Elizabeth Hamilton Muncie, M. D. Price $1.50.

Confidences (Talks with a girl concerning herself), Edith B. Lowry, M. D. Price 55 cents.

Truths (Talks with a boy concerning himself), Edith B. Lowry, M. D. Price 55 cents.

Rosebud Garden of Girls, Ada Wallace Unruh. Price 25 cents.

Y. P. B. STUDY BOOKS

Volume 1. Alcohol and Health—Scientific Studies in Total Abstinence, Edith Smith Davis. Paper cover, 15 cents.

Volume 2. Does It Pay? Economic Studies in the Liquor Problem. Professor John A. Nicholls. Paper cover, 15 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

You can MAKE $$$$$$ selling our Pure Food Flavors and Products; household necessity. Saving 80%; exclusive territory; free sample. Stuart & Co., Originators, No. 18 Stuart Blk., Newark, N.Y

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 48, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

ITALIAN MEDAL CONTEST

On February 21, in the presence of 200 people, friends and relatives of the contestants, there occurred a notable event in the King Street Presbyterian Church of New York—one of the first medal contests among the Italians. Five young Italian men, members of Mr. Nardi's church and Sunday school, competed for the oratorical silver medal. The recitations were carefully chosen from material made available by the management of L'Araldo, an evangelical Italian paper which publishes much W. C. T. U. news. The participants did well and the prize was awarded to a gifted young sculptor, Benjamin Bufano The judges were Rev. G. Allegri, Rev. J. F. Panetta and Mr. Roselli. An Italian father, who rarely comes to church, was overheard to comment, "Well, if that is what they teach around here, it is worth while coming again."

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MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.
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HISTORIC CHURCH BURNED

The Clarendon Street Baptist Church of Boston, Mass., which because of the reputation of its long-time pastor, Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., as sermonizer, teacher and writer, is known widely, has been severely damaged by fire. The church had many times opened its doors to gatherings of the W. C. T. U.—National, state, county and local. It was here that Frances Willard for the first time presided over a National W. C. T. U. Convention and here, too, the voices of Lady Henry Somerset, Mary A. Livermore, and others had been heard in silvery speech.

DOING "BETTER STILL"

The W. C. T. U. of Elgin, Ill., is evidently a close reader of THE UNION SIGNAL and knows what its sister unions are accomplishing. Mrs. Sarah E. Huff, its corresponding secretary, has noted especially an item which recently appeared in the paper to the effect that a Pennsylvania union was the means of inciting three churches and three organizations other than its own to petition Congress in the interests of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, also itself sending in a petition. "We have done still better," writes Mrs. Huff. "Through our efforts *seven* churches dispatched petitions for the bill and of course we, as a union, put ourselves on record in the same way for the measure."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

W. C. T. U. School of Health Attracts Attention

The School of Health inaugurated by Dr. Bordeau-Sisco, superintendent of Health and Heredity for the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., on Wednesday had a regular field day. In the afternoon, Dr. Adelia Winbigler spoke upon "The Physical and Mental Control of the Nervous System." Rarely does one hear so charming and illuminating an address as this, and the crowded parlors and halls gave evidence of the appreciation of those present. At eight p. m. the parlors were again filled, largely with young men and women, Dr. Sisco presiding. Dr. Louise Blake read a paper on "Bacteria," Dr. Mary Holmes discussed "Ventilation," and Dr. Louise M. Strobel spoke upon "Personal Hygiene." All of these addresses were of a high order, and were well received. Each of these physicians is a white ribboner, and superintendent of Health and Heredity in the local union of which she is a member. At both afternoon and evening meetings, a demonstration of simple desserts was given in connection with the refreshments provided.

This is the last of the evening meetings, three having been held. One more afternoon meeting will be held in April, when Dr. Mary Parson, a practitioner in this city for forty years, will be the speaker.

MessagePostCards
OUR MESSAGE POST CARDS FOR 1912 surpass anything we have ever issued before, our new W. C. T. U. Cards and those designed for Easter, being most attractive. Price, 25c per dozen; $1.25 per 100, postpaid.
FLOWER MISSION CARDS—We have also issued a series of F. M. Cards, 1½x5 inches in size, having Scripture Texts with floral designs which will be most acceptable to our F. M. Dept. and White Ribboners generally. Price, 15c per dozen; 75c per 100, postpaid.
OUR NOVELTIES, consisting of Letters, Folders and Booklets for Easter, Birthday and other occasions, make dainty and inexpensive gifts. Send for Catalogue to
MRS. L. F. PEASE, 258 Laurel St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Mother," cried Jackie, bursting into her room, his eyes full of angry tears, "I don't think it's fair."

"What isn't fair, dear?" asked the mother.

"Why, I got up a club with Ned an' Tommy, an' they 'lected me president, 'cause it was my club. And then I just went into the house for a moment, an' they played it was next year, an' made Tommy president in place of me!"

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For cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES REQUIRING RATHER STRICT DIET
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

AN ADVANCE MOVE IN GERMANY

"Germany, that wonderfully progressive nation, is evidently tired of having outsiders think that Germany and beer are synonymous terms. Germany is great, not on account of beer, but in spite of it. A nation's greatness is manhood, and whatever destroys or debauches manhood weakens and robs a nation's best asset," comments the *National Advocate* in publishing the following copy of the letter of the Ministry of the State of Lippe to Dr. Kraut, of Hamburg, Germany:

Detmold, Aug. 31, 1911.

Ministry of State of the Principality of Lippe, J— No. 22914a.

The General German Central Union for the Crusade against Alcoholism is informed herewith that the Ministry of State has received their favor of July 15 last, together with the enclosed pamphlet about the Pollard System, and replies as follows:

After inquiry from the authorities concerned, and with the gracious consent of his Highness, the Prince, the Pollard System is to be used in this country experimentally, in suitable cases, in such a way that convicted persons, who are drunkards, especially if their offense was committed while they were intoxicated, are to have the prospect of having the whole punishment remitted on the condition that during a certain period they abstain from alcohol altogether, and during such period commit no further offenses.

In carrying out this measure, the Ministry of State relies upon the co-operation of the Blue Cross Associations in Good Templar lodges which exist in this country.

(gez.) v. Gevekot.

To the General German Central Union for the Crusade against Alcoholism.

Care of Dr. R. Kraut,
Ericastrasse 113, Hamburg 20.

The "Pollard plan" is incorporated in the statute laws of Great Britain, State of Victoria, Australia, and Vermont, in the United States.

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¶ We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

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STILL COMING

We gratefully acknowledge donations to the Philanthropy Fund of one dollar each from Mrs. Helen S. Buchanan, for "Hope" union, and Mrs. Titsink, for West End union, both of New York City.

THANK YOU

Mrs. Welch of Sparta, Tennessee, accompanies a subscription letter with these cheering words: "I don't believe my union would live a year without THE UNION SIGNAL. Fifty per cent of our members are subscribers and we all think the SIGNAL keeps growing better all the time."

OUR FRIENDS SAY

"The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is the greatest thing you have ever done." "That paper is filled with the most valuable information. I have a scrap-book already full of the helpful statistics there given." "It is certainly a pity that the Campaign Edition cannot be sent immediately to every voter in our state. It would certainly do much to insure prohibition victory at the November election."

The Campaign Edition issue of THE UNION SIGNAL is only twenty-five cents per year. If each union will send it to the voters, it will have done its part to make the elections this fall a victory for "God and Home and Humanity." Be sure to say, "Campaign Edition."

AS VERMONT SEES US

In the *Vermont Home Guards for* March, the state president, Mrs. Davidson, says: "Every union needs several copies of THE UNION SIGNAL that all may read the Washington Letters and be ready to follow the instructions of Mrs. Ellis, our vigilant superintendent. Among the valuable helps on the canteen question are the articles by Col. Maus and his wife, both of which should be scattered statewide. THE UNION SIGNAL of February 8 contains the letter from Mrs. Maus and some of the comments of army officers concerning it.

"That issue of the paper is of interest to Vermonters because of the words of praise on the editorial page relating to our new president of Vermont University; the Washington Letter; the Kenyon-Sheppard bill; the Lincoln pledge and a great Lincoln poem; the article "Nervous Diseases in Tobacco Smokers," and a host of other good things. Take the paper yourselves, dear sisters, and see how wonderfully it helps our work.

"All who may be planning to go to Portland, Oregon, in October, to attend the National Convention, will need THE UNION SIGNAL to learn about the arrangements for the trip, including rates, routes and sight-seeing. So important a company shall we be that several western railroads are bidding for our patronage, each beginning early in the year to present their attractions and offer inducements. THE UNION SIGNAL will give us the information we need in order to plan for this journey.

"This high aim I set before you, that every union in Vermont shall take one-fourth as many copies of THE UNION SIGNAL as there are members in the union. For two reasons I ask this: First, that all may be informed concerning our work and so be inspired to greater activity; second, that our state may stand on the Honor Roll and keep the banner that was awarded to us at the Milwaukee Convention."

A farmer living in a wet and late district in the east of Scotland found times and seasons so against him that he decided not to renew his lease. Meeting his landlord the other day, he said: "I can mak' nothing o' sic wat and sour land, and I'm no goin' on wi't, or I'll be ruined."

"Well, John, take time to think o't," said the landlord; "no doubt we'll be able to come to terms. I might let you have the farm at a reduction on the acre."

"Ah, laird," replied the farmer, "your land should be let by the gallon, no' by the acre!"—*Exchange*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St. Chicago

At a recent lawsuit in Alabama the examining lawyer was finding difficulty in getting a colored witness to reply. The invariable answer was, "I think so," or "I don't think so." The lawyer turned to the judge, saying, "Your honor, can't you make that darky say 'yes' or 'no'?" With gentle patience the judge spoke to the negro. "You must answer the gentleman's questions by saying what you *know* and not by what you *think*." To which there came the quick reply: "Yer honor, what I *knows* is what I *thinks*. I gets my knowledge by thinking. Perhaps the gentleman lawyer has found some odder way."—*Exchange*

THE LITTLE GREY LADY

(Continued from Page Six)

find vent for his genius to do evil, and drifted off to another "more promising" town, and still Elwood survived. Several of the saloon rooms were cleaned and fitted up for reading rooms, where young men might find decent recreation and amusement, and others were soon occupied by legitimate business concerns, so, contrary to the predictions of the croakers, there was no special loss to property owners, but the day of saloons was past in Elwood, and the town soon began to show the effects of sobriety.

"Me b'ys and me little gel can go to school as well drissed as the best av thim, and me Maggie does nobody's washin's but her own, begorra," said Pat Ryan to a circle of his fellows one day, "and it's along av the little lady, bless the swate heart av her."

"Yes, indeed, Pat, and you are not the only one she's helped to be a man. Elwood has reason to take off its hat to the members of the W. C. T. U. for what they have done for the town, and we fellows down here will never forget our 'Little Grey Lady.'"

(THE END)

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The Official Picture

The new pictures of our National President hanging upon the walls at Headquarters, one in the Administration Building, the other in the Literature Building, call forth much appreciative comment from "home-folks" and from visitors. The "up and doing" pose, the "speaking likeness," the artistic lights and shades, all evoke expressions of approval. This enlarged picture ordered, you will remember, by the National Convention, is uniform in size with those of Miss Willard and, like hers, is designed for use in schools and libraries. Also, of course, for W. C. T. U. headquarters everywhere. No state headquarters are complete without it. This goes without saying—as part of the eternal fitness of things. And it should have a place upon the platform of every state convention—at least when the occasion is not graced by the presence of the National President herself.

Entertainment for Everybody

We call attention again to the new programs, "Conservation of the Colors" and "A Temperance Tally-Ho Trip." Everybody seems to be looking for entertainments and we feel sure these will soon leap into popularity. Perhaps you would designate the "T. T.-H. T." as a game rather than as a program. Anyhow, it's lots of fun. The other is a patriotic program, very inspiring, and promotive of true respect for the "Stars and Stripes." Both will be enjoyed by young-hearted people, from the grandmothers and grandfathers to the kindergartners. Send for a copy of each and look them over. On another page you will find listed a few of our programs.

Purity Teachings for the Home

Note the group of books recommended by the Purity Department. Some of them you are familiar with, notably those by Dr. Mary Wood-Allen and "Rosebud Garden of Girls," by Mrs. Unruh; others you need to become familiar with. Dr. Muncle's "Four Epochs of Life" "incorporates in story form modern scientific ideas concerning the most sacred things." The two books by Dr. Edith Lowry, "Confidences" and "Truths," present this important and delicate subject in language intelligible to girls and boys respectively.

Many things that mothers ought to know are in that little volume, "The Moral Problem of the Children," but of the greatest importance, so the mothers say, is "the beautiful story of life," given just as it was told to her little son by the mother herself. Not alone is the mother's relation to the child set forth in simple language, but the father's part as well. To parents and teachers these books are of inestimable value.

For prices of all publications here named, see page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 4, 1912. No. 14

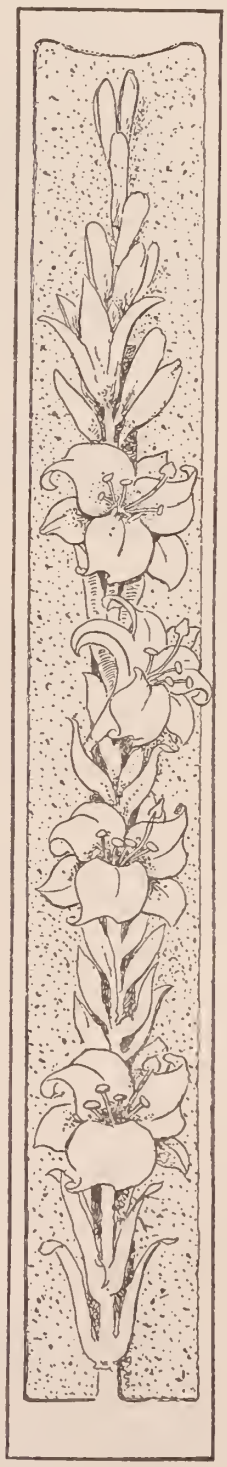
The Message of the Lilies

THE lilies are pure in their pallor,
The roses are fragrant and sweet,
The music pours out like a sea-wave,
Resounding in praise at His feet,
Vibrating in passionate praises
That Jesus has risen again:
But we watch for signs of his living
In the lives of the children of men.

Wherever a mantle of pity
Falls soft on a wound or a woe,
Wherever a peace or a pardon
Springs up to o'ermaster a foe,
Wherever, in sight of God's legions,
The armies of evil recede,
And truth wins a soul or a kingdom,
The Master is risen indeed!

So fling out your banners, brave toilers,
Bring lilies to altar and shrine,
Ring out Easter bells, He is risen,
For thee is the token and sign;
The world's moving sunward and Godward,
Ye are called to the front, ye must lead!
Behind are the grave and the darkness,
The Master is risen indeed.

—*Selected.*



Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Alcohol Large Factor in White Slave Traffic—White Ribbon Worker in Burma—"Launch Out Into the Deep"—Temperance Views of Germany's Emperor —The Soldiers' Enemy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PETITIONS FOR KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL MUST KEEP COMING—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA W. C. T. U. CREATES ANTI-CIGARET SENTIMENT BY PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The past week has not done much for temperance measures. The time of the Senate has been largely devoted to investigation to ascertain whether Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin retains his seat in the United States Senate honestly, or whether it is through fraud and bribery. For weeks the case has been in the hands of a committee who were divided in their opinion, and after a report had been made to the Senate, several days were consumed in further debate, but the matter was finally decided on Thursday by a vote of 40 to 34, which declared his election valid, and rejected the charge that $107,793 which the Senator admitted spending in the Wisconsin primaries had been used corruptly.

The case of Senator Lorimer is still pending, but will probably be settled in the near future. A majority of the committee has adopted the contention of Senator Lorimer's counsel, that the Senate having passed upon Senator Lorimer's case once and declared his election valid cannot try him again on the same charge. The opponents of Senator Lorimer, however, do not coincide with this view and declare that when the matter is again brought before the Senate, he will be rejected by a majority vote.

It surely is to be regretted that the highest legislative body in our Nation should be compelled to take time which belongs to the people, to investigate the standing of its members. A man elected to this exalted position, should be like Caesar's wife, "above reproach."

Two bills that have been before Congress for some time, one in the Senate, the other in the House, were passed this week. In the Senate the Sherwood pension "dollar-a-day" bill called forth much patriotism. Senator Curtis of Kansas, in urging its passage, said that 36,000 Union veterans had died this last year, and Senator Thornton, of Louisiana, an ex-Confederate soldier, declared, "The South long ago accepted in good faith the result of the Civil War, believing that it was best that we should have one rather than a divided Nation. . . . We have trained our children to honor and love and revere its flag, and have taught our sons to understand it was their duty always to be ready to fight, and if necessary, to die, to protect the honor of the flag." Senator Kenyon of Iowa called attention to the luxurious surroundings of the Senators—Turkish baths, barber shop, with trained attendants, and even cosmetics provided by the Government, which yet cries economy in considering the needs of the old and worn and decrepit soldiers who "fought that this Nation might live." After a heated discussion lasting over seven hours, Friday, March 29, the Sherwood "dollar-a-day" bill was rejected and the McCumber bill was substituted. This bill requires beneficiaries to have served ninety days and provides pensions ranging from $13 to $30 a month. The bill now goes to conference with the House.

The other bill, which passed the House and which has attracted no end of attention and discussion, dealt with the phosphorus match industry. A vast amount of testimony has been presented to the committee during the two and a half years the bill has been before Congress, showing the terrible physical effects and high death rate to those engaged in the manufacture of the matches, notably from "phossy jaw"—which means the decaying of the jaw—tuberculosis, paralysis and kindred diseases. After a heated debate the vote which practically takes the phosphorus match industry out of existence was taken—163 to 30. Besides imposing a prohibitive tax on phosphorus matches, heavy fines and penalties are provided for violators of the law. The exportation or importation of such matches also is forbidden. The main features of the law will go into effect on July 1, 1913, if the bill passes the Senate.

Following the establishment of a new precedent yesterday by the election of four new United States senators by two new states on the same day, another precedent will be established in the Senate Monday when the four new members will be sworn in. Never before in the recollection of those familiar with the history of the upper house of Congress have four new senators from two new states been sworn in on the same day. It will be a long time before the Senate membership will be increased again, for all territory in the United States proper is now included within state lines. The possibilities for additions to the number of states are Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but it is predicted that it will be a long time before any one of them will be admitted to statehood.

A meeting of the Curfew Civic Committee was held last Monday evening in the interest of a District Curfew law, representatives and leaders of several organizations being present. Plans were formulated whereby progressive work will be carried on. The Curfew Committee has met with many obstacles. This, as is all legislation for the District, is decided by Congress and the three Commissioners appointed by the President, while those most interested, the citizens of the District, have no voice in the matter. Delay, and often not only a seeming lack of interest on the part of members of Congress, but of ignorance concerning actual conditions, impede and block the way of greatly needed reforms.

The bill concerning the granting of license for the District is still in the hands of the Senate District Committee, with the promise that the bill will be introduced in the Senate as soon as the chairman, Senator Gallinger, returns to the city, from which he has been absent for a few days.

We trust our friends all over the country will continue their efforts in behalf of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. Petitions are falling off a little. Please remember that members of the committees should receive special attention from their own state, county and town. Names and addresses of these gentlemen will be found in the Washington Letter in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 14, 1912.

Friday evening, March 29, thirteen boys, ranging from eight to thirteen years, were awarded prizes offered by the District W. C. T. U. in an anti-cigaret prize essay contest, inaugurated last December in the public schools of the District. The contest was open to all boys in the third to the sixth grades, their subject being, "Boys who intend to become good citizens will not smoke cigarets. Why?" About two hundred essays were submitted and the judges were Rear Admiral G. W. Baird, U. S. N., Mrs. Senator John B. Henderson, and Mrs. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. Because of the large number of meritorious papers, they reported their task as difficult.

The presentation exercises were held in Wesley M. E. church, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District Union introducing Dr. W. M. Davidson, superintendent of public schools of the District, as presiding officer. He also gave a most inspiring address. Admiral Baird read the names of the successful contestants (who sat in small chairs on the edge of the platform) and when their names were called, rose, and Mrs. Nellie C. Bradley, superintendent of the department of Temperance and Anti-Cigaret Literature, through whose indefatigable efforts the contest was inaugurated and carried to such a successful ending, handed each boy an envelope tied with red, white and blue ribbon, containing the prize he had so faithfully won. Mr. O. E. Darnell, superintendent of the National Training School for Boys in the District, delivered the closing address, his wide experience with and for boys, especially those under discipline, giving his earnest words a deep significance. Not only the audience but the large number of boys present listened attentively. One school had twenty-two essays, but failed to get a prize, and Mrs. M. G. Copeland, the very efficient department assistant, gave a large American flag on a staff to the school, Mr. W. M. Bradley in a felicitous speech presenting it to a greatly surprised but delighted teacher.

Music by a fine orchestra which contributed its services, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by one of Washington's best singers, Mrs. B. H. Smart, brought the evening to a delightful close. The vast amount of good accomplished through this contest cannot be estimated. Go thou and do likewise!

March 30, 1912

STUDENT BODY OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA VOTES AGAINST LIQUOR

The students of the University of California have within the last few weeks put themselves on record in opposition to the use of intoxicating beverages. According to the *Berkeley Gazette*, they decided by a vote of 5 to 1 against the use of liquors at any of their functions in fraternity or clubhouses, or elsewhere about the institution. The local paper says, "In consequence of this action the annual sophomore 'beerbust' is probably a thing of the past. If the prohibitionists care to strain a point the members of the faculty residing at the Faculty Club will have to do without the little 'sip' which it has been openly charged has been served with meals. There is every reason to believe that the point will be strained, for President Benjamin Ido Wheeler has been in the past appealed to by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to use his influence to stop the use of liquor there." "Incidentally the police of the city," says the *Gazette*, "heaved a sigh of relief when the result of the election was known, for the man on the beat will not be notified to keep an eye on the house where the lights burn bright and the songs and cheers make the neighbors protest."

ALCOHOL LARGE FACTOR IN WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

JANE ADDAMS TELLS THE PART IT PLAYS IN TRAGEDIES OF WORKING GIRLS

"Whoever has tried to help a girl making an effort to leave the irregular life she has been leading, must have been discouraged by the victim's attempt to overcome the habit of using alcohol and drugs," says Jane Addams, the noted sociologist, in *McClure's Magazine*. She declares that the majority of girls who have fallen into the hands of white slave traders have been drawn into the life when under the influence of liquor, and have continued to drink to enable them to live through each day of misery. She says, "The drinking habit grows upon the girl because she is constantly required to sell liquor and to be 'treated'."

She traces the evil to its sources when she states, "It is estimated that the liquor sold by such girls nets a profit to the trade of 250 per cent over and above the girl's own commission." The commercial feature of the abominable alliance of these two giant evils is laid bare in her statement that the aggregate annual profit of the 236 disorderly saloons recently investigated in Chicago by the vice commission was $4,307,000. The relation between the two evils is eloquently portrayed in Miss Addams' words:

"This profit on the sale of liquor can be traced all along the line in connection with the white slave traffic, and is no less disastrous from the point of view of young men than of the girls. Even a slight exhilaration from alcohol relaxes the moral sense and throws a sentimental or adventurous glamor over an aspect of life from which a decent young man would ordinarily recoil, and its continued use stimulates the senses at the very moment when the intellectual and moral inhibitions are lessened. May we not conclude that both chastity and self-restraint are more firmly established in the modern city than we realize, when the white slave traders find it necessary both forcibly to detain their victims and to ply young men with alcohol that they may profit thereby? General Bingham, who as police commissioner of New York certainly knew whereof he spoke, said: 'There is not enough depravity in human nature to keep alive this very large business. The immorality of women and the brutishness of men have to be persuaded, coaxed and constantly stimulated in order to keep the social evil in its present state of business prosperity.'

"May we not hope that some of the experiments made by governmental and municipal authorities to control and regulate the sale of liquor will at last meet with such a measure of success that the existence of the social evil will be imperiled because deprived of its artificial stimulus of alcohol? The Chicago vice commission has made a series of valuable suggestions for the regulation of saloons and for the separation of the sale of liquor from dance halls and from other places known as recruiting grounds for the white slave traffic: There is still need for a much wider and more thorough education of the public in regard to the historic connection between commercialized vice and alcoholism, of the close relation between politics and the liquor interests, behind which the social evil so often intrenches itself."

WHITE RIBBON WORKER IN BURMA

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative, Writes From New Field

My welcome to Rangoon was a hearty one, and every kindness possible has been shown me. Mrs. Grigg, whose devotion to the work is unequaled, gave me a home for a time, and she and Mrs. Phinney, the Burma president, have done everything in their power to help me to get properly started.

Very good work has been done in the past, but at present, interest is at low ebb. To revive the work would be a completely discouraging task, in the face of the peculiar problems here, were it not for the fact that those who have "stayed by the stuff" have unbounded enthusiasm and faith, and that I remember that many prayers are ascending to heaven for me and the work.

We have had two delightful receptions, one in honor of Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, our National superintendent of the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, and Miss Lochhead, the World's W. C. T. U. representative to India; the other tendered to me. The visit of these two women has been like a real temperance shower to the dying temperance plant! We hope it may spring into new life. The public meeting which was held for me was very well attended, and we were quite delighted over the interest manifested.

Missionaries Lend Welcome Aid

The Burma union is now a fact, with Mrs. F. D. Phinney as president and Mrs. B. M. Jones as corresponding secretary. The Rangoon union has come again into existence, with Miss Robinson of the Methodist mission as its capable president. We can always rely upon the missionaries to support our work. Busy as they are they always find time to devote to the temperance cause. The missionaries of Burma are no exception to the rule and the Baptist and Methodist workers have already shown that they can be depended upon for help.

I wish I had time to describe Rangoon with its beautiful homes, its lovely flowers, its various phases of native life. As representatives of different races and tribes mingle in the streets, their bright, picturesque costumes make a very attractive picture. As I write, five schoolboys are passing by, in brilliant colored skirts of lemon, orange, green, red, or old rose, and wearing jackets of spotless white. Their black hair, redolent of cocoa-nut oil, has a gloss that can be seen at quite a distance.

A Burmese White Ribboner and Her Chinese Husband

As Life is in Rangoon

The number of crows here is simply enormous. They make themselves very much at home in the kitchens, and are undoubtedly a great pest of which there seems to be no means of getting rid. Lizards creep over the walls of the ceilings of the houses at night, although they hide themselves all day. Cockroaches are more than plentiful, and eat whatever comes in their way—clothing, books, and I believe they even thrive on leather. Ants are so destructive that houses must be built of teakwood if they are to last. Despite these rather unpleasant things, Rangoon is most delightful and I know that I am going to enjoy my work and life.

Former Workers Praised

Mrs. Stevenson is remembered here so well, and the work of Miss Clara Parrish, now Mrs. Wright, is constantly being spoken of in the most cordial terms. That I may be as faithful, as courageous as she was, is my earnest wish.

When I think of the many workers in the United States and Canada whom I have learned to love and whose sympathy I know is with me, and when I remember the brave leaders who stand back of this work, I feel that I should never falter; that my faith should never fail.

ENTHUSIASTIC ANTI-CANTEEN MEETING

GENERAL MILES, COLONEL MAUS, MRS. BOOLE AND OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE PROTEST AT NEW YORK MEETING AGAINST RESTORATION OF LIQUOR-SELLING AT ARMY POSTS

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, retired, and Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Maus, chief medical inspector and chief surgeon of the Central Division of the United States army, were the main speakers at a meeting held on the afternoon of March 25, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, for the purpose of discussing "The Army Canteen, Past and Present." Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., introduced the Rev. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, who presided at the meeting.

General Miles Gives Reasons for Opposition to Re-establishment of Canteen

The first speaker, General Nelson A. Miles, said in part:

"It is gratifying to know that a wave of temperance has been overspreading our land. If we look back one hundred years, we find that the use of intoxicating liquors was universal, and worked its disastrous effects on nearly every home in the country. At that time every private in the army was allotted one pint of rum, gin, or brandy a day or its money equivalent, the officers receiving rations corresponding to their rank, up to fifteen pints for a major-general. One great step in advance was the prohibition, during President Hayes' administration, of the sale of spirits. Wine and beer remained, but at last we were freed from these as well. Their discontinuance is claimed by some people to have caused a greater number of desertions from the army. This I positively deny."

Gen. Miles then read statistics showing that in the sixties and seventies, when the army numbered not more than 50,000, the percentage of desertions was as high as 25 or even 30 per cent., while in 1911 there was a desertion percentage of 2.28 from an army of 80,000.

"Argument is unnecessary," he added. "No one who has had long experience in the army or has visited the penitentiary and there seen the tragic results of liquor drinking can deny that the drink evil is the worst under which our country suffers. If the canteen is ever reintroduced, every place where liquor is sold should bear over its door the inscription, 'United States Government Saloon.'"

"I have come over one thousand miles to attend this meeting," said Colonel Maus, "and I would cheerfully come twice as far to do service against the restoration of the canteen. Although scarcely a decade has elapsed since its abolition, a reactionary movement has begun, which I consider in the highest degree regrettable. If those who are striving to re-establish the sale of beer in the army would devote their efforts to the clearing away of saloons and dives in the neighborhood of army posts, they would accomplish a great deal for the good cause." Colonel Maus spoke at length, refuting in a masterly fashion, all the arguments presented by those favoring the restoration of the canteen. His address, in large part, will appear in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. Short talks were also made by Rev. C. H. Mead and Rev. James A. Patterson.

Enthusiasm Over Gen. Grant's Letter

An incident of the meeting which provoked much enthusiasm was the reading of the letter of Major-General Frederick D. Grant to THE UNION SIGNAL, announcing his opposition to the restoration of the canteen. Mrs. Boole, in referring to the fact that at a meeting held in the Waldorf-Astoria last January, General Grant had been reported as being in favor of the canteen, remarked, "That shows the kind of half-truths that were given out at that meeting. General Grant was at one time in favor of the restoration of the canteen, but it was never once mentioned at the Waldorf meeting that he had changed his mind, although this letter from him was written on January 10, before the meeting." Mrs. Boole also referred to the letter from Mrs. Grant, with which the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are familiar, stating that she, too, was opposed to the return of the beer canteen.

"LAUNCH OUT INTO THE DEEP"

MRS. DORA E. MILLARD, Lockport, N. Y.

To theorize is to reveal mental machinery; but to set boldly to work is to turn on the current that sets in motion the mighty wheels of progress. Here, then, is the account of an exploit which it is hoped will reproduce its kind until the day of better things shall dawn.

A certain Evangelistic superintendent in the state of New York, after wearying of vain efforts to interest people in plans for special lines of evangelistic work, resolved to change her tactics. She decided to call a conference of the Christians of the city in which she lived, at which the evils existing in the vicinity, and the possible methods of overcoming them, could be discussed. Accordingly, a centrally located church in which to hold the conference was secured.

Arrangements were made for speakers to discuss the topic, "What Can be Done to Benefit Our City Morally and Spiritually?"—this to be presented from a business, social, political, and religious standpoint. Each pastor in the city was invited to announce the conference either from his pulpit, or in his church bulletin, as well as to take part in the discussions which were to follow the presentation of each subject.

Following this came efforts to utilize the press. A strong article presenting the need of such a conference, and laying on the consciences of the people the success of the affair, appeared in the city papers every day for a week preceding the meeting, each appeal being stronger than the last.

Then followed the use of the billboards, and the announcement of the assistance of a popular singer, who, by the way, was Mrs. Frances W. Graham, the National W. C. T. U. musical director.

A bit of the unusual was then added by way of advertising: The statement that a bell would ring for half an hour before the opening hour of the conference each day.

Lastly, the superintendent spent an hour before the appointed time in prayer to God that the Holy Spirit would direct the words of the speakers, and that results of the meeting, which she knew had thus far been under his guidance, would be for the betterment of the entire community.

What was the result of all these preparations? A full house, spirited singing, red-hot speeches, a discussion in which nearly every city pastor participated, a call for more meetings of the same character, and a decision to appoint an interdenominational committee to formulate a modo of action.

Furthermore, the addresses, and the remarks made in the open discussions—all of which fearlessly denounced the rampant evils, and bristled with suggestions for moral and spiritual improvement—were used almost in their entirety in the city papers, and carried their message from day to day to thousands of readers throughout the city and county. Out-of-town papers, too, catching a little of the spirit, made favorable comments of their own.

If such conferences can take place in conservative New York state, can they not be held all over our country, and who can estimate the result? Christ said to his disciples, "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets," not for mere exercise, not for the sake of appearances, but "for a draught." The shoal of fish may be out in the deep, but let us not be fearful, when we hear the Master say, "Launch out."

BEER DRINKING DECREASING IN WYOMING

Special Correspondence

"The growing tendency of the man of less than moderate means to cut out beer for buttermilk, is said by Federal revenue agents to be responsible for the loss of $100,000 in revenue this year as compared with last," says *The Leader* of Cheyenne, "and for the additional fact that Colorado and Wyoming drank 37,512 barrels of beer less in the eight months from July 1, 1911, to February 1, 1912.

"Had the revenue department depended on an income from malt and spirituous liquors it would be in a sorry plight owing to the decrease."

There are three distinct reasons why the revenue has fallen off:

First—There is a marked increase in temperance sentiment throughout the entire state, perceptible in all of our cities and towns. It is the fruit from the seed sown by our W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations during the last three or four years.

Second—The laws prohibiting the sale of liquor in any but incorporated cities and towns make it very hard for the sheep-camps and little places off from the railroads to procure drink. The class of people found in these form a large per cent of the population of Wyoming.

Third—The officials of the state in the last three years have attempted to stop the illegal sale of liquor, debarring the club-houses from selling it, also prohibiting its sale in the red-light districts.

Thus are we being led on to larger and better things for our state. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." We work and pray for a Wyoming speedily dry.

THE TEMPERANCE VIEWS OF GERMANY'S EMPEROR

HIS ARDENT ADVOCACY OF NON-ALCOHOLIC PRACTICES

"Those Nations Which Take the Smallest Quantity of Alcohol Win the Day"

CHARLES BAILEY, Wheatley, Doncaster, England

"Then if the Colonel cannot interfere with a gambling club in his regiment he must tender his resignation." It was Prince William of Germany who spoke. As Colonel of the First regiment of Guards he had suppressed a gambling club, reprimanding and punishing the offending officers. The old Emperor to whom an appeal was made, while admitting that his grandson was responsible for the regiment's reputation, suggested the Prince had been somewhat too strict. Uncompromisingly the latter replied in the words just mentioned. Such was the regard for full probity and clean living evinced by William II when a prince. Similar the principles which have characterized him as the august monarch who for twenty-five years head of the great German nation, has so largely imposed his royal will upon the millions of his subjects.

Primarily a Man of Faith.

As befits the son of the good Frederick and the eldest daughter of the beloved Victoria, William II is a man of faith. Undoubtedly autocratic and erratic at times, yet beneath his actions he has ever exhibited an undercurrent of religious feeling and motive. This led him to visit the Holy Land in 1898, and leads him to conduct the services sometimes on board his yacht. Illustrating prayer as the key to the treasure chamber of God, he said upon one of the latter occasions:

"Yonder in the towers on the mountain top hang strange bells. By the hands of no human being are they rung. Still and silent they hang in the sunshine. But when the storm wind comes they swing, they begin to ring, and one hears the sound in the valley below. God has hung a prayer-bell in every human being's heart. In the sunny and fortunate days of life, how often it hangs there still and silent, but when the stormy wind of trouble blows then it begins to sound."

The Kaiser's home life has been unspeakably happy, and free from the faintest breath of scandal. Retiring and unassertive, the Empress well balances the impetuousness of her husband. Of the Kaiserin's goodness the answer of one of her little sons tells. He was being taught by his instructor the doctrine of original sin. "That can't be right," at once he replied, "for I'm sure my mother isn't a sinner." Not generally regarded so, the Kaiser is, however, according to the testimony of one of his warmest friends, a lover of peace. Certainly, to his great praise, the period during which he has worn the imperial purple has witnessed the German people engaged in no serious conflict of arms.

Strongly Condemns Alcoholic Practices

Recently Germany's great ruler has become a pronounced opponent of the alcoholic customs of his country. Again and again has he referred to these in terms of strong condemnation. "A question that lies very near my heart is the question of alcohol and drinking. I know the passion for drink is an old heritage of the Germanni. We must free ourselves in every way from this by self-discipline." Such were his trenchant words a little more than a year ago. Another similar striking sentence is the one quoted at the head of this article. His belief in the advantage of total abstinence is shown by the fact vouched for by a prominent German railway official that all His Majesty's drivers and engineers are required to be definitely pledged abstainers from alcoholic beverages.

Sees Perils of Alcoholism

During the Army manoeuvers in East Prussia in 1909 the Emperor had non-intoxicating drinks only supplied to him, as these he discovered gave him greater powers of endurance. Repeatedly he has rebuked his officers for their beer-drinking proclivities, and in other ways has shown his realization of the perils of wide-spread alcoholism and his deep detestation of carousing customs. Doubtless the Kaiser has been influenced in favor of temperance practices by the marked temperance sentiment of the neighboring countries of Sweden, Norway and Finland; by the approval of temperance principles in British royal circles; and by the knowledge which his up-to-date acquaintance with public affairs necessarily gives him of the remarkable improvement resultant upon prohibition enactments in many parts of the American continent.

Possible Influence of Own Scientists

Similarly the researches and testimonies of eminent scientists of his own land doubtless have influenced him. "It is my experience," says the famous Professor Dr. Kraepelin of Munich, "and I could confirm it by innumerable proofs which leave me without a shadow of doubt that of all conceivable methods of fighting the drink evil the personal example of total abstinence is by far the most efficacious. . . . I have to thank total abstinence, not only for its beneficial results in regard to my own powers of continuous work but also for the satisfaction that comes from being consistent, and from seeing the unmistakable effects of the influence of my example in the struggle against alcoholism."

Sentiment Slowly Changing

The urgent need of the Emperor's efforts is beyond question. Until recently dense ignorance prevailed almost everywhere within Germany's borders as to the true character of alcohol, and the alcoholic habit was well nigh universal. In upper Silesia it was a common practice to stifle a child's cries by placing a sponge soaked with gin in its mouth. The consumption of intoxicants per head of the whole population was ten quarts of pure alcohol per year. Happily an improvement is now becoming manifest, due in some measure to the regal influence exercised on behalf of temperance.

Urges Students to Abstain

Earnestly the Emperor has appealed to the student classes to practice self-denial rather than to indulge in the beer drinking customs to which they have been proverbially prone. Presenting a banner to Friedrich College at Cassel where he himself for some time pursued his studies, he warmly praised the American college youth for their abstinent virtues, and urged upon his hearers to follow their example by devoting their time to the development of body and mind rather than the establishment of new records for beer consumption.

During a visit to Alsace he addressed to a young man who had joined one of the student's clubs or "corps," many of which exist for little else but liquor-imbibing, an emphatic protest against these drinking practices, describing them as a "great disadvantage for the German nation as well as for the individual student." In consequence of intemperate habits the Germans were handicapped in competition with other peoples, "particularly the English and Americans, who, as a result of more sensible ideas with regard to drinking, especially in the days of their youth, show in later years much greater powers of resistance in the battle of life."

Has Installed Milk Canteen

In a very practical form the Kaiser is also assisting the growth of the German non-alcoholic movement. He has established on his royal estates at Cadinen a milk canteen. Chiefly this will be used by the workmen who pass to and fro on their way to factories in the vicinity but will also prove of much service to excursionists viewing the Emperor's model farm and pottery works. The milk is from the royal cattle, and the profits are to be handed to the state charity for foundling homes.

The deep religious faith and recent emphatic temperance utterances of the Kaiser are omens of hope for the progress of temperance reform in Germany. "Seek your inspiration," he nobly urges on the young people of his nation, "in the great figures of history which teach you that it was moral qualities which conquered, and not least of all the strength of soul which springs from faith in God."

Governor McCreary on Use of Alcohol

In a recent interview with Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Kentucky's state president, Governor McCreary stated that he never used either liquor or tobacco in any form. He said that in campaigns when he and his political friends were speaking two or three times a day, after the afternoon speech and before the evening meeting, his associates would often take half a dozen drinks and probably smoke six or seven cigars, and the next morning they would be all worn out and often too tired to work, while he, after a good night's sleep, would be rested and completely refreshed. He said further, "I believe my present good health and ability to daily do a full day's work is due to the fact that I abstain entirely from tobacco and alcohol."

ON A BED OF PASSION FLOWERS

A STORY OF THE EASTERTIDE

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

In Two Parts—Part I

George Hancock glanced impatiently at his brother, Robert. "I don't know that I'll do as you say," he said emphatically. "I usually decide my own affairs. Really I don't think I need you to help me out."

"Listen to me, George," was the reply. "When your mother consented to have you enlist in the Army, I promised to look after you. I do not intend to dictate but I must warn you when I see you doing things which would hurt her and will eventually ruin you.

"You are young, George, and are not used to bad companions and associations. You must save all your strength for the future, when long tramps and hard days and many difficulties will be the order of things. In three days we shall celebrate Easter. By that time we will probably be on the way to Cuba. Grant told me last night that he was expecting moving orders at any minute. The wagons are loading and everything is in readiness. In case orders come, we will be on our way inside of sixty minutes.

"You do not know what war means. So far, your life has meant marching to stirring music, attired in a spotless uniform, executing orders while crowds cheered and urged you on. It has meant for you travel through new places, feted and admired. It has not required bravery or courage yet, but wait—," Lieutenant Hancock's lips snapped. George noticed that his jaws were lean and hollow. "Afterward, when shot and shell are belching forth flame, when bullets are all about you, you will find that it takes nerve to stand your ground. *That* you can never have if your body is full of whisky and cigaret poison.

"You have been trotting with a pretty gay set since we have been here. I noticed it but hated to speak until it was necessary. There are good influences in the Army, as well as bad, laddie. You are a country boy accustomed to pure air and clean living. The occasional glass which you have taken, the cigarets which you have used have had their blighting influence. These habits will grow upon you if you do not stop them now. I am older than you. I know what I am telling you. Your mother's heart would break if she ever dreamed of such a thing. Take a stand now, George. Brace up and show your manhood."

The voice was tenderly commanding, but the boy who lounged on the grass only shrugged his shoulders, though he flung away the cigaret which he held between his stained fingers. It lay for a moment, smoking and leering malevolently at the brothers, like a gleaming red eye.

George watched it as if fascinated. Lieutenant Hancock looked down upon the beautiful delicate face of the boy. The fine large head was covered with soft bright hair, and the blue uniform fitted the perfect form like a glove and acted as an effective background for the rose of the youth's complexion. But just now the face was disfigured by frowns and the eyes, as they looked out across the camp ground, were sullen and angry.

George remembered regretfully the day on which the news of the destruction of the "Maine" flashed over the country. It had penetrated even to the little Michigan town in which he had lived a peaceful, happy life. He had known little of the world beyond the pine forests, little of its temptations. The church services, the young people's entertainments, the spelling schools and little parties had been a continual delight to the boy. Now, with his superior knowledge of the world, he smiled sarcastically as he looked back at a past which he felt could never again satisfy.

He remembered the morning when Daddy Caton, an old soldier, had rushed into the corner grocery shouting, "Down with the Spaniards! They have insulted the flag and murdered our men. Who'll go with me to avenge our country?"

Fired with patriotism, George had taken his place at the old man's side and promised to do and dare all. On the same day Lieutenant Hancock, child of Mr. Hancock's first wife, had come home. After much urging Mrs. Hancock had given her permission.

At first the travel, the stirring music, the excitement so new to the country boy, had delighted him. He had made friends speedily with the daring youngsters who amused him with their stories of a different world. An army ten thousand strong, they had arrived at Newport News. Like a flood of brown autumn leaves, in their khaki suits they had fluttered through the city and received an ovation wherever they went. Then they had struck camp at the Casino, a beautiful park, bordered on one side by a fashionable street, on the other by the blue James. Even now the beautiful panorama spread out before his sullen eyes gratified the boy's hunger for beauty. He noted the hundreds of little white dog tents dotting the peaceful expanse. The sun glittering upon the blue water almost blinded him. The yellow beach was kissed now and then by coquettish fringes of white waves. For a moment a smile brightened George's face but it as quickly faded away.

"I have always heard but did not believe it, that officers treated their men like dogs," at last he said bitterly. "By experience I have learned that it is true. And the man who tries to lord it over his own brother is, to say the least, queer. I am old enough to take care of myself and I'd thank you, Bob, to let me alone.

"I'm sick of the service. It makes me rage when I remember that if it hadn't been for you I wouldn't be tied up for three years of torture. Of course I begged you to influence the folks but I hadn't any idea what the life was. Love of country! Faugh! Such talk makes me sick! I wonder if it is patriotism or money that keeps you in the service. You don't drink—oh, no—or play cards, or associate with the men, but I wonder if you know how they despise you!"

Springing to his feet, the boy turned on his heel and strode off across the park crushing a bed of passion flowers beneath his feet. The delicate tendrils writhed and squirmed like human things in agony. One crushed, bleeding flower, which lay near the Lieutenant's feet, held two drops like blood in its delicate cup and its green stamens seemed to form in very truth—a cross.

"Poor little flower," murmured Hancock, reverently taking the quivering blossom in his hand. "How short was your sweet life. So, it seems must all things pure and lovely be crushed. How appropriate is the name you bear and how interesting the story which the monks have told of you. It is easy indeed to believe that after the Master's death, you sprang instantaneously into being and transfigured the homely cross with beauty." Hancock examined the blossom closely. "Here are the three stigmas—the three nails, one to transfix each hand, the other the feet of the Crucified. Here, too, are the five anthers, His wounds; and the golden rays of the corona, His crown of thorns. These digitate leaves are the hands of the knaves who scourged Him and these tendrils are the scourges themselves. The ten parts of the perianth signified something. O yes, the ten disciples, omitting Judas who betrayed and Peter who denied the Lord." Reverently he laid the flower in his wallet and sank on his knees.

"Merciful Father, on this anniversary of Thy suffering and death, help me to save my brother!"

As Robert Hancock knelt, an old man, the Lieutenant's Colonel, came hurrying along. Much embarrassed, he stood for a moment lashing the tops of his high boots with his riding whip and looking down at the vines and purple flowers all about him.

"Oh, those things!" he exclaimed, as he awkwardly set one foot on a flower. "They give me the shivers. I'd walk a half mile out of my way before I'd step on one. They actually seem human. I never saw them growing except here. Did you, Hancock?"

"No," smiled the Lieutenant, getting to his feet.

"I am intensely emotional," the Colonel continued—"but what is the mat-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

MARGY'S LILY MESSAGE

By the Author of "A Mother's Answered Prayer"

April days bring pleasant dreams. Little Margy's dream was the pleasantest she had ever known.

She seemed to be walking in a lovely garden where the grass was fresh and green. Violets showed blue between the blades, and here and there crocuses of many colors lifted timid heads.

Margy did not wish to tread upon the flowers, so she was glad when she came to a smooth white path which led to a pretty wooded hill. As she was in search of lilies, she hoped that the path might bring her to a part of the garden where these beauties grew, so she followed it.

It was pleasant to linger along the way, so Margy did not care to hurry; but soon she saw something which made her run forward with great delight. She had caught a glimpse of a lovely lily which leaned toward the path from behind a clump of budding bushes. As Margy reached up to gently touch the perfect blossom, she caught sight of another—then another—and another! She was on the edge of a wonderful lily garden which graced the summit of the little hill.

Margy looked and looked; then she began to tip-toe here and there for closer views of the glorious blossoms and snowy buds. One of the loveliest blossoms brushed against her cheek. It seemed to caress her and to ask her to claim its beauty. Margy carefully plucked the slender stalk, smiled into the golden hearts of the perfect blooms, and gracefully holding the prize before her, went on her way.

The sun poured floods of glory on the lily garden. The birds sang in the breeze-swayed poplars, and merry Easter bunnies went nibbling among the soft green grass-shoots. Four of the sleek white fellows stopped to gaze at Mary, gleams of love and wonder in their queer pink eyes.

Margy was indeed a sight worth seeing. The sunlight brightened the beauty of her wavy golden hair, her clear blue eyes, her glowing face and arms, and do you know the dumb friends knew by the gentle motions of her slippered feet, and by her tender care of the lily-branch, that she was sweet and kind.

Soon Margy saw groups of children marching along the garden path. They carried palms and lilies, and as they came they sang. Margy knew the song.

There's a message in the lily!
We'll shout it to the sky!
There's a message in the lily,
Which tells of Him on High!

Margy held her lily aloft and joined in the refrain.

* * * * * * * *

Could this be part of the song — this sound which suddenly rang in Margy's ears?

She sat up, rubbed her eyes, and looked around

"Oh, Lora, I was dreaming!" she murmured, blinking at the older sister sitting by the shabby couch.

"Hush!" cautioned Lora, in a low voice. "Nat's bad again! I've cried and cried—all the time you slept. Hear him?"

Margy now knew what sounds had broken into her happy dream—the wild ragings and ravings of poor Nat, the drunken brother on whom she and Lora depended for food and shelter.

As the cold truth sank into Margy's heart she sobbed and trembled. It was so unlike the dreamland from which she had lately come! Tears made their way down her cheeks. She slipped from the couch and crept up into Lora's slender arms. "Will he hurt us?" she whispered.

"I can't say, dear. He came home worse than ever. He won't let me go out. He thinks I want to call somebody to arrest him. I don't want to do that, but I want to get a message to Mr. and Mrs. Lee. You know Mr. Lee can quiet Nat when he's like this. I've written a little note, hoping that somebody would come in and I could slip it into their hand without Nat's seeing.—Oh! What was that!"

A loud crash from the next room brought the girls to their feet, just as Nat staggered across the hall and went stamping up the stairs.

"The flower-stand!" cried Margy. They hurried into the littered room, to find their precious ferns and flowers scattered on the floor.

Margy dashed to the Easter lily which they had nursed so tenderly. "Oh, Lora," she cried, "it isn't broken! It's whole! It's—it's almost like the lily in the dream!"

As she watched Lora skilfully repot the flower, Margy's thoughts went back to the dream-garden, the dream-lily, and the song in which she had joined so joyfully—"There's a message in the lily."

Margy's keen child-brain caught a new meaning in the words—a meaning which she applied to the present trouble.

"I know what to do!" she eagerly whispered, listening for sounds of Nat's return. "We must give our lily away!"

"Oh, Margy, how can we? It's the only comfort we have!"

"But Mrs. Lee wants lilies for the Children's Hosp'le! We'll give ours! And—listen!" She put her lips to Lora's ear and swiftly breathed the secret.

Lora's smile changed to a sigh. "But we can't! Nat's locked the doors. He won't let me go out!"

"You just bet he won't!" snarled Nat,

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

THE EASTER MESSAGE

On Easter, as on no other day of the year, there comes to the hearts of all workers for the "coming of Christ's kingdom on earth," the assurance of final triumph over the forces of evil. The Easter message reminds us that the Captain of our salvation and of our righteous cause has conquered the greatest of all enemies—Death, and forbids our harboring a doubt that, in God's own good time that Great Destroyer—the legalized liquor traffic—will be swept from the face of our nation. The Easter anthems which fill the day with melody bid us remember that the King whom we serve is not dead but living; that He moves today, as of old, among the throng of humanity who are the victims of the drink traffic; that His heart, with ours, agonizes over their sorrows, and that He hates, with a hatred we cannot fathom, the evil which is wrecking human lives and happiness. Trusting in the leadership of our omniscient, omnipotent Leader we march on to certain victory.

Our representative at Washington, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, urges continued effort in behalf of the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill. She says petitions are falling off somewhat, and suggests that members of the Senate and House committee should receive special attention from their own state, county and town. For names and addresses of these gentlemen, see the Washington Letter in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 14.

The Popular Summer Recreation—Campaign Work

While many American women are looking forward to a summer of idleness and frivolity, or at least one of selfish amusement, thousands of W. C. T. U. women the country over are not only deliberately planning, but are anticipating with enthusiasm the busiest times of their lives in campaign work during the next six months. West Virginia and Colorado white ribboners will spend their summer vacation season in an endeavor to influence the voters of their respective states to cast their ballots for constitutional prohibition amendments. The women of Oregon, Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan, without regard to the status of the mercury, propose to "agitate and educate" the cause of equal suffrage among the voters of their states in preparation for the general election next November. White ribboners of other states and communities will be quite as vigorously pushing campaigns along similar lines, and taken altogether the vacation enterprises of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the summer of 1912 give promise of an advance movement toward "a saloonless nation in 1920."

Why the "Wets" Won

A thorough and careful analysis of the cause of our failures and defeats is almost certain to help in the winning of a victory in the next encounter with the enemy. A Texas temperance worker tells of a community which voted wet at a certain election by a majority of only two, and on inquiry he discovered that there were between forty and fifty members of the Protestant churches of the town who had not cast their ballots. Through the nonperformance of their civic duty, these forty men put themselves on record as being in favor of the saloon, and necessarily shared with the saloon and liquor men the responsibility of burdening the community for another year with the liquor business. Truly these individuals are to be classified as "unscientific Christians" whom Frances Willard denominated as failing to apply their Christianity to the special sins of their own age. Often the cause of temperance and righteousness lags, and meets temporary defeat for no other reason than that men who in their hearts believe in the doctrines and the truth of Christianity, through indifference or indolence or lack of moral courage, fail to apply it to the evils of their day. God hasten the time, when "the spirit of God generated in human beings shall no longer be shut up in the prayer meetings or the church buildings, but shall be turned on in the saloons, the gambling houses, the haunts of shame."

We cannot place too high a value on the formative and educational phase of the temperance movement. It is not only the most hopeful but the most pleasant.

—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

One Class of "Army Women' Who Do Not Favor the Canteen

Much has been said by writers favorable to the restoration of the canteen in regard to the attitude of the "army women." The testimony of the wives of army officers who, in the spirit of helpfulness, have made themselves familiar with actual conditions among the enlisted men, has been given in the official paper and has all pointed to the undesirability of the Government sale of liquor. One other class of "army women" who would, without doubt, declare themselves in bitter opposition to the beer canteen has not been heard from through the press. Major James A. Douglass of New York, writing in *The Vindicator*, calls attention to their view of the question, and cites two typical women who in his judgment came much nearer to disclosing the real situation than have some of the speakers and writers upon the subject. He describes one as "a poor, blind woman whose son, a total abstainer, and a fine, clean, studious lad, enlisted in the United States army and became a sergeant in Company D of the 12th U. S. Infantry, and at Fort Niobrara was shot and killed by a private crazed from drinking canteen liquor." That woman, says the Major, hated the canteen. Another was a young woman who lived in one of the little houses for the families of non-commissioned officers at Fort Hamilton, but whose home had been stripped of almost everything that would bring a price at the pawn-shop, and who was herself making a living by taking in washing, because her husband, a splendid young fellow in the prime of life, after drinking up his pay in the canteen month after month, had finally killed himself in a saloon in New York City. Her opinion, says this army officer, was expressed in these words: "Oh, sir, the canteen is an awful thing."

Such testimony touches the heart of the matter, and should find a response in the hearts and consciences of those who are inclined to favor the return of the beer canteen.

SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN MICHIGAN

By a vote of 23 to 5 the Michigan Senate, on March 26, passed a resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment giving to women equal suffrage. Two days later, March 28, the measure passed the House by a vote of 75 to 19. The liquorites, by systematic lobbying, did their best to block the adoption of the resolution and several "liquor Senators," it is reported, who voted for the measure in their own body, thinking it would fail in the House, are dejected. To Governor Osborn, to whose untiring advocacy it is believed the credit for the victory is, in large part, due, the women are expressing hearty words of appreciation. The amendment will be placed before the voters at the general election in November.

GOVERNOR BREWER'S CHURCH MEMBERSHIP HONORED BY LEGISLATURE

It is not often that a legislative body officially recognizes the value of the church relations of a state official, and it is interesting to know of the action taken by the Mississippi Legislature in passing the following resolution:

"Whereas, We have read with great pleasure the following remark of the devoted mother of our esteemed governor, the Hon. Earl Brewer, who when asked if the day that her son was inaugurated governor of the state of Mississippi was not the happiest day of her life, replied, 'I was just as happy when my boy joined the church'; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the above expression be inscribed on our journal as an example to the mothers of our state, and to show our appreciation of this splendid sentiment."

It will be remembered that when a candidate for the gubernatorial office, Mr. Brewer declared, "I have always stated, both on the stump and over my own signature, that I am now, have been all my life, and expect to die a red-hot, uncompromising prohibitionist, in favor of statutory prohibition, state-wide-prohibition, and every species and form of state prohibition and national prohibition. If the W. C. T. U. can make it any stronger than that, write it out and pass it up to me and I will sign it."

PERSONAL MENTION

On Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of March, Miss Frances Hazelton Ensign, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., was married to Mr. William Emmett Fuller, of Madison, Ohio, her own place of residence. THE UNION SIGNAL extends to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller hearty congratulations and best wishes for their happiness.

Announcement is received of the marriage of Miss Marjorie Alison Clay, niece of Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., to Captain Richard Morgan Thomas of the Eleventh United States Cavalry. Captain and Mrs. Thomas will be at home after the fourteenth of May at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

As the president of the Chili W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms, is soon coming to the United States for a visit of a few months, Miss Elma Grace Gowen, white ribbon missionary, who recently sailed for South America, will not go first to Chili, but will begin her work in Peru, where there is no W. C. T. U. organization. Miss Gowen is accompanied by Miss Munson, daughter of the president of one of the local unions of Atlantic City. Miss Munson—an enthusiastic white ribboner and deeply interested in Y. P. B. and L. T. L. work—goes out to Callao, Peru, to become the wife of Mr. Merritt M. Thompson, who is in charge of all the Methodist schools of the country.

TENNESSEE'S LAW UPHELD

The supreme court of Tennessee has just rendered a decision declaring the law prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors within the state, enacted in 1909, constitutional. The case in question was based on the contention of Motlow, a wealthy whisky distiller, that he had the right to make whisky in Tennessee and ship it into other states. Under the affirmation of the verdict of the lower court, Motlow is sentenced to pay a fine and serve six months in the Moore county workhouse.

WHY A JUDGE HATES THE SALOON —CALIFORNIA JURIST STATES HIS OBJECTIONS TO LIQUOR BUSINESS

"I have been called a crank on the liquor question," says Judge McDaniel of Yuba county, California, in a public address recently. "By virtue of my office I am in a position to see the deplorable conditions that exist as a result of the saloon. I have compared conditions in Marysville with those in the dry county of Sutter. The result is startling. In Yuba City (dry territory) for a certain period there were fifty-four arrests as against 1,200 in Marysville for the same time. Ninety per cent of these arrests can be traced directly to the saloons. Do you wonder that I hate them? Do you wonder that we all hate them? Did you ever know any good to come from them. I hate them for the hearts of wives and children they have broken. I hate them for the genius they have destroyed. Eight men have come before me recently and been sentenced to prison. Seven of them were there because of drink—the products of saloons. The decent saloon—where no boy under age is admitted, where no gambling takes place, where no man with the sign of intoxication is sold a drink—is the saloon with a big iron bar across its door."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. SARAH J. DODDS, Pittsburg, Pa., for twenty-five years a loyal and active member of the W. C. T. U., and for ten years recording secretary of the local union.

MRS. RACHEL WEBSTER BURNHAM, Deerfield, Mich., parliamentarian for the local W. C. T. U., and prominently associated with various other philanthropic organizations of Deerfield.

MRS. TREE, Richford Vt., one of the most valued members of the local union.

THOMAS WILLARD, Pittsburg, Pa., an honored member of the Esplen W. C. T. U., and an earnest and faithful worker for the cause.

MRS. J. H. PIERCE, Clovis, N. M., mother of Mrs. Bessie Tripp, corresponding secretary of the New Mexico W. C. T. U. Mrs. Pierce had long been a devoted white ribboner and lived for many years at Las Vegas, N. M.

MRS. CALISTA SASSEN, often called "Grandma Sassen," a faithful subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, a long-time member of the W. C. T. U., and for the last six years identified with the Mary Allen West union of Chicago, Ill. Her deeds of kindness and good cheer were an inspiration to many.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THOUGHTS FOR EASTERTIDE

O dearest bloom the seasons know,
Flowers of the Resurrection blow,
Our hope and faith restore;
And through the bitterness of death
And loss and sorrow, breathe a breath
Of life forevermore!

The thought of Love Immortal blends
With fond remembrances of friends;
In you, O sacred flowers,
By human love made doubly sweet,
The heavenly and the earthly meet,
The heart of Christ and ours!

—*John Greenleaf Whittier*

The immortal soul must give itself to something that is immortal. And the only immortal things are these: "Now abideth faith, hope, love, but the greatest of these is love."—*Henry Drummond*

One of the most convincing arguments for immortality is the undying appetite of the soul for knowledge, love, progress. As we approach the turn of life it never occurs to us that it is time to fold our arms, close our eyes, and bid farewell to nature, poetry, art, friendship, business. . . . We build houses, begin books, undertake operations, just as if we were to live forever, which shows, I think, that the sense of immortality destroys all sense of death as we grow old.—*J. F. Clarke*

The living we shall lose, but the dead we have found, never to lose again. Theirs is the peace unshaken, and the world that standeth fast. In communion with the blessed dead, we are lifted above the cares and confusions of this world into the realization of our citizenship in the eternal city. They redeem life from its littleness by shedding upon it the solemn glories of eternity. In their presence all passion dies; in their silent fellowship our hearts burn with holy yearnings; in that brief hour of unspeakable communion the world passes, and we feel what it is to stand within the halls of our heavenly home.—*John E. McFadyen*

"Joseph of Arimathea little thought
When he the tomb within his garden wrought,
The very spot that seemed for sorrow meet
Would sometime prove most joyful and most sweet!
So may the darkest place in all my lot
Prove but my spirit's resurrection spot;
And what I laid away with tears and sighs
Divine and glorious with the grave-clothes rise." —*Selected*

With the widening of the stream, there has come a shallowing of it, too; and if there is one call more imperative than another for every Christian ear to hear, it is the call back to prayer; not less work, but more communion; not less activity in Christian effort, but more secret fellowship with God.—*G. H. Knight*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

It is the hope of your superintendent that the rank and file have read the desires and admonitions and plans of the several department "heads" as set forth in THE UNION SIGNAL from time to time. Trying to believe this, it is a foregone conclusion that in order to meet the requirements there must be a practical knowledge of parliamentary law. Nothing can be made obligatory without it. The best matured plans, conceived in the most fertile brain and susceptible of the farthest reaching results will all come to naught unless said plans are *adopted and then pushed.* To show yourselves "approved workmen" means *study.* We are exhorted to "get wisdom and with all our getting to get understanding." The department helps will make it easy for white ribboners (and other folk) to get parliamentary understanding.

In several of the states the department is receiving such practical attention as will bring better results than ever before. The prize plans seem to give general satisfaction. Not only the state superintendents but many of the state presidents endorse said plans with most encouraging words. It is a matter of sore regret that three of the state superintendents have not yet been heard from, notwithstanding strenuous effort on the part of your superintendent to break the silence. Once for all—if any state superintendent, or in states in which the department is not duplicated, the general officers have not received the prize plans, kindly say so immediately.

The insistent and persistent demand for Drill No. Two has been met. It came off the press several weeks ago, but illness has prevented notification and only the orders that were waiting have so far been filled. Because of the stick-to-itiveness of some of the Branch secretaries, Drill No. Two was prepared more especially for the Y. P. B., but it is equally well adapted to the needs of the W. C. T. U. It is labeled No. Two to distinguish it from No. One and not because of any "logical sequence." All orders, whether by the dozen, or the hundred, will hereafter be promptly filled.

Let us try to realize that already half of the present fiscal year is in the past. Very soon the clans will be gathering in Portland, Oregon.

Without parliamentary law even the delegations cannot be elected and once in their seats the several delegations *cannot* do their share of the work without the knowledge of parliamentary law.

Every institute and convention program should include this important topic. If for any reason it has been omitted, make it a "special order" and in all the regular meetings from the local union up "let this thing be done decently and in order." Drill No. Two furnishes a most profitable exercise either for regular meetings or conventions. Even with the Parliamentary Studies many of the leaders declare that they are not equal to formulating a "drill." Numbers One and Two Drills obviate such necessity.

Portland, Mich.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

Your superintendent is busy just now in making up the "statistics of the school savings in the United States" and with the figures comes so much good news of W. C. T. U. interest that she stops a moment to send it.

From Oakland, Cal., in a report which runs to January, 1912: "Our gain in the school savings for 1911 is $18,908.41 and we have accounts with 910 more scholars."

The business high school in Washington, D. C., adopted the school savings system in October, 1911, and 430 pupils have deposited $4,017.40 to their bank credit.

Edith S. Scovill of Duluth, Minn., is distributing literature there and says: "The First National Bank finally agreed to aid with the thrift-teaching, and is sending an official to each school once a week and collecting the scholars' savings." She adds, "Eighteen or twenty public schools are called upon each week by the bank collector, and six or eight of the Catholic schools are depositing."

Comptroller of Currency Co-operates

Because the Government is anxious to have the full account of the school savings in the United States and I could not possibly bear the whole trouble and expense of it, the Comptroller of the Currency has helped me by mailing from Washington our blanks, and on their return, after using the figures he needs for his report to Congress, he mails the filled blanks to me for the completion of my records. I have just in hand an installment of them. At the bottom of the blanks I have a space for remarks a few of which of particular interest I give herewith:

A teacher from Newhall school, Waltham, Mass., says: "I would like to say that forty of the depositiors have taken out bank books in the regular savings banks who had never before had one and many have added to their bank accounts, the amount deposited being $327.08 out of $726 mentioned above as withdrawn. This leaves $399.67 which has been withdrawn for necessary articles of clothing and for vacations. One child in need of glasses could not have had them but for the four dollars she had saved. Their parents say it is the best thing that has ever been done for them.—Ellen Hastings."

In a report from a school in Holton, Kan., where the scholars have saved $270, comes this remark: "As a means of teaching thrift and good habits among the children I consider this one of the best.—H. H. Van Fleet, Supt. City Schools."

"It is work that tells for humanity, Christianity and for temperance," says a Pennsylvania teacher.

Mrs. E. S. Dearlove, superintendent of School Savings and Thrift in New Zealand, reports that one of their unions has established school savings in a country school, and another is endeavoring to start it in six or eight schools.

Our state superintendents in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York write of their active efforts to extend this good work and I am hoping to hear directly from every state superintendent. Let me assure each of my hearty co-operation. Our united endeavors in all these blessed lines of work will land us on the shores of prohibition by and by.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HERE AND THERE

As has been its annual custom since he promotion of Miss Willard, Frances Villard Memorial Day was this year bserved by the W. C. T. U. of Leroy, Kan. The exercises included a debate n woman suffrage by high school stu- ents. A suffrage essay contest, in vhich the W. C. T. U. offered prizes, is n progress in the schools at Leroy. Mrs. Alice M. David, a long-time white rib- on worker, has each year on Frances Villard Memorial Day contributed either picture or a book to the high school.

Delegates from nearly all of the unions ncluded in the Susquehanna county Pa.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Sara Sheen, resident, attended a successful insti- ute it recently held. The Loyal Tem- erance Legion gave the excellent exer- ise prepared by the National superin- endent of Temperance and Missions, Miss Ella Gilbert Ives.

Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, National rganizer, delivered several addresses on March 12 at Canandaigua, New York, nder the auspices of the local union. She also spoke before the pupils of the Union Academy and the parochial chools, and at a public meeting in the vening, besides addressing a conference f W. C. T. U. workers in the afternoon. The immediate result of her effort was he addition of several active and hon- rary members to the union. On March 9, Hon. M. J. Fanning, "The Noted rish Orator," spoke in Bemis Hall.

The W. C. T. U. of Enid, Okla., with membership of seventy-five, is a per- ect bee-hive of industry. Under the eadership of Mrs. Ridley, its faithful president, it has this year undertaken welve departments of work. Discussion f questions of current interest and fine programs make attractive its semi- nonthly meetings. On February 22, an mpressive Frances E. Willard Memorial neeting was held, and on March 14, a preliminary drill. The Quarterly Tem- perance Sunday is, as a rule, observed by public meeting.

Song-lovers will be interested to know hat "Jac" Lowell, who has been for ome time on the list of THE UNION SIG- NAL's contributors, has written a group f songs "for Children's Day use." Under the attractive name of "Queen June" they are being issued by the Lorenz Publishing Company of Dayton, Ohio, which offers a sample copy for a dime.

The Kansas W. C. T. U. was favored in having such an able lawyer as Hon. John Marshall, attorney for the Public Utilities Commission, to represent it in Washington, D. C., on the Kenyon-Shep- pard Bill hearings. For years, as assist- ant attorney general and attorney for the State Temperance Union, Mr. Mar- shall has opposed the shipment of in- toxicating liquors into prohibition states.

The members of the W. C. T. U. of Fresno, Cal., have received from Senator John D. Works favorable response to a letter from them requesting his support of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

SINGERS. ATTENTION!!

For 10 cents in silver or stamps, we will send you four beautiful songs that will stir your hearts and the hearts of those who hear you. Will also make you a proposition that ought to interest you. Order today. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

WHITE RIBBONER ELECTED DELEGATE TO METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

Mrs. Alice Shamleffer

Mrs. Alice Shamleffer of Douglass, Kan., has been elected by the Southern Kansas Conference of the M. E. Church, the largest conference in Methodism, as delegate to the General Conference which meets in Minneapolis in May. This is a tribute to the value of woman's work in the church and a recognition of her equal standing with man. It is also an indication of the growing sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in Kansas. Mrs. Shamleffer is state superintendent of Medical Temperance and an efficient and faithful white ribboner. The honor thus conferred upon her is appreciated by the Kansas W. C. T. U.

MEDAL CONTEST NOTES

The Palmer Park W. C. T. U. of Chicago, Ill., held a silver medal contest recently which aroused new interest in temperance work and added $55 to the treasury. Miss L. Rose Blood, a contest worker of much experience, introduced the work and coached the contestants, and the enthusiastic support of the members helped to make the contest most successful.

Medal Contest work is very popular in Weir, Kansas, where there was held recently the first gold medal contest. A large audience listened to the well executed program of oratorical and musical selections, arranged by Mrs. John Veatch, local superintendent of the department. The medal was awarded Mrs. John Stewart, with second honors to Mrs. William Fulton. All the contestants were presented with a bunch of carnations.

A diamond medal contest, held in the M. E. church of Salem, Ill., was attended by a large audience. There were many visitors from nearby towns. A quartet of high school pupils, trained for the occasion by Prof. Thatcher, superintendent of the public schools, furnished two of the musical numbers of the program. Morris Davis of Kinmundy was the winner of the medal, and is to enter the grand diamond contest at Carbondale.

Lewis county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has had a series of young peoples' contests with increasing success. It has just held its first matrons' contest, which aroused much interest and requests for its repetition have been made. Three Willard medals have been awarded, one being won by Mrs. Sill of Malone, the superintendent of Medal Contests for the county which won the prize last year for the largest number of contests and of members gained. Two other counties have asked if men might enter as contestants, as a number have expressed a wish to participate. Reports from several places say that the contests have been of great help in campaign work.

NEZ PERCE (N. IDAHO) COUNTY DRY

Special Correspondence

The white ribboners of Nez Perce county, Northern Idaho, are highly pleased at the result of the recent hotly contested prohibition campaign which left the county dry by a vote of 2,407 to 2,127. The election was held at the instance of the wets, who have never ceased to mourn over the verdict of two years ago which ruled out liquor selling. A Spokane (Washington) newspaper asserts that it is the opinion of the wets that they were beaten by the women and farmer votes and by the Indian vote on the reservations. Every eligible Indian cast a ballot, and it is believed that all voted for prohibition. The county seat, Lewiston, rolled up a majority of 661 in favor of a wet county and manifested a turbulent condition when the result of the rural vote became known. According to recent figures every precinct but three, outside of Lewiston showed a heavy leaning toward prohibition.

The W. C. T. U. workers of Bonner county are determined to make a strong effort to keep that section dry.

SHE QUIT COFFEE.

And Much Good Came From It.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not quit drinking it, even if it took my life, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around at all. Had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally, one day, it came over me and I asked myself what is the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee, and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I like better than I liked the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal besides.

"My sister-in-law, who visited me this summer, had been an invalid for some time, much as I was. I got her to quit coffee and drink Postum. She gained five pounds in three weeks, and I never saw such a change in anyone's health."

"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SOLDIERS' ENEMY---THE BEER CANTEEN

Anna Russell Maus, wife of Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the U. S. Army, whose name is already familiar to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL as a contributor of strong testimony in favor of no-canteen for the soldiers, in a recent article in *The Continent* continues to furnish ammunition in the battle. She says, in part:

Our army has changed entirely since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Our old soldiers were discharged and their places filled by the inexperienced American boys. They are not agitating the return of beer to the canteen. The great majority of them are either indifferent or opposed to being subjected to its temptations.

I am quite sure that many would be much surprised to hear how the better class of the men feel. We are a commercial people and our enlisted men have ambitions as well as civilian boys. They protest against being classed as drunkards.

Soldiers say they cannot afford to be clubmen. I have asked many captains how many drunkards they had in their companies of fifty men. They usually answer, from three to five, with a few more who go on occasional sprees. This leaves forty men without the habit formed, and it is for the sake of these forty men that I would beg that intoxicants be kept out of army posts.

Are the people of the United States willing to place their honor and safety in the hands of a drunken army? Other nations of the world have awakened to this situation since the inglorious defeat of Russia by Japan. General Kuropatkin attributes it all to the dissipated officers and men of the Russian army. England has awakened, and Lords Roberts and Kitchener have both issued bulletins urging upon their army the necessity of sobriety for the defense of their country's honor. Emperor William of Germany never misses an opportunity to implore German soldiers to give up the beer habit, and are we, with a pitiful handful of an army, going to force conditions upon them that will render them worse than useless in times of war and peril?

We hear on all sides that diseases are the result of outside drinking places. This I very much doubt, as our soldiers' pay is small and, may I say, unfortunately it is often the sober man who spends his money in other ways. The houses of vice are not more numerous today than in years past. Eighteen years ago at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, the post was completely surrounded on two sides with these places, and the canteen did not diminish their number.

With a mother's heart full of love and sympathy for the inexperienced boys of our land, for the sake of a nation yet unborn, I would plead with our lawmakers and ask the people of our land to demand for our soldiers the same protection they would give to their own sons.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

CANCER AND BEER DRINKING

Not a few local unions number distinguished men among their honorary members. Such an one is the W. C. T. U. of Eureka Springs, Ark., which is proud of the appearance on its list of the name of Dr. Thomas Allen, an authority upon the subject of dietetics. In later years he has been contributing daily diet and health hints to a syndicate of prominent American newspapers. Among these helps is one dealing with the relation of beer consumption to the development of that dread disease—cancer. Dr. Allen says:

"It has been shown that wherever beer consumption is high, the cancer rate is high. The highest cancer mortality in the world is found in Munich and Copenhagen, where the consumption of beer is extraordinarily high—which is not saying that beer is the cause of cancer, but only that it is an efficient factor in the disorganization of nutrition, the condition precedent to cancer."

ONLY A BOW O' WHITE

"Really, Jeanie, how silly you are, always and everywhere to wear that little bow o' white. Isn't it a bit ostentatious as if you wish to show off your zeal for temperance, and appear better than other people? We all know that you don't wear it to tell people that you are a reclaimed drunkard."

"Hold there, Maggie, dear; it is true that I have never fallen under temptation's power; but what if a poor erring sister, one in whom the awful hereditary drink crave has been aroused by some old-fashioned doctor's prescription, in an hour of weakness, seeing my bow o' white, and sure of a sister's sympathy, comes confiding to me her sore temptation, may not this tiny bow prove the first link leading her up to the true source from which all real help comes in the Great Father-heart above?

"At my friend's dinner table, may not my quiet refusal to take wine, and the sight of my bow o' white, with its twin emblem of temperance and purity, help some tempted youth to fight against insidious wiles, and to lead a nobler life than in the past? Aye, and I have known of a young man quietly showing his hidden pin with its bow o' white to show comradeship."

"That may be all true, Jeanie, but it really is perfectly absurd to wear it when travelling."

"Why, Maggie, dear, far from that; when travelling by car or rail the little white bow has often made a delightful introduction between kindred hearts, and many a weary hour has been beguiled by sweet, helpful talk on temperance work, leading up to 'the things of the Kingdom.' Or, some one has been interested in this great crusade for purity and temperance, whose influence may be a thousandfold greater than the modest little wearer of the bow o' white."

"Won't you cast aside your scruples, Maggie, dear, and join in 'the wearin' o' the bow o' white?'"—*Scottish Women's Temperance News*

ALCOHOL HAS NO PLACE IN THE WORLD OF WORKERS

"The day is not far distant when the man who takes an occasional drink will have to look for some other vocation"

In no department of the world's business activities has there been a more emphatic declaration against the evils of drinking than among the railroads. That prohibition among a certain class of men, at least, can be enforced is proved beyond question by the great railroad companies which will not tolerate drinking among their employes. "Efficiency, in some form or other, has come to stay. Anything that interferes with it must go. In that list, I place alcohol as the king of all the foes to efficiency," says Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in an article in the *Railroad Association Magazine*.

In explaining his reasons for this belief, he says, "It is the duty of every man whose stock in trade is the labor he has to sell, to bring himself up to the highest standard of efficiency. It is the duty of any labor organization worthy of the name, to do all in its power to improve the efficiency of each individual member. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, throughout the forty-eight years of its existence, has stood for efficiency; the first cardinal principle adopted at its birth was sobriety. Years before it was even demanded by the managing officers of the railroads, the Brotherhood had enacted rigid laws against the use of intoxicating liquors, either on or off duty, and no distinction was made between the two. This law is not a dead letter, but is enforced, and the member found guilty is expelled and his name and crime published to the world."

He graphically pictures the necessity for this rule against drink in these words: "Today, with its heavy trains, congested traffic and ever present clamor of the public for faster time, the engineer who sits in the cab of the locomotive must be keen, cool and wide-awake, every faculty on the alert, with nerves of steel strung to the highest possible tension. When you stop to consider the narrow margin that intervenes between safety and disaster, you can understand how important it is that every sense must respond on the instant. That infinitesimal fraction of a second's delay in flashing the wireless message from the eye to the brain, then to the hand to act, may spell the difference between safety and disaster. That alcohol does deaden the senses, does numb the brain action and make it slower is acknowledged by all who have given it any study. It has no place in the world of workers. If there is any one thing labor organizations should fight first, last and all the time, it is the question of drink."

New Temperance Song Book

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If not, send for sample copy at once. You'll like it. Sample, prepaid, 35c.

TEMPERANCE MUSIC CO., Rocky Mount, Va.

HERE AND THERE

The white ribboners of Octoraro, Pa., njoyed the pleasure of hearing the state resident, Mrs. Ella M. George, deliver hree very acceptable addresses, March 6-17.

The L. T. L. superintendent of Auurn Corners, Pa., is planning to hold a ox social and character party by means f which to raise funds to supply its nembers with *The Young Crusader* and emperance literature.

The Milton (Del.) W. C. T. U. held a NION SIGNAL DAY social, March 19, at he home of the state president, Mrs. Emma Davidson, in honor of the editorn-chief of the official paper, Mrs. Lillian I. N. Stevens, and of Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition," the anniversary f both of these noted leaders occurring n March. The house was decorated with ine boughs as reminders of the "Pine Tree" state, the home of Mrs. Stevens. A most interesting and instructive proram, in which *The Crusader Monthly* as also represented, was rendered. The T. P. B. of Milton has been holding rayer and song services this winter vith the shut-ins of the town.

On March 22 the state intercollegiate ratorical contest of the Prohibition League was held in Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill. Mrs. A. E. Carman, World's and National W. C. T. U. epartment superintendent, was among he judges. On April 2, in connection vith the DuPage county institute six oung men of Wheaton and Northwestrn Colleges will compete for a silver nedal.

The W. C. T. U. of Hartford City, Ind., February 16 celebrated Frances E. Willard Memorial day by a baby medal conest under the direction of Mrs. Fearon, uperintendent of White Ribbon Recruit work, and Mrs. Ritter, Medal Contest superintendent. Little Miss Gertrude Samble carried off the honors. Each child received a contest pin. The union offered prizes in money for the three best eports given of a lecture on "Frances Willard and Lincoln," given in the evenng by Mrs. Stanley. Miss Ruby Ritter von the first prize.

The W. C. T. U. of Portland, Me., March 17 conducted a union Sunday school temperance meeting at Congress Square Church. Greetings were extended by Mrs. George S. Hunt, president of the union, and by eleven representative men of the city. The National W. C. T. President delivered a brief address and Miss Anna A. Gordon told of the work in the various countries, illustrating her remarks by the introduction of children dressed in costumes of foreign countries. Master Leo Lyons, who proved so great a favorite as a songster in the Maine campaign, contributed his share to the interest of the program. Col. Frank B. Cummings led the audience in a "Salutation to the Flag." Members of the order of Universalist Brotherhood of Congress Square Bible School furnished their services as ushers.

The Seventeenth district of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. is hoping to inaugurate a campaign to force every man who is up for renomination as mayor of the city of Minneapolis to put himself on record as to the enforcement of the law against the social evil. Segregation has been done away, the houses of ill-fame now being scattered throughout the residence district. The co-operation of women's societies, also men's civic and church clubs will be sought. A committee to outline a plan of procedure has been appointed, with Dr. Mary Whetstone, state superintendent of Medical Temperance, Miss Mary E. Barbour, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, and Mrs. Anna C. McCurdy, a long-time state worker, as members.

March 19-20, Missouri held, at Farmington, the largest mid-year executive in all her history. A remarkable feature was that two-thirds of the board were new women. One of the plans adopted provides for a new Missouri red letter day—to be observed each year, on June 20. It is State-wide Prohibition Flag Day. The state W. C. T. U. will send out triple programs for rally, afternoon assembly or night service, so "fish, flesh or fowl," all can have their choice. It is to be observed with songs and flags and cheer, and with children's parades. Another new feature is to be a Civic Normal, and if the other states want to know what that is, let them send to Mrs. Kate F. Newton, Carthage, Missouri, for the plans.

The Petworth W.C.T.U. of Washington, D. C., has authorized its superintendent of Temperance Literature, Mrs. Gammons, to purchase two copies of Mr. Ferrar Fenton's book, "The Bible and Wine," and to keep them in circulation, if possible. The union has decided to devote ten minutes of each monthly meeting to the study of the L. T. L. Manuals, under the direction of the L. T. L. superintendent, Mrs. Breitenbach. A membership contest, just closed, resulted in an increase of thirty-three members.

Who can do better than this? Mrs. Alice Abbott, one of Missouri's hardest "pushers," in spite of blizzardy January and stormy February, organized many county districts in conformity with the state's new plans. During the biggest blizzard of all, she was at Newberg. At night, after driving through the merciless rain and hail until her wet garments were frozen, she found the church at which she was expected to speak, without light or fuel. The latter was locked up, so no fire was possible. Yet thirty women and twelve men came and Mrs. Abbott then and there organized a promising union. Afterwards she drove back in the storm, and slept that night in a cold room. The plucky speaker made a joke of her discomforts and lives to tell the tale.

Birmingham (Ala.) W. C. T. U. workers are trying to "hold the fort" in that city against "avarice, appetite and apathy." They are in the midst of a local option campaign, for the success of which they are praying and preaching. Mrs. Van Auken is leader of the forty-one members. The union is in a healthy financial condition and is pushing Press and Legislation work. It observed Frances E. Willard Memorial day and recently held a meeting, the program for which was under the direction of the honorary members, L. L. Houghton, chairman. Rev. Reid, Mr. Thurgood, Mrs. Maude Segur, Miss Mildred McKinney and T. C. Williams also took part in the exercises.

WHEN PRIDE IS JUSTIFIED

Far too many mortals are vain and self-satisfied because of some temporary mercenary advantage, and in their eagerness to display that advantage at every opportunity often destroy their greatest blessing, the physical counterpart of sunshine, which is *their own health.* Neglected colds, irregular meals, overloaded stomachs and night revelry result in shattered nerves, depressed vigor and fatigue, all of which invite decline and disease.

Each person stands sentinel at the portals of his own health and he who guards, protects, strengthens and builds up a rugged constitution is justified in pride and finds therein his own recompense—the capacity to enjoy the fullness of life.

The strain of modern commercial and social living taxes strength and energy and in maintaining the highest self-efficiency we should not only cultivate deep breathing, out of door exercise, regularity and temperance in all things, but study the greatest of all physical power-creators which is *body nourishment.* In this, alcoholic preparations should be carefully shunned and such pre-digested nourishment as Scott's Emulsion which enriches the blood and creates vitality by building, healing and strengthening, should be selected.

Scott's Emulsion is scientifically prepared and is good for teething babies, nursing mothers, growing children, the aged and infirm. It contains no wine or stimulant, but is wholesome and pure and has helped millions to regain health and sustain it. Worthless substitutes are sometimes offered, but Scott's Emulsion is the genuine pure food-medicine.

MISS WILLARD'S WORDS CONCERNING OFFICIAL ORGAN

"The way to care for persons or papers is to work for them. It is the devout wish of my heart that each local union had an active canvasser; not one waiting for subscribers to come to her, but one who went from house to house for them. What a paper we could make of it then! What 'latest improvements.' What wider outlooks, what witty inventions, what fresher news, more cosmopolitan corps of contributors, its columns would exhibit!"

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PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

Special Correspondence

The state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, is on the alert for any and every kind of work. She recently delivered evening addresses on temperance and gave talks to Sunday schools in New Galilee, and Darlington; acted as one of the judges at a matron's medal contest and conducted Sunday meetings for women in Beaver, and made a special trip to Philadelphia to address a meeting in behalf of woman suffrage in the council chamber.

Mrs. S. A. Sheen, president of the Susquehanna county W. C. T. U., spoke at a union meeting arranged by the Kingsley W. C. T. U. and the M. E. church. At the conclusion of each business meeting, the Kingsley union presents a literary and musical program.

The department of Scientific Temperance Instruction of the Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. will participate in the Home and School Carnival at the Academy of Music in May. This department, assisted by the field workers, Mrs. Sarah Swartz Hildebrand, Mrs. Clara Stilwell and Miss Grace Hendricks, is doing a marvelous work.

West Philadelphia W. C. T. U. held a most successful and delightful meeting in the interests of Co-operation with Missionary Societies. A delightful addition to the program as arranged was a brief talk by Bishop Rudolph of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in which he related interesting incidents of his work among the freedmen in South Carolina.

Mrs. A. B. Parsels has been doing her usual excellent work—in Clarion, Perry, Clinton, Juniata and Chester counties gaining members by the wholesale and creating strong temperance sentiment. While she was at home attending the annual Methodist Conference, the Philadelphia white ribboners caught her and through her work the Memorial W. C. T. U. is the richer by an increased membership.

The Mount Pleasant W. C. T. U. has a varied assortment of activities, all of which it conducts successfully. The special interest for December was a Christmas dinner, with a lighted tree and presents, for thirty poor children. In January a mothers' meeting, with Mrs. Azalia Scott Detwiler as speaker, attracted a large crowd and resulted in a generous offering. On February 15, occurred the annual supper for the benefit of the Flower Mission fund, the receipts from which were over $90. This union has also placed in the high school hall an $8 anti-cigaret chart, and for the purpose of keeping its treasury full makes pennants and banners for the high schools and colleges. It held an interesting Willard Memorial meeting, using the program published in THE UNION SIGNAL.

MARGY'S LILY MESSAGE

(Continued from Page Seven)

and there he stood, towering above his frightened sisters. "I ain't goin' to have Lora go out and get an officer! No sir! She's got to stay in, or I'll pound her!"

Lora shivered.

"But you'll let *me* go out, won't you, Nat?" pleaded Margy, bravely grasping his sleeve.

"What for?"

"Just to take a lily-message. We want to send this lily to the Children's Hos'pie. You'll let me go, won't you?"

"No!"

"Please, Nat! It's to take the lily!"

Nat's blurred eyes stared down at Margy's white face—as white as the blossom beside it.

"Yes — go!" he blurted. "*You* can't bring no officer. Take your ole lily! Glad to have it out er my way!"

"Thank you, Nat!" Margy tried to kiss the drink-wild brother, but he knocked her aside.

Sobbing pitifully, she got her cap and shawl.

"Wait!" growled Nat. "Let's see that you ain't takin' no notes to the p'lice. He roughly searched her clothes.

"Is the lily ready?" Margy asked.

"Yes," said Lora, for following the tot's suggestion, she had neatly folded her message to Mr. Lee and slipped it into the deep center of the lily's bloom.

"I'll hurry back," smiled Margy; and holding the lily beneath her shawl, she started out.

* * * * * * * *

Hours later, when the wise methods of Mr. and Mrs. Lee had calmed Nat, and given the sisters a glimpse of a brighter future, Margy told the story of her dream.

"And where had you rather be, dear?" asked Mrs. Lee. "Here, or in that wonderful dreamland."

Margy smiled.

"I think I'd rather be here," she answered—"where I can help! Didn't I have fun, though, going to the Hosp'le. Why that little lame boy just had a light in his face like—like—"

Margy paused.

"Like that which shone in the face of the Christ-child," finished Mrs. Lee reverently, kissing Margy.

A FRIEND TO OUR PAPERS

THE UNION SIGNAL never fails to appreciate the faithful labors of each and every person who has contributed to its success in any way. Its heartiest thanks are due Mrs. E. J. Cordry, who for many years—in local, county and district unions—has secured subscriptions for both THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. The influence of a good mother upon the life of a child finds exemplification in the fact that Mr. Tom Cordry, son of our UNION SIGNAL friend, is editor of the *Parsons* (Kan.) *Sun*, a paper which aims to stand always on the right side of every moral question. His views on temperance are clearly defined in the following extract from one of his editorials:

"No man, no matter to what political party he belongs, who advocates saloon rule in Kansas, can ever be governor of this state, and for such a man to be nominated as the candidate of any party, releases every good citizen from any and all allegiance to his party, no matter to which he may belong. Prohibition, law enforcement, good citizenship, the home and the school, all of which are embraced in this question, are the paramount issues always and ever before the people of Kansas, regardless of party affiliations."

W. C. T. U. SUPPLIES

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Maine Takes Care of Its Children instead of taking care of the Saloons.

Maine has Fewer Child Laborers than any other state.

No. 2

BE STRONG IN MIND AND BODY

"A pennyworth of bread eaten with water gives more strength than a quart of beer."—*Benjamin Franklin*

No. 3

"CUT IT OUT"

"The Brave Boy stands his ground and has a 'scrap' rather than let any boy or man induce him to smoke a cigaret.

"The boy who thinks it is smart to smoke cigarets is The Real Coward."—*Judge Ben Lindsey*

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

APRIL TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

The April number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is one of peculiar importance. It opens with an article on "The Need of Specialists in the Teaching of Hygiene and Physiology, with special reference to the Nature and Effects of Narcotics," by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis. Mrs. Davis from her wide experience shows that the weakness in this teaching today arises from the lack of thorough preparation on the part of the teacher and illustrates as examples the schools of New York City, giving definite lessons and examinations to prove her points.

The article by Mrs. Davis is followed by an article by Mrs. H. O. Hildebrand on "Scientific Temperance Instruction, the Foundation for Total Abstinence." Mrs. Hildebrand is one of the specialists teaching in the Philadelphia schools and she shows how the work is carried on in the schools where the teaching has been tried and tested. She also gives a suggestive plan for such work.

Dr. Crothers' article on "The Delusion of the Tonic and Stimulant Effects of Alcohol" is most timely, while "Valuable Work in the University of Wisconsin" should be brought to the attention of all college presidents, with the admonition, "Go thou, and do likewise."

The lessons for the high schools and the grades, as usual, are of great value.

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What a Young Man Ought to Know
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8 Books, $1 each, post free Table of contents free

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IN INSTITUTE ASSEMBLED

Among the speakers at the institute held by the W. C. T. U. of Summit county, Ohio, at Akron, March 16, were Miss Frances H. Ensign and Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Ohio W. C. T. U. In illustrating the progress made by woman in reform, Miss Ensign told of the conductor who is forever calling, "Move on up in front, ladies." "In all walks of life," said Miss Ensign, "that cry is being heeded." Mrs. Richard declared that "when women stand in place round about the camp, the hosts of the wicked will flee. 'The hand that rocks the cradle,' is not 'the hand that rules the world' for the child cannot be kept in the cradle, but follows the father into streets not fit for his feet." Other speakers were the county president, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Mattie Slater, Mrs. Alexander Adamson, and Mrs. P. J. Fish.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.
UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

ILLINOIS VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION

Among the many movements for the moral betterment of society, perhaps none has had to face such serious difficulties as that which strikes at the roots of social and commercialized vice. Society has become so accustomed to regard these evils as subjects for silence, rather than for discussion, that many attempts to arouse the public conscience have failed at the very outset.

It is more than forty years ago since Frances Willard, Mrs. Josephine Butler, Florence Nightingale and Harriet Martineau appealed to the better sentiment of the world against the iniquities that were sustained by immoral traffic, legislative silence and a deadened public conscience.

The announcement of a state convention of the Illinois Vigilance Association to be held at Bloomington, April 14-16, recalls the efforts of those brave women, and is a reminder that this subject can no longer be repressed, but must stand as one of the most aggressive forward movements in the interests of social and public morality.

The convention program will include the discussion of hygiene, legislation, education, economics and morals, and will be supported by prominent medical men, legislators, educators and ministers and at least one labor leader of this state. One especial purpose is to arouse the enthusiastic support of the people of Illinois to the bill, prepared by the Vigilance Association, for the suppression by injunction of houses of ill-fame, which bill was passed by the state senate, but betrayed in committee of the house. Programs and other printed matter can be secured from Rev. William Burgess, secretary of the Association, 19 South La Salle street, Chicago.

ON A BED OF PASSION FLOWERS

(Continued from Page Six)

ter with you, Bob! I never before saw *your* cold, seemingly impenetrable mask broken. It must be something serious."

"It is." Hancock, unashamed, wiped several tears from his face. "I can stand most things, but not this. I can fight and conquer most battles but I have one now which seems to be hopeless. That beer canteen is causing me trouble."

"George is a little reckless," said the Colonel uneasily.

"I always despised the stuff and any one who was weak enough to become its victim. A lot of women came to see me when I was down on the reservation and I was heartless enough to tell them that liquor never bothered any one who let it alone.

"One white-haired woman, tears streaming over her cheeks, came and almost knelt at my feet, as she begged me to use my influence to abolish the curse. 'It may not bother you today, sir,' she declared, 'but as sure as there is a God in heaven, so long as liquor curses this land, the axe will some day fall on the very one you love best.'

"I didn't think of George but I winced. 'Look at me,' she cried, 'while I tell you what liquor did for one who always let it alone. I was the petted daughter of one of the most aristocratic families in the South, and I married the man I loved, a gifted lawyer. He proved to be a drunkard, wasted my money and dragged me so low that my people disinherited me because I would not leave him. Finally my children were obliged to beg in the streets for bread. He died as he had lived. A friend sent my two beautiful boys to school. One of them studied law and was gloriously successful. From the time he was old enough to understand a little of life he would pat my face and promise that some day he would try to make up for the sorrow which I suffered. But thirst for liquor was his by inheritance. He drank deeply and one day, in a period of intoxication, he killed his best friend. He is a life prisoner at the penitentiary. The other boy lies by his father—a victim of drink. You say that liquor will hurt no one who leaves it alone. O merciful God, may your eyes be opened.'

"This morning, Colonel, just as she said it would, I have found that the blow has fallen on the one I love best—my brother."

The Colonel nodded sympathetically. "He'll straighten up after a while. Most boys, at some time, sow wild oats."

"George's grandfather on his mother's side was a drunkard," interrupted the Lieutenant passionately. "In spite of his mother's careful training, he has always craved stimulants. When he was taken with the army craze I insisted that she let him enlist and promised to look out for him. It seems that I am to be forced to see George ruined. What shall I do?"

Robert Hancock covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud.

The Simplest Gown looks well on a Figure of Correct Proportion if Carried Well.

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children

Make them admire as well as respect

KEEP **vivacious** and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the **Inspiration to Happy, Useful, Right Living.** You must be well to do this.

Judge what *I can do* for you by what *I have done* for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion Torpid Liver Constipation Catarrh Anaemia Asthma Sleeplessness Weaknesses Nervousness Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have *reduced* in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and *increased* the weight of as many more.

No Medicine No Drugs

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to *keep* them.

My *free* book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Hygienic Principles in the regaining of woman's health and figure.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

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GENEROUS DONATIONS

We are grateful for the following generous contributions to the Philanthropy Fund, given in honor of our UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day, March 1. The money will be well and carefully used and we thank the thoughtful donors.

Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, Maine, $10.00.

Misses Lannaford, Maine, $3.00.

Mrs. N. L. Perkins, Maine, $2.00.

Miss Isabel Shirley, Mrs. Anna W. White, Mr. Llewellyn A. Wadsworth, Miss Harriet Loring, all of Maine; Mrs. C. E. Chapman, for Timewell (Ill.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. G. H. Carr of Ulysses, Pa., and Mrs. Clara S. Harza, of Brookings, S. D., $1.00 each.

Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson, for Madison (Wis.) W. C. T. U., 25 cents.

DOES IT SAY APRIL?

Does the date on the wrapper which brought this copy of THE UNION SIGNAL to you say that your subscription expires in April, 1912? If it does, please send your renewal at once while you think of it. If our friends could spend a few hours as guests of the Circulation Department, and see what it means in saving of work and expense, they would never again delay renewing subscriptions promptly. And the next month—May—also take this little "preachment" to heart. Do it now.

IT DID REACH US

After many vicissitudes, a letter addressed to "Circulation Department, Evanston, Ill.," has reached *The Young Crusader*. There are many papers in this section, each with a Circulation Department of its own. Dear friends, please address your subscription letters to THE UNION SIGNAL or *The Young Crusader*, thus helping the postoffice clerks to serve you and us without unnecessary delay.

WATCH IT GROW

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL made a gain of 1,120 subscribers from February 15 to March 15, having reached 2,321 on the latter date. Will you make it 3,500 for April 15? If *you* will send just one subscription it will be done. You have recognized the special value of the February 22, March 21, and other Campaign Edition issues. Send 25 cents with the name and address of some friend to whose attention you would like to bring such facts and arguments as were there given. Say Campaign Edition! Send to-day. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

LET US SMILE

The thing that goes the farthest towards making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most, is just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart, that loves its fellow men
Will drive away the cloud of gloom and coax the sun again.
It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent;
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost a cent.

—*Baltimore American*

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

"There is no sex in taxes, no sex in sorrow, no sex in the daily institutions of life; why should there be sex in the exercise of suffrage?"

Jane Addams maintains that when women have the ballot and feel responsible for city conditions, the attitude of officials toward the white slave traffic will change.

In Scandinavian countries, juries of women sit upon cases in which white slaves figure.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in his address on "Can Women Help?" asserts his belief that women will use their votes to promote sanitation, pure food and public health, that the ballot will make them more efficient in carrying out the reforms and movements for good in which they themselves have been organized.

"There is an office in my state," says Congressman Taylor of Colorado, "with which for eighteen years there has not been associated one hint of graft or corruption. It is the office of state superintendent of schools, filled by women during that period. All our county superintendents of schools are women, and in every case they have made good."

"Under our present form of city life, housekeeping has become a public function and the ballot a domestic necessity," says Dr. Sophonisba Breckenridge of the Chicago University.

"In all of the cities of the world where it has been my privilege to stop," says Miss Ethel Arnold of England, "I have never seen a city so clean and healthy looking as those cities that have woman suffrage, and the men who live in them would not repeal woman suffrage if they could."

Plans have been completed, says *The Woman's Journal*, for a National Men's League for woman suffrage, with Hon. Omar E. Garwood of Denver for president. There are in existence in the United States more than twenty-five men's leagues for woman suffrage, all of which are expected to become auxiliary to the national organization.

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

An official call has been issued for the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention, to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, July 8-15, 1913.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Power of The Poster

Posters are very effective campaign speakers. Placed conspicuously where they attract the public eye they reach hundreds of people while the human voice reaches scores. Some of us wish we had a thousand tongues to tell forth the temperance gospel, but as we haven't, let us do the next best (perhaps the better) thing—put up a poster, and thus speak to larger audiences than from a platform. Our poster will keep on talking day after day (working also while we sleep) without weariness to speaker or hearer.

They Help Us Reach the Goal

Facts set forth by a poster, read in passing by man, woman or child, impress themselves unconsciously on the mind, especially if seen often, and are likely to bring forth far-reaching results. Take for example the poster, "Which Will You Protect?" With its striking black and red letters and picture of boy on one side and saloon on the other, it *takes hold*. It is a stirring appeal to the individual conscience. The question *comes home* in more ways than one.. It will not down until it is settled and settled right. Turn to page 14, note the list of posters, and send for some of these eloquent and persistent talkers. They are here to help give us a saloonless nation in 1920.

Awaken the Voter

It is most important to reach the country voter with our literature. Prohibition truth must be told in the hills and on the farms. The vote of a man or a woman in a mining camp on the frontier, or on a far-away western ranch, counts as much as the vote of a town or city dweller. Indeed, does not experience teach us that it is the country that must save the city? If it were not for the farmers and other out-of-town voters we should not be making the map all white so rapidly. It isn't the cities which give us state-wide prohibition; not the cities which will give us a saloonless nation; it is the rural districts. So send leaflets, posters, every educative agency possible, to the far corners. Awaken the voter everywhere.

An Explanation

We are holding numerous orders for W. C. T. U. napkins and seals, and must ask those who placed them to be patient a little while longer. It happens that the firm which is furnishing us with these supplies has been transferring its Chicago branch to the eastern headquarters, therefore our order which ordinarily would have been filled in a couple of weeks has been unavoidably held up a month.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 11, 1912. No. 15

ANOTHER LINK IN THE CHAIN OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

Another link was added to the chain of World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union organizations which encircles the globe, when the Foreign Branch in Korea was formed last November with twenty charter members. The president of the new society is Miss Pindar, for a number of years an ardent worker in the W. C. T. U. in England and now residing in Seoul, where she keeps open a most hospitable and delightful home for missionaries and travelers, and though not a member of a mission board, gives herself unreservedly to furthering in every way possible missionary efforts in Korea.

Christian Koreans Strict Abstainers

Every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL is doubtless familiar with the history of the church in Korea, its unprecedented growth, the remarkable consecration of the Christian people and the splendid way in which they have handled the problem of the self-supporting church. The Korean church certainly holds a record quite unparalleled in the history of Christianity, for it stands as one man for the principle of total abstinence from all forms of intoxicants. When a Korean becomes a Christian, he understands without question that he is to give up the practice of taking liquor himself or serving it to guests in his home. So long as the church maintains this high level, standing in itself as one huge temperance organization, there would seem to be no need of separate societies. The aim of the church in Korea is to have all good works comprised within the church and done by the church.

The Branch among the foreign ladies was organized, not because all of its members have not hitherto been exerting great efforts towards the furtherance of the cause of temperance, but because many of them felt that by linking on to the World's W. C. T. U. organization they could make their work considerably more effective. Then, too, a number of the women have been W. C. T. U. members in the home land and they bring to the new society the zeal that one feels in the happy renewal of an old-time friendship.

Korean Woman Ironing With Two Flat Sticks

Much credit is due Dr. Mary Cutler of the American Methodist Mission, for it was through her earnest efforts and upon her invitation that the visit to Korea was made. Dr. Cutler was elected treasurer of the Korean Branch and will no doubt prove to be one of the mainstays. Work along educational lines, particularly scientific temperance, medal contest and the creation of temperance literature in the Korean language, will be undertaken at once.

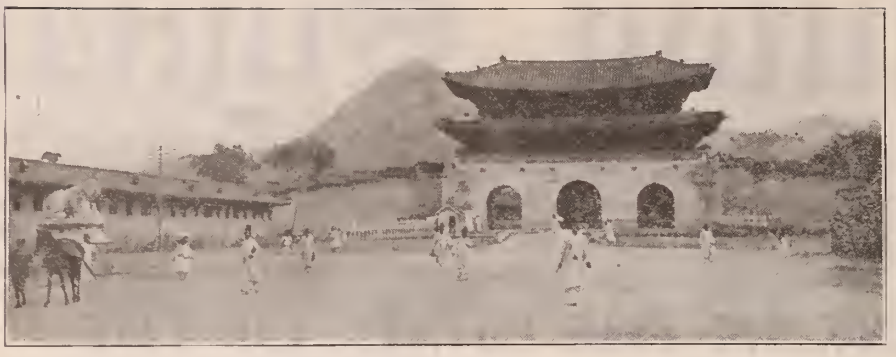
General Fujita Aids W. C. T. U. Representatives

Much of the time during my five weeks' stay in Korea was spent in work among the Japanese who within recent years have been migrating in large numbers into the aforetime Hermit Kingdom. In this work I was ably assisted by Miss Tsune Watanabe, president of our union in Kobe and for many years national superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. I say I was assisted by Miss Watanabe, but truth to tell, as I frequently remind her, it was really she who did all the work, since at most of our meetings she interpreted for me and made speeches of her own as well.

Altogether we visited six places in Korea, Seoul, Chemulpo, Pyeng Yang, Chinampo, Taiku and Fusan and held in all twenty-eight temperance meetings in churches, schools and the Y. M. C. A. In Seoul we were invited to speak before the doctors and nurses of the splendid new Japanese General Hospital, of which Surgeon General Fujita, a veteran of many years' service to his country in Formosa, is the director. We received many kindnesses at the hands of General Fujita, among which we especially appreciated the chance he afforded us of visiting the old Korean palace and the fact that exceedingly busy man as he is he was at the station to see us off on our

Special Articles in This Issue

Another Link in the Chain of the World's W. C. T. U.—Our Washington Letter—Recent Work in Other Lands—"Suppose"—The College Woman—Workable Ideas for Local Unions—Young People's Branch Work.



One of the seven great gates of Seoul

departure from Seoul. We were also glad of a chance to speak before the several hundred employes of the Gas and Electric Company. In Pyeng Yang the Ladies' Patriotic Society invited us to give addresses before its members.

Mayor Unexpectedly Endorses W. C. T. U.

But it was away up to the north in the city of Chinampo, where the snow lay a foot deep on the ground and we shivered and shook as we crouched over a *hibachi* (charcoal brazier) in a Japanese hotel, that we received the most pleasant surprise of our whole journey. We could scarcely credit our ears, particularly *my* ears, which often lead me into thinking I understand perfectly well what is being said, though I may be altogether on the wrong track, when the mayor of the city who happened to be present at our meeting and sitting upon the front seat, at the close of our speeches rose and remarked that he was *dai sansei* (in hearty agreement) with everything that had been said. He added that he thought Chinampo ought not only to have a W. C. T. U., but a Men's League as well, and that he would himself be one to help start such an organization. The following day he invited us to a Japanese banquet at his home to meet a number of prominent officials of the place and the entire evening was spent in a discussion of ways for promoting temperance sentiment.

Japanese Ladies in Korea Welcome Workers

A Japanese union was effected in Seoul with thirty members, and plans were made for societies to be formed in the near future in Pyeng Yang and perhaps Chinampo, while in the other places visited we gained a number of members who connected themselves directly with the National organization. The Japanese ladies throughout Korea received Miss Watanabe and myself most cordially. Wherever we went there was voiced the wish that some one from the National W. C. T. U. in Japan might come over to visit them once a year and thus keep them in touch with the work being done in Japan. It is not unlikely that the National Union may be able to compass this, since the entire expense of Miss Watanabe's journey this time was borne by the Japanese.

Group of Korean children

Returning from Korea, we parted company at Shimonoseki, Miss Watanabe going directly to Kobe, while I journeyed on down to Nagasaki and spent a week there, speaking in the schools and holding women's meetings.

Pushing the Cause in the South.

A letter received since my return to Tokyo from Mrs. Trueman, president of the Nagasaki union, may serve to show how zealously the ladies of the South are working for our cause. She says:

"At the beginning of the year it was apparent that the first requisite to progress was money, a decidedly scarce article in our coffers, but a very necessary one. A bazaar was suggested. It was then quite late in November, but the ladies felt they must hold it before Christmas or their work would be greatly hindered by lack of funds. So with a little less than a month's time for preparation they started in, meeting twice a week to make what things they could and sparing neither time nor effort. They are all busy women and some could scarcely afford the expenditure of time and strength, but they gave of both liberally and gladly.

"To help out the display (the time being too short to make much themselves) they requested various shops to allow them to sell goods on commission, getting in most cases from fifteen to twenty per cent. There were New Year's cards, books, calendars, paintings, *geta* (shoes), *tabi* (Japanese white socks), toys, etc., as well as tea and cakes and candy. The bazaar was held in the large Y. M. C. A. auditorium from two o'clock in the afternoon until ten in the evening and there was almost a constant stream of purchasers and visitors. The amount cleared was not great, but the ladies feel quite satisfied, for they now have enough in their treasury to go ahead with their plans for the ensuing year."

New Mexico Moving Toward State-Wide Prohibition

MRS. ADELLA A. SCOTT, State Superintendent of Legislation

On the evening of March 21, the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, the largest newspaper published at New Mexico's capital, displayed the following headlines: "In Memory of Neal Dow," "Dry Legions Rallied Last Evening in the Hall of Representatives," "Good Music and Speeches," "State-Wide Prohibition Movement is Launched by W. C. T. U. Leaders." The paper gave liberal space to the story of the meeting—the greatest ever held for prohibition in the capital—printing the resolutions which were adopted, and also several of the addresses. It told of the enthusiasm manifested by the representative audience which filled floor and gallery, and commented on the earnestness of the speakers, declaring, "It is morally certain that a warm fight is in prospect in which the adoption of state-wide prohibition will be the issue. Every political faction or party, every church, and the two dominating races (English and Spanish) of the state and city, were represented in the audience, in the chorus and on the rostrum. When Judge John R. McFie, the presiding officer, asked for a vote on the resolutions favoring prohibition of the liquor traffic, they were adopted unanimously by a standing vote."

These resolutions contained the heading of the Hobson Joint Resolution introduced in the U. S. Congress, and called upon the temperance forces to stand firm for nothing less than a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, urging the men and women throughout the state to give it their support. The resolutions further declared that the welfare and future condition of the people are matters of too great importance to admit of any compromise or partial relief, and insisted that temperance workers must fight until the issue was decided aright.

Many of the speakers abandoned their set speeches and spoke as their enthusiasm and convictions dictated. Hon. E. C. de Baca, Lieutenant-Governor, the first speaker, addressed his audience in the Spanish language. He told of the life and work of General Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition," and also dwelt upon the value of prohibition from a moral and economic standpoint for the citizens of New Mexico. During his entire address he received the close attention of the Spanish-speaking people in the audience.

State Senator William M. McCoy made a non-partisan appeal to this first Legislature of the new state, and to all patriotic citizens, to lay aside party prejudice and work for the advancement of the public good. *The Santa Fe New Mexican* characterized the third address, given by Mrs. Adella A. Scott, as "a call to arms and a clarion appeal for recruits to carry out the program of social betterment."

In graphic words, State Representative W. H. Chrisman, of San Juan county, described how he came to select that county as his future home. He said, "While passing through Omaha on my

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR HAMPERS BUSINESS—ESCH BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES—CHILDREN'S BUREAU BILL GOES THROUGH—NEW SENATORS DRAW FOR HONORS—DEMAND OF THE PUBLIC FOR "PARCELS POST"

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Representative Underwood, leader of the House of Representatives, is trying to narrow down the work of the House, declaring that the legislative program from now on will be confined to appropriation and supply bills, legislation to come up under special calendar days, and a few special bills of importance. The desire on the part of a majority of Congress is to adjourn early in June, prior to the time of holding the Democratic nominating convention, to be held in June, in Baltimore. The atmosphere of Washington is permeated with politics. Turn which way you will you are confronted with evidences of its being a presidential year. Banners and flags flung across prominent streets indicate the location of the headquarters for Taft, or Roosevelt, La Follette, Champ Clark, or Judge Harmon, etc., while within are to be seen scores of clerks, busy typewriter operators, telephones in constant use, telegraph messengers running to and fro, and earnest-faced men standing in little groups discussing some new situation.

Presidential Year Hampers Business

If you approach a Congressman relative to the great need for the passage of certain measures, you are more than likely to be met with the response, "Well, you know this being presidential year, we are somewhat trammeled; we cannot afford to do anything which might interfere with our party's success. At the next session, we should be glad," etc., etc. Thank Heaven, they do not all think or act in this way; some there are good and true, who, "having done all, stand." But as long as the present system of electing a President of the United States every four years prevails, and business interests all over the country are in a state of unrest because of the uncertainty incident to a presidential election, and the upheaval which naturally follows, we can but believe that the time is not far distant when Congress will yield to a growing demand for a change in the Federal Constitution, making the presidential term cover a longer period, and with but one term of continuous office. This, to a large degree, would quiet the troublous sea of finances and allow time for other important matters to be adjusted.

Esch Bill Now Passed by Both Houses

Two far-reaching bills passed Congress this week: The Senate passed the Esch-Hughes House bill to put a prohibitive tax upon the manufacture or importation of white phosphorus matches. This measure had already passed the House and will now without doubt at once receive the signature of the President and become a law. The physical injuries to scores and hundreds of those employed in these match factories can never be remedied, but we are glad indeed that the awful business has been prohibited by an act of Congress.

Children's Bureau Bill Goes Through

After five years of struggle, the Federal Children's Bureau Bill went through the House of Representatives this week, by a vote of 173 to 17. The measure had already passed the Senate by a vote of 54 to 20 on the last day of January, and now awaits the signature of the President. The duties of the Federal Children's Bureau will be to "investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child-life" and it shall especially investigate the questions of "infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment and legislation affecting children in the several states and territories." The chief of the bureau from time to time will publish the results of these investigations. One of the principal arguments advanced by the opponents of the bill was that such a bureau would affect the rights of the states. However, the bureau will have no legislative or executive authority. Another argument advanced against it was that it would trespass upon the sacred precincts of the home, but the bill expressly states that no agent or representative of the bureau shall, over the objection of the head of the family, enter any house used exclusively as a family residence.

New Senators Draw for Honors

A very interesting ceremony took place in the Senate chamber one day this week, when the only lottery countenanced by the Federal Government, held one of its intermittent drawings, and four new Senators by lot were given terms covering periods of time determined by the ticket they drew. Immediately upon the convening of the Senate, the credentials of Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall, to be Senators from the new state of New Mexico, and Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashhurst to be Senators from the new state of Arizona, were submitted. The oath was administered and then came the drawing for the terms they were to serve. The chief clerk took from under the desk two small boxes resembling those used for church collections, which he handed to the Vice-President upside down, to assure the Senate that they were empty. Into each of these boxes two slips of paper, tightly folded, were placed, a number being written on one, the other being blank. They were in separate boxes, so that two Senators from the same state could not draw a term of the same length. Mr. Ashhurst first drew and obtained the slip containing the number which entitled him to the term expiring in 1917. For New Mexico, Mr. Catron also selected a slip for a long term. Then two pieces of paper, each containing a number, were placed in one box, and Senator Fall of New Mexico drew his slip. He said afterwards that he dropped the piece of paper of which he first took hold. By that act he cut from his term of office two years, for he pulled out the slip giving him the term expiring March 3, 1913. This left to Senator Smith of Arizona the term expiring March 3, 1915. The drawing was witnessed by crowded galleries. The Senate now has ninety-six members.

Demand of the Public for "Parcels Post"

For years there has been a growing desire on the part of the general public for a "parcels post," but the subject has been bitterly opposed by the express companies, and those especially interested. Nevertheless each year the matter would be launched in Congress, only to go down in defeat again and again. Finally, an investigation on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission was ordered, and after protracted hearings and a thorough going over of the entire subject, the Commission has made public its findings. It was shown that one express company, in a single day, made 4,000 "mistakes" in charges, another 3,000. The report shows most conclusively that the great express companies have been careless, defiant, arbitrary, and greedy, and there has been no redress for the public but to accede to their unjust, exorbitant demands.

The Commerce Commission has agreed with the express companies upon an arrangement by which it is expected the worst abuses will be done away with. If it works, so far well and good, but, when almost every civilized nation in the world has a "parcels post," why should not the United States also have one?

Temperance people in Washington have been rejoicing over the "good news from Maine," and from many hearts the prayer rises, "Dear old state of Maine, long may she stand as a beacon light to the world for temperance and prohibition."

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston Illinois

RECENT WORK IN OTHER LANDS

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

In a letter from the secretary of our World's Branch for Young People, Miss Swankie Cameron, of London, England, she urges the young people of the United States to try to get the World's point of view and to emphasize, from time to time in our meetings, the World's work. I wonder if, in our enthusiasm for our work at home, we have not been a little negligent in this matter. The calls for help are so many and such wonderful opportunities are coming to our representatives in the faraway lands to enter doors hitherto closed to all Christian teaching, that we must do our part, dear young people, in helping to meet the financial needs of our work abroad.

Naturally we have very little interest in a matter of which we know nothing, and we must first learn of our World enterprises. From time to time articles have appeared in the SIGNAL from the pen of our missionaries. Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson has brought us much valuable information and the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies supplies fine material for such study. Be sure to read and ponder the figures given on the cover page of THE UNION SIGNAL of March 28, and bring them to the attention of your missionary societies. Miss Amy Swankie Cameron has prepared a fine set of notes for a World's demonstration, which we would be pleased to send, for ten cents, to any who may wish it. She has also written a number of fine booklets for our work for young people. "Where East and West Meet," "Frances Willard's Messages to Young People," and "The White Ribbon in Japan" by Ruth Davis are well worth careful reading and can be secured from the General Y. P. B. Secretary at Evanston, Ill.

Miss Clara Gebhardt, the promoter of the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, has sent out a letter of suggestions to all state secretaries, and we hope that each Branch will this year contribute something to this fund. Please note on pages 38 and 39 of the Year Book a fine plan for a World's meeting. With the use of music, costumes and decorations this could be well worked up. High school students would doubtless be willing to represent the different countries and, aside from the material one can gather in any library, there can be found in THE UNION SIGNAL articles on most of the topics suggested. On page 35 of the Year Book you will find another program for a meeting for World's work. Give our National Treasurer the joy of receiving your checks for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

THE COLLEGE WOMAN

The community may demand that the college woman shall have a character stronger, richer, finer than is found in the woman not college-educated. A college education helps to free women from certain peculiar temptations. It promotes breadth of vision. It trims down projecting points of individuality. It causes a woman to think less of herself as a center of things. It thus tends to promote strength, richness, fineness of character.

The community may or may not demand of the college woman much knowledge, but the community may demand that she shall have large-mindedness and large-heartedness, that she have strength without rudeness, individuality without eccentricity, self confidence without vanity, comprehensiveness without neglect of detail, faithfulness to small duties without lack of noble imagination, a deep love for humanity without forgetfulness of the love of God, and a love of God which finds its reward in a more loyal service in love to humanity.

The community may also demand of the college woman that she give aid in the adjustment of the increasing independence of woman to the maintaining of a fine womanly character. . . . The college woman may render a large service to all women. The college woman is trained to think and to do for herself. She is independent. She has come into this large freedom under conditions most favorable for its present development and its still further enlargement. . . . She is still nobly, strongly feminine, simply womanly. She is, therefore, fitted to stand as an example to all women of an independence which is not mannish but gentle, of a reserve which is not timid, but at once self-respectful and forceful. The community may indeed justly require that the college shall so train its graduates that they may minister to a proper adjustment of a full independence of womanhood to the dignities and graces of womanly character.—*President Thwing of the Western Reserve University.*

A MODEL Y. P. B.

The Penn Yan (N. Y.) Y. P. B. observed Frances Willard Day by an open meeting of which the chief feature was a mock trial. "James Jones," a mythical person, was accused of selling liquor in the dry town of Milo, Yates county. The trial was participated in by school boys of from fifteen to eighteen years of age. The members who took the parts of judge, clerk of the court, special detective, expert chemist who performed experiments to test the liquor sold, and witnesses, showed a general knowledge of court procedure. Considerable merriment was excited by the questioning of the girls as to their fitness to serve on the jury. One was asked if she believed in woman suffrage, and upon her declining to give the reasons for her belief, she was declared incompetent to serve. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty." Music and temperance impersonations, with words of greeting from the secretary, were other numbers upon the program. The attendance was large, and a portion of the generous offering was sent as a contribution to the Willard Memorial Fund, the remainder being given to the Citizens' League for local campaign expenses.

A unique feature of this young people's organization is a committee on "Deeds of Heroism," which notes and relates in the meetings incidents of brave acts performed by boys in risking their lives to save others. Another valuable department of work is a civic committee, which brings in questions relating to pending temperance legislation or matters concerning the city, state or national government. Later a contest, in the nature of a "spell-down" will be held to test the knowledge gained. A recent meeting of interest was a dues-paying social, to which each member was requested to invite a friend, the chief number of the program being a debate on the question, "Resolved, that continued moderate drinking is more harmful than an occasional spree."

There are in the membership about an equal number of boys and girls, and their enthusiasm is evidenced by their very spirited yell:

"Here are we! Here are we!
Active members of the Y. P. B.
Penn Yan, Penn Yan,
Dry! dry! Keep it dry!
Rah, Rah, Penn Yan!"

SURE RECIPE FOR ACTIVE Y. P. B.

Necessary ingredients: One or more earnest white ribboners, to educate and agitate a number of interested young people. Mix thoroughly with the oil of knowledge and inspiration in some home or church parlor, add department work for flavoring, home philanthropy for sweets and a liberal dash of the social for spice. If carefully and prayerfully mixed and tended, this recipe never fails.—*Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Ohio.*

Blessed is the State which recognizes as its chief asset its sons and daughters.
—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SUPPOSE!

SUGGESTIONS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Suppose instead of having a college fraternity and sorority, the whole student body should organize into a municipality, adopt a charter, elect a mayor, and the engineering students form themselves into a board of public works. Instead of football for exercise, a piece of real road could be built or a bridge be constructed. The medical students could constitute the board of public health, caring for sick students and giving advice for the maintenance of health. The law students could act as lawyers and judges in deciding cases of discipline, and, in fact, be the real law-enforcing body. The religious welfare of the students could be looked after by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association, while the College Y. P. B. could set the standard of morality and see that clean living became the ideal of every student. Perfect order on the campus might be maintained by a volunteer police force; arbor day, rose-planting day and ivy day being instituted for beautifying the campus. "Cleaning up" time could be observed and the grounds kept "spick and span." Young women could organize sanitary science clubs, whose members might inspect the rooms of the girls and see that everything about the dormitories was kept clean and orderly. A board of correction and charities could also find scope for its activities.

The carrying out of these plans would necessitate meeting to talk over the methods of procedure. To put these schemes into effect would be not only playing at life, but would be fitting students for real living a little later on. Instead of the small, exclusive set of the fraternity and sorority, broader, deeper friendships would be formed and methods developed for getting on with the world.

The election of a mayor, the selection of the cabinet and the heads of the several boards of municipal affairs, would furnish the excitement necessary to the joy of student life, while the "mayor's reception" could be the big social function of the year. Each board could some time during the year, have an exhibit, and the council meetings be arranged to combine both business and social features.

I believe that a plan of this kind, properly carried out, would furnish more real enjoyment, and at the same time have a more practical, civilizing influence on the students than the present college sports. Let the contests in our colleges be intellectual contests—in logic, oratory, music and art, rather than in physical brute force.

"JAC" LOWELL PROMOTED

The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, and especially those interested in the pages of the Young People's Branch, will be grieved to learn of the death of Earl Lowell, better known as "Jac" Lowell, long a valued contributor to the paper and a friend of the cause of temperance. His entire life had been spent in Mendon, Massachusetts, where he made his home with his widowed mother and an older brother. His literary talent was evident even in his early boyhood days and in later years his efforts, not only in prose but in poetry, have found a place in leading publications—in the prominent city papers and the magazines. He was especially happy in his writings for young people and children, and his last contribution, sent at the request of the editor, was an Easter story for the children's page of THE UNION SIGNAL. His articles on the Y. P. B. pages have been factors of great value in helping to mould temperance sentiment among the young people, and his practical, ingenious suggestions have done much to advance the work in city and college organizations. He was greatly beloved and honored in his New England home and the editor of the local paper thus refers to the loss of this young citizen: "The life of Earl Lowell, a valuable heritage to his native community, is well worthy of emulation. His passing has caused grief in every Mendon home. The old folks, as well as those of his own age, and those who are younger, will long cherish his memory and tell the story of his brilliant service to society." Something of the splendid optimism which dominated his life and made his influence so wholesome and inspiring is shown in his words published in THE UNION SIGNAL last Easter:

"In this work for God and Home and Everyland, we are with the tide of eternal progress, which, sooner or later, will sweep the world and leave it clean and fair and strong. We have a right to say that we are with this tide which is sure to win, though now and then our hopes and plans are beaten on the reefs of ignorance and opposition. But like the waters of the sea, there are always more plans and hopes at hand, and back of every bold little wave comes the strong, true tide lifting its crest like a white banner for the salvation of humanity."

The tender sympathy of all white ribboners, young and old, goes out to the bereaved mother in her sorrow.

SOMETHING NEW

Mrs. Frances Hetzler has organized a Y. P. B. in the State School for the Deaf of Maryland—probably the first Branch of its kind in the world. It is named the Gallaudet Branch, in memory of the man who founded the first school for the deaf, and who neither drank nor smoked. At the first meeting the membership had grown to thirty-two. The president spoke on alcohol and tobacco, and each member gave a quotation from a leading college president. Clippings in regard to this organization have been sent to every school for the deaf in the United States, in the hope that other Branches will be started. Will not many who read this send a word of greeting to this new Branch, addressing Mr. Harry Benson, School for the Deaf, Fredericktown, Maryland.

FINISHED HIMSELF

"When I was in Burma there was a comrade of ours who fell ill with serious liver troubles," said a soldier. "The doctor took an immense deal of trouble over his case—he had a severe operation—and warned him that if he ever touched alcohol again it would be all up with him. He recovered and was allowed to take an airing in the hospital grounds. He slipped out to a beer shop and had a lot of beer. They carried him back. When the doctor came to see him, he said, 'Now, you have undone all I have done for you! I can do no more for you! You have finished yourself up. Good-bye!' In twenty-four hours he was a dead man!" —*British White Ribbon*

FAILURE AND LIQUOR

The first and most seductive peril, and the destroyer of many young men, is the drinking of liquor. I am no temperance lecturer in disguise, but a man who knows and tells you what observation has proved to him; and I say to you that you are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking liquor than from any or all other temptations likely to assail you.

You may yield to almost any other temptations and may reform—may brace up, and, if not recover lost ground, at least remain in the race, and secure and maintain respectable position.

But from failure caused by the drink habit recovery is almost impossible. I have known but ew exceptions to the rule.

—*Andrew Carnegie*

ON A BED OF PASSION FLOWERS

A STORY OF THE EASTERTIDE

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

In Two Parts—Part II

The old Colonel kindly laid one hand upon the young officer's shoulder. "I have been in the service a long time," he said, "and have seen many of the temptations which come to our boys. I know, too, that through the sale of liquor in the army seeds are often sown which ruin a man's whole life. Stimulants are truly the soldiers' enemy, and Congress should abolish the canteen forever."

Regretfully the Colonel at last took from his pocket plans and specifications. "I am sorry to annoy you just now, Lieutenant," he said, "but I felt that I must bring these over to see what you could do with them. Report to me this evening." Without another word he strode to where his horse was waiting, mounted, and galloped away.

Saturday, George was apparently in a much more pleasant frame of mind and his manner towards his brother was quite cordial. Easter morning the sun shone gloriously upon the little tents where lay the sleeping soldiers. The Lieutenant, who, unable to sleep, had been up and dressed for some time, thought the picture a charming one. Two ships lay anchored a short distance from the shore and one could hear voices and snatches of music as the sailors went about their work. To the south, the smoke-stacks and buildings of the shipyard lay grimy and black against the soft blue sky; to the north were the docks and tall elevators and the railroads; to the east lay the city dotted thickly with church-spires and schoolhouses.

Suddenly, the elder brother looked over at George, who, with one round arm about his head was sleeping soundly. The boy looked so innocent and girlish that the spirits of the older man rose. Softly he whistled a tune which as boys he and George had been accustomed to sing in the little chapel at home on Easter day. Just as he finished the bugle sounded clear and loud.

"Wake up, old fellow," he cried, going over to George and shaking him gently. "Let's go to church this morning."

George opened his eyes sleepily. "All right," he agreed. "I guess it won't hurt either of us."

Hurrying to dress parade a little later the brothers joined the long line of men in blue, their white gloves and shining bayonets gleaming in the sunlight.

A storm was approaching. Lightning which cut the inky clouds like swords of gold flashed behind them. Thunder answered the roll of the drums. Bursts of music followed at intervals and across the water came the chime of church bells. But soon the sun shone out again.

Immediately after the drill, the brothers went to church. The air inside was freighted with the perfume of roses and lilies; the music was magnificent. The sermon splendidly told the story of the risen Christ. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, the thunder bellowed angrily and the people began to show signs of restlessness. Lieutenant Hancock turned to look at George and saw that he was gone. Much troubled, he waited until the close of the service and then hurried away, evading the friends who were waiting to speak to him. Everything was enveloped in a gray mist which had crept up unannounced from the James, and soon the rain was falling rapidly. The Lieutenant went straightway to the tent but George was not there. At mess he had not returned.

THE SHIP OF TEMPERANCE

Take courage, Temperance workers,
  You shall not suffer wreck
While up to God the people's prayers
  Are rising from your deck.
Wait cheerfully, Temperance workers,
  For daylight and for land.
The breath of God is in your sail,
  Your rudder in His hand.

Sail on, sail on, deep freighted
  With blessings and with hopes,
The good of old with shadowy hand
  Are pulling at your ropes.
Behind you holy martyrs
  Uplift the palm and crown,
Before you unborn ages send
  Their benedictions down.

Courage, your work is holy,
  God's errands never fail,
Sweep on through storm and darkness,
  The thunder and the hail.
Work on, sail on, the morning comes.
  The port you yet shall win,
And all the bells of God shall ring
  The ship of Temperance in.

—*John G. Whittier*

Evening came and the provost guard, with glistening bayonets, marched out to gather in the loiterers. Robert Hancock watched the reeling, laughing drunken procession as it came into camp, but George was not among the men, so the Lieutenant returned to his tent. Ten feet from the door he paused. An awful foreboding, which had tormented him since his brother's disappearance, now gripped anew at his heart. There at his feet, plainly visible in the glare of the gas light, was George, his uniform splashed with mud, his yellow hair blood-stained, a great wound on his white forehead. With outstretched arms which, it seemed to Robert, formed the outline of a cross, he lay full length on the bed of purple passion flowers.

Faint and sick, Hancock knelt to feel the boy's pulse, and as he did so a man dashed up on horse-back and saluted hurriedly. "I just came to tell you that your brother and a lot of boys got into trouble a while ago. They've been drinking all day in the canteen, used up all their money, then some one suggested that they go down to the Valley Inn and help themselves. They did so and when the bartender refused to give them liquor, they went to work and smashed up everything about the place. The police were called and came just as the boys were leaving. There was a regular fight and the blue-coats opened fire and hurt some of the fellows. They're all in the guardhouse but George. He managed to get away. Isn't it queer what a fellow will do when he is full of whisky?"

"George is here, as you see, and he is badly injured," the Lieutenant said quietly. "Send the surgeon as quickly as you can."

Two days later the streets of Newport News were filled with rumbling wagons. Troops of soldiers, with knapsacks on their backs, marched through the town. Their tin cups tinkled musically as they hurried towards the transports. Cheers of "On to Cuba," and the stirring strains of martial music floated through the open window into the room where the two brothers talked. George, weak and trembling, lay on the bed, Robert beside him. "I say, it's too bad for you to stay behind on my account," the boy protested, "why didn't you go on and pay no attention to your disreputable brother?"

Robert Hancock smiled and patted George's smooth hand encouragingly. "I was not sure until this morning that you were going to stay here," he said softly. "The doctor tells me now that you will get along all right, if no complications set in. There are plenty of men who, if needed, can take my place in Cuba. I do not believe that anyone else could do what I can here. The Colonel and I talked the matter over last night and I am to have a leave of absence for awhile. As soon as you are able to travel I am going to take you home. George, from this time on, the Colonel and I are going to work for the abolishment of the canteen. We will have a big delegation on hand to influence the passage of an anti-canteen bill."

George looked down at his left leg—now a mere shattered stump—and covered his face with his hands. It seemed so terrible—this atonement which he must make for his hours of folly on Easter Sunday. How many other boys, who refused to take warning, just as he had done, were going to ruin every year. He swallowed hard, and after a moment, a glorious sacrificial light swept over his face.

"I'll go with you to Washington, Robert, after I get well," he said emphatically. I must tell what the canteen did for me."

Lieutenant Hancock took both of his brother's hands in his own and murmured, "Thank God, boy."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

AN EASTER RABBIT

MRS. E. B. GITTINGS, Rifle, Colo.

"O, Mamma, please may I be an Easter rabbit?"

Catherine whirled in like a baby cyclone, in her excitement scattering reader, mittens, cap and pencil-box to the four corners of the room.

"An Easter rabbit! Are you tired of being Mother's little girl? Come, give me a kiss, then, before the fur begins to grow and the ears to get long. I'm not sure I should want to kiss a rabbit!"

"Oh, I don't mean a truly rabbit, Mamma dear, just a make-believe one. Here's one for the money, two for the show, three to make ready and four to go!" And Catherine, as she said the words, distributed kisses—one on the nose, two just over the eyes, three on cheeks and chin, and four rousing ones right on Mamma's mouth.

"Thank you," cried her mother, laughing and playfully catching her breath, "and now tell me about this Easter rabbit idea."

"Why we were talking at recess at school about the lovely eggs the rabbits always brought us at Easter, and Janie Miles said there weren't any such things as Easter rabbits. She said she'd tried for two years putting a basket out by the door just as we do and she hadn't found anything in it. When we told her we *always* got eggs in ours, she almost cried.

"Poor Janie, Mamma. Her Papa drinks like everything, you know, and sometimes he's as cross as a stick to her and makes her heart hurt with the things he says. And once—oh, Mamma—he struck little Janie, yes he did. I feel so sorry for her and I thought may be the rabbits hadn't found her house yet. She's only been living here two Easters and it's such a tiny house way down under the hill that they could easily miss it. So, Mamma, if you will help me fix some pretty eggs, I'll coax Janie to put out a basket just once more and I'll play I'm a rabbit and get Papa to go with me after dark and put the eggs in. Don't you think that would be nice?"

Mamma's hand came down very softly on Catherine's rumpled curls and she kissed the eager upturned face as she answered, "I think it would be a very lovely, thoughtful thing for my little girl to do and I will help her to make enough eggs for a whole nest. Then if the 'truly' rabbit finds her this year, she will have eggs enough to make up for last year, too."

So it happened that on the night before Easter, Catherine was allowed to sit up till nine o'clock and then, wrapped in warm coat and furs—for the nights were still chilly—she danced by Papa's side, taking two steps to Papa's one, down to the tiny home under the hill. Sure enough, there was a still empty basket by the door. Into it she put beautiful eggs, some made of candy, some with pictures on them and one—loveliest of all—a big goose egg colored sky blue and spangled with gilt stars. Then Papa dropped in a bunch of fragrant violets fresh from the hands of the florist.

As Catherine trotted back up the hill she confided to Papa that she had promised to call for Janie in the morning and take her to Sunday school to see the Easter lilies.

"Because you know, Papa," she said, "I never *could* wait until Monday to know if she got the things all safe."

At Sunday dinner, she told her family, "The rabbits really did find Janie, for there were six eggs in the basket that I didn't put in. She showed them all to me, and of course, I pretended like everything that I'd never seen any of them before. I hope she'll never be missed on Easter again."

"No, I don't believe she will," smiled Mamma knowingly across the table at Papa.

"And what do you suppose," continued Catherine. "Mr. Miles says he's going to try so hard not to drink even the least speck of liquor, and when Mrs. Miles heard it, she just cried out loud. She did, 'cause Janie said so."

Presently, as Catherine cracked the shell of a pink Easter egg, she exclaimed:

"It's such fun being an Easter rabbit, and I'm going to try to find some one else next year who's been missed. I think the rabbits need some help so they won't skip a single one of us children. Don't you, Mamma?"

MR. CAN'T AND MR. CAN

Oh, Mr. Can't from Mr. Can
Is a very different sort of a man.

For Mr. Can he always tries
And Mr. Can't he always cries;
Now Mr. Can gets many a blow.
But he gets the best in the end, you know.

While Mr. Can't gets nothing at all—
For he's down too low to suffer a fall—
Oh, Mr. Can gets up with a grin,
And he says: "I'm bound in the end to win."

But Mr. Can't is a pitiful sight,
For he's whipped before he's begun to fight;
And he says that it puzzles him quite a lot,
Why some can do it and some can not.

Oh, poor Mr. Can't, for he never knew
The secret I'm going to whisper to you;
That you jolly well can if you only try,
And you certainly can't if you only cry.

And that is the reason why Mr. Can
From Mr. Can't is a different man.

—*Selected*

A TERRIBLE POSSIBILITY

Little Lucy came home from school crying piteously. It was some time before the family could learn the cause of her trouble, but finally the sobbing grew less violent, and she wailed out: "Teacher says—if I don't get my spelling lesson—she's going to make an example of me, and—she puts examples on the blackboard, and—if she puts me there, I'm afraid the scholars will rub me out!"

PLURAL AND SINGULAR

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes,
But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes.
Then one fowl is goose, but two are called geese,
Yet the plural of moose should never be meese;
You may find a lone mouse or a whole lot of mice,
But the plural of house, is houses, not hice.
If the plural of man is always called men,
Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?
The cow in the plural may be cows or kine,
But a bow if repeated is never called bine.
And the plural of vow is vows, not vine,
And if I speak of a foot and you show me your feet,
And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?
If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth,
Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?
If the singular is this and the plural is these,
Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed keese?
Then one may be that, and three would be those,
Yet hat in the plural would never be hose,
And the plural of cat is cats, not cose.
We speak of a brother and also of brethren,
But though we say mother, we never say methren.
Then masculine pronouns are he, his and him,
But imagine the feminine, she, shis, and shim.
So the English, I think, you all will agree,
Is the most wonderful language you ever did see.

—*Penny Pictorial*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

The Laboratory of Temperance Reform

Frances Willard never gave voice to a more vital exhortation than when she urged the spread of the temperance propaganda through the written message, arguing that in order to mould public sentiment on the temperance question we must agitate, educate and organize in the minds of those who read, for the thought world is after all the laboratory of reform. Especially is this true among our young people, in whose active brains the problems of the day are being weighed and passed upon. The women of the West Virginia local union who a few days ago presented to the state university fifteen volumes on temperance by our ablest writers, realized that in so doing they were not only materially aiding the movement toward state constitutional prohibition, but were helping to crystallize the sentiment of the students on those all-important questions of total abstinence for the individual, the state and the nation, thus hastening the fulfillment of the prophetic slogan, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

Every community where students congregate, whether in university or in public library of town or city, is a laboratory for working out these vital problems, and in order that this work may be properly and thoroughly done and a correct solution reached, white ribboners should see that the right equipment is provided. To offset the influence of the erroneous and misleading but oftentimes plausible statements of the liquor men, which find their way into our libraries, the ablest and most up-to-date liquor problem works should be placed upon the shelves of every library. Every College Y. P. B. secertary will, of course, see that the library of the institution which she represents is stocked with such material, and if she can have the hearty coöperation of the local union of her town in interesting the faculty and the public library boards, her success is insured.

Congress Passes Children's Bill

It was a foregone conclusion that such a meritorious measure as the bill providing for a National Children's Bureau should be passed by Congress. Only seventeen votes were cast against it in the House of Representatives last week, it having passed the Senate some weeks previous. The bill establishes a bureau for the purpose of investigating all questions affecting the health and welfare of the children and for furnishing information to states, cities and responsible private bodies interested in child life and child education. If this investigation is conducted in a scientific and thorough fashion, it cannot fail to bring more prominently to the attention of society the fact that a very large proportion of the burdens which are laid upon the shoulders of the little ones of our land are directly or indirectly the result of the drink evil. This research into the nature of children's diseases and the various phases of child labor should show the pitiable condition of children of drinking parents, who are from birth handicapped by a heritage of disease and mental and moral weakness; who are reared in an atmosphere which tends to blunt their mental and moral development, and are deprived of the educational advantages which are the right of all. Have not the Child Welfare Exhibits in many of our great cities during the last year been telling us in convincing statistics that no child can be well born whose parents suffer under adverse conditions, naming as one of these conditions alcoholism, and assuring us that parents impaired by alcoholic beverages beget children lacking in physical and mental vigor and will power?

It is to be hoped that our great national law-breaking body will not stop its good work for the children of America with the passage of this beneficent bill, but by the enactment of the anti-liquor laws now pending in Congress will give to the little ones the protection which can only be secured to them by the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the whole nation.

No Room for the Cigaret

The cigaret has no more outspoken foe than the business man, and the reason of his antagonism is a purely economical and financial one. The imposing list of Chicago's prominent wholesale and retail merchants who have pledged their assistance to the anti-cigaret movement in that city is proof that the business man is interested in no half-hearted fashion.

The educational world is emphatically opposed to the cigaret, for as one school superintendent has remarked, "The boys who smoke are absolutely of no use so far as school work is concerned." Another educator adds, "When a boy begins to fall behind in his studies, investigation proves in nine cases out of ten that he is a cigaret smoker."

In athletic circles the cigaret is looked upon with growing disfavor, for it has been proven that the pernicious habit incapacitates young men for superior work in the clean sports.

Workers against the "coffin nail" habit are now appealing to girls in colleges where the cigaret habit is prevalent, asking them to refuse to accept attention from boys or young men who indulge in the practice. Members of our Young People's Branches need no suggestions of this character, but it is their privilege to play a large part in creating a more pronounced sentiment against the deadly habit among their fellow students.

BAN BREWERY-OWNED SALOONS

Both houses of the Michigan Legislature have passed the bill prohibiting the ownership of saloons by breweries. This measure is one which has been strongly urged at the present extra session of the Legislature by Governor Osborn, who declares that brewery dictation and brewery domination in connection with political affairs of cities and counties and states has become intolerable and should no longer be endured.

L'ARALDO'S PEACE NUMBER

The March 28 issue of *L'Araldo*, the Italian evangelical weekly, is devoted to the subject of international peace. It contains many fine articles written in Italian, French and English by eminent people. President Taft sent his photograph for use in the number and the picture of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our National President, appears in connection with a "Peace" message, in which she says:

"Undoubtedly the twentieth century will be the most peaceful of all centuries, thus indicating that there is more brotherly and sisterly love than ever before. When love to God and love to our neighbor abounds, then wars cease, whether the 'neighbor' lives in the same town or across the sea. The world-wide interest in the temperance cause is uniting the hearts of humanity, so that we are 'no more strangers and foreigners' but friends working for the ushering in of the day when war shall be no more."

The heathen (the liquor tribe) will rage a while longer; but God is on His throne; He has uttered His voice; the liquor traffic is doomed to destruction.

BEER SOLD AT ARMY POSTS CONTRARY TO LAW

Investigations made at a number of prominent army posts by W. E. Johnson, former chief special officer of the United States Indian Service, now press secretary for the Presbyterian Temperance Committee, indicate that there is great laxity in the enforcement of the law against selling beer at army posts. It is stated that the elegant new gymnasium and post exchange erected by Congress at Fort Russell near Cheyenne, Wyo., for recreation purposes, has been turned into a beer saloon; that beer checks are issued so that if a soldier has no money he is given canteen checks on credit. the cost of same being deducted from his pay on pay-day. These beer checks pass as currency around the post and are even accepted in payment for admission fees to the local prize fights. The beer sold is under a bogus label called "Schlitz Fizz," and in order to avoid scandal and prevent soldiers getting too drunk on the stuff, orders are given to allow none to be sold to be taken away from the post exchange—purchasers being required to drink the stuff on the spot. The post exchange at Leavenworth, Kas., is also reported to be running three blind tigers under the alias of a "post exchange."

Other army posts are accused of permitting the sale of liquor, sometimes under a non-alcoholic name, notably Fort Riley, Mo., an important military post, containing 21,000 acres, at which about 2,000 soldiers are now stationed.

PERSONAL MENTION

A happy occasion was the recent celebration of the thirtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mitchner (Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U.) at their home in Topeka. About forty friends, including members of the state W. C. T. U. executive committee, brought greetings. The decorations in yellow and white could but remind the guests of the well known temperance and suffrage principles of the hostess. A program, arranged by Miss Maude Mary Kline, which included music and readings, added much to the pleasure of the evening.

Prof. John A. Nicholls, secretary of the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade, is about to make a tour in Great Britain, gathering information with regard to the progress of our common cause. Prof. Nicholls is one of the leading temperance workers on this side of the Atlantic. He has had extended experience in temperance work and possesses a full knowledge of the results of legislative action against the liquor traffic. During the last twenty-five years he has been a leading participant in the campaigns for prohibition, both in the United States and Canada.

GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Through the medium of a United States Congressman from South Dakota, the letter of General Frederick D. Grant to THE UNION SIGNAL has been recorded in the *Congressional Record*. A minister to whom a South Dakota white ribboner sent a copy of the letter was so impressed with its value that he forwarded it to Congressman C. H. Burke, with a request that he endeavor to have it published in the *Congressional Record*. In presenting the matter in Congress, Mr. Burke said: "Mr. Chairman, I am receiving a great many letters and petitions from constituents in opposition to any legislation looking to the restoration of the canteen in the Army, many of them from ministers. Recently I received a letter from one of my good ministerial friends, an earnest Christian worker, Rev. John T. Brabner Smith, of Blunt, South Dakota, requesting that I have inserted in the *Record*, a letter dated January 10, 1912, from General Frederick D. Grant, in which he expressed the opinion that the canteen ought not to be restored, and in compliance with that request and for the information of the House, I submit the letter." The letter, with the explanatory note given in THE UNION SIGNAL, appears in the issue of March 26, 1912, of the *Congressional Record*, on page 4019.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

REV. MARTIN VAN BUREN KNOX, D. D., Ph. D., husband of Janette Hill Knox, corresponding secretary Massachusetts W. C. T. U. and former president New Hampshire W. C. T. U. Dr. Knox was well known as an educator, minister, author and public speaker, and was always a friend to the principles and aims of the W. C. T. U. He was formerly president of the Methodist College at Wahpeton, N. D., and a member of the faculty of Baker University, Kansas. In her great bereavement Mrs. Knox has the sympathy of all white ribboners.

MRS. ALLA B. FOSTER, Y. P. B. secretary for Western Washington and president of Kitsap county W. C. T. U. Of strong, forceful personality, Mrs. Foster will be greatly missed by her family and white ribbon sisterhood, among which are numbered many white ribboners of the District of Columbia, where she once served as superintendent of the L. T. L. For twenty-five years she has been actively associated with the W. C. T. U.

BAD FOR BONES

Dr. Lane of London, one of the leading experts in the treatment of bones, has made it possible to hold fragments of broken bones together with metal plates which are attached by means of screws. He has observed that in the case of persons accustomed to use alcohol, the bone tissues are so soft and friable that the screws do not hold well. As he said to a representative of *Good Health*, "A drunkard's bones are rotten; they are not good for anything. Whatever alcohol may be good for, it certainly is bad for bones."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEDITATION CORNER

HOLD THOU MY HAND

William A. Sharp, Alhambra, Cal.

My wee one walked upon the wall—
What child but hungers thus to go—
Her eye alert lest she should fall
On that rough-bouldered pave below.
At length she stopped, and this her plea,
—As though o'erfull of care her cup:
"Please, daddy, hold my hand for me,
So when I walk I can look up."

All-Father, when we walk the way
That teems with pit-falls for our feet,
That baby plea of bygone days
Might in our sorest needs be meet.
Tired out with watchfulness and care,
With strife for paltry bite and sup,
"Thou hold our hands," we make our prayer,
"That while we walk we may look up."

"When our dear ones have passed beyond all kind of earthly pleasure we send our costly wreaths of rarest flowers, striving thus to atone for having denied them the one simple blossom which was all they asked and needed. Let us learn to give our flowers now—now, when they can hold and have them; now, while they can scent their perfume and enjoy their beauty."

I can wish for you the things I hold good things—a deep, intense love for the higher and stronger than yourself, or that peace and joy which come, one sees, to some elect natures who have got rid of the achings and yearnings of self and live in the life of others.—*Selected*

"Friend and brother, wouldst thou find
Hearts of love around thee bind?
Be thyself a heart of home;
To gentle hearts, hearts gentle come."

For the Master believed in solitude and silence. Say rather, he believed in God, he believed that when the human is still, the Divine speaks to it, because it is its own.—*George MacDonald*

A life which keeps a stream in full, strong flood must be fed from never-failing streams. This life of Christ was not maintained at its high level of toil without frequent renewal. He often sought the peace and solitude and refreshment of a calm Syrian night. He led his disciples to the silence of the mountain-top. Time and again he left Capernaum and its crowds to cross the lake to the unfrequented other side. He loved to walk among the olives of Gethsemane. He sought rest and quiet in the home at Bethany. Jesus placed a high value on the quiet seasons of the soul.—*W. M. Clow*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

Your superintendent is very glad to announce to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL that the booklet of Miss Mary Allen West, which has been compiled by Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon—who knew her intimately in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—will be in my possession this week.

I am confident that the friends of Miss West, as well as our workers in all lands, will love to read of her self-sacrificing life, and especially of the eleven weeks she spent in Japan.

Her work was for God, for the home land, and for every land. As you read of this life well equipped and well spent in the service of love, may your heart be inspired to work more diligently, that the world may be quickened with nobler impulses.

You may send for the booklet to me or to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Price, 15 cents.

212 East 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

A WHITE RIBBONER'S QUEST

AUGUSTA TEALL STOCK

Has a real temperance story ever happened to you, one in which you did not have to amplify or alter a single detail? This is such an one and can be briefly told.

It was my first visit to my son's family in Brooklyn and everything in the great city was of intense interest to me. I had heard much about the low prices at a certain store and knew that supplies for the home in which I was a guest were occasionally purchased there.

When later I discovered at the aforesaid store a window filled with a most promiscuous assortment of liquors, I remonstrated with my son and his wife, for I knew that they were anxious to do the right thing in every detail of their home-making. But I was told that it was impossible to find in the city grocers who did not sell liquors—in short that "they all did it," hence any protest in the way of withholding custom was impracticable.

It was hard to convince me and I knew that if I were ever in the city long enough to investigate, I should set my mind at rest about the matter.

In a few years I removed to Brooklyn, where I am now keeping house. Then the theoretical question as to liquor-selling grocery stores became a practical one. I was introduced at a nearby establishment and was greatly pleased with the polite consideration and excellent service rendered, but I noticed that one of their windows contained the hateful bottles, and in my journeyings about the neighborhood I found them everywhere What should I do. Must I give up and say with the others, "They all do it."

I had one hope left. Next to finding a church in the big city had been my wish to discover a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I had been a member since 1889, with many changes necessitated by many removals, and to be really happy and contented in Brooklyn I must be able to attend W. C. T. U. meetings. Besides, there I should be able to ask those whose business it was to know, where I could find my non-liquor selling grocery store. I went to my first prayer-meeting at the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church all alert to find a white ribboned sister. At last I saw her, coming into our very pew and sitting down next to me! With trembling haste, and assisted by my daughter, my white ribbon was transferred from my dress to my coat. I will omit all the pleasant details of that first meeting and merely record that I am now a very happy member of the Signal Union.

At the first meeting of the new year we listened to an impressive Bible reading on "building anew, not patching." The speaker said, "Not covering up cracks but on the sure foundation, Jesus Christ rearing a new structure in the New Year."

Like a flash came this thought, "Here is my chance. I am building a new home. In it there is young life to be influenced. My life-long principles are well known. Shall a false strand be intertwined in the new life?"

And so I spoke. I told my story very much as I have told it here. I ended thus, "Can any one tell me the name of a grocery store where I can deal without at the same time patronizing a liquor seller?" My answer came from the lips of the president: "Linke and Runge do not sell liquors. Mrs. Runge, please give Mrs. Stock further information." A member of my own union arose and told me that at her husband's store liquor was neither sold nor would it be ordered for any one.

My quest was ended. I am satisfied.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

The semi-annual convention of the Delaware county W. C. T. U. met in the M. E. Church of Lansdowne, March 14. It was helpful and inspiring and was largely attended. The president, Mrs. Clara A. Shrigley, presided. Mrs. Emma Baker, president of Lansdowne W. C. T. U., gave the address of welcome to which Mrs. S. S. Hildebrand, vice-president of the county, responded.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., was the guest of honor and was present throughout the day, giving valuable assistance. Madam Layyah Barakat gave the morning Bible reading and spoke on the work of the Syrian W. C. T. U. in which Delaware county is much interested and for which special collection was taken. The county subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* for each of the seven unions, and also helps in other ways. Mrs. Shrigley read extracts from letters from local presidents in Syria.

Miss Sara Philips Thomas gave an entertaining and enthusiastic account of the National Convention. Mrs. C. P. H. Stilwell, county superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, spoke on her department and told of a letter from the county superintendent of schools which asked that every school in the county be opened to her. The general secretary for the Associated Charities of Eastern Delaware county, Miss E. C. Yeager, and the visiting nurse for the vicinity, Miss S. Corkran, were introduced and told of their work, which has the support of white ribboners.

"How to Make Our Legislative Work Effective" was presented by Miss Lida Stokes Adams, chairman legislative committee of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association. The county W. C. T. U. reaffirmed its belief in equal suffrage and urged each member to be present at the hearing before the Election Commission in Philadelphia on March 22. There was singing by students of the high school, followed by an address on the need of young people in temperance by Miss M. Grace Hendricks.

Mrs. Livingston gave the evening address on "The Coming of the Kingdom." The county was fortunate in having the services of this worker for a week. She addressed the students of Swarthmore College at Friends' meeting and also spoke to Westown Boarding School. During the week she gave eight addresses and several talks.

The special work of the county W. C. T. U. this spring is the sending of an open letter to voters asking them not to sign applications for license. More than 20,000 copies will be distributed.

KANSAS WHITE RIBBONERS ENTERTAINED AT GOVERNOR STUBBS' HOME

An exceptionally interesting event in connection with the meeting of the Kansas W. C. T. U. executive committee, which took place recently in Topeka, was a reception given at the home of Governor and Mrs. W. R. Stubbs, with Mrs. A. C. Zehner, a National W. C. T. U. organizer, as special guest. A large company gathered and after greeting Mrs. Zehner and the members of the state board, enjoyed an informal program of song and speech. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the state W. C. T. U., introduced the speakers. Mr. John Marshall, widely recognized as a temperance advocate of the "deepest dye," explained the prohibition movement from a legal and political view-point, and Dr. Frank Loveland spoke informally upon the subject of suffrage and the work of the W. C. T. U. "I am not one of those men who believe that the women should have the ballot if they want it," said Dr. Loveland. "I think that the women should have the ballot whether they want it or not."

An elaborate six-course dinuer at the beautiful home of Mrs. P. J. Clevenger was also given for the members of the executive board during their stay in Topeka.

VIRGINIA'S OPTIMISTIC VIEWPOINT

Special Correspondence

The fact that the Virginia Enabling Act did not pass the Senate is not being considered in the light of failure by those accustomed to read the public pulse. Indeed the liveliest encouragement is felt and expressed in all parts of the state because the rapid growth of prohibition sentiment made it possible to carry the measure through the lower House with a two to one affirmative vote and to make the contest in the Senate so nearly even! This is the optimistic key note of the county conventions recently in session, and there is everywhere an earnest determination to "win out" at the next meeting of the General Assembly

With the Counties.

Roanoke county held a successful convention in Roanoke, March 21. Loudoun county convention was held at Bluemount on March 25, the state president being in attendance. The topic, "What is the Next Thiug to Do Toward Securing State-wide Prohibition," was discussed by Mr. Wm. E. Nichols and Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Hoge. Encouraging reports of work were made.

Prince William and Fauquier bi-county convention was held at Manassas on the twenty-first, in connection with the institute conducted by the state president. Much regret was felt and expressed at the removal from the state of the bi-county president, Mrs. J. K. Efird. Mrs. Geo. C. Rounds of Manassas was elected to fill the vacancy. Three unions have been organized in this county since the last convention.

Campbell county held its spring meeting at Lynchburg last week with the state recording secretary, Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott as leader. An excellent contest was held in the evening. Much good work was reported and much more undertaken. An address by Mrs. John H. Lewis, an influential lady of Lynchburg and an ardent advocate of equal suffrage, resulted in the indorsement of the cause by the Campbell county W. C. T. U.

The bi-county organization of Accomac and Northampton met March 12-13 at Greenbackville, with Mrs. Lilian Shepherd, state corresponding secretary, as helper. Mrs. Shepherd's work was greatly appreciated, as was also the address of Mrs. Powell. The school and teachers attended the meetings in a body.

Nottaway and Prince Edward bi-county union was organized at an institute conducted by Mrs. Hoge at Farmville, March 1. Five new unions have been organized in this territory during the winter by Mrs. J. M. Ropp of Shenandoah. At the Farmville meeting the state president was introduced by Mayor H. E. Barrow, who made the statement that if the men had "half the grace and gumption of these godly women there would not loug remain a single saloon or dispensary in Virginia."

Bristow and Lincoln successfully observed Prohibition Rally Day with public meetings.

The *Richmond Virginian* of March 30 states that Mrs. Pauline Sparks of New Jersey, who is spending some time in this state, held a most enthusiastic meeting at Chester on the twenty-ninth. She was given a reception at the home of the Methodist pastor, and delivered an address that so stirred her audience that practically everyone present signed the pledge and joined the W. C. T. U.

SOUTHERN IDAHO W. C. T. U. ALERT

The institute and mid-year meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U., held in Payette, March 23-24, was brimful and running over with interest from beginning to end. The reports and plans of work by state superintendents showed that the activities of this band of workers for the betterment of mankind are manifold.

The presence of Mrs. Wheeler of Oregon, a state worker, did much to add zest and interest to the occasion. Among other things, she suggested the starting of a round robin letter as a means of getting news from one union to another.

The eveniug of the 24th a silver medal contest was held, Mrs. Shontz of Payette being the successful contestant. A lecture later by Mrs. Wheeler on "The Double Coronation" was so much appreciated that she was asked to repeat it the following Sunday at the Payette M. E. church and the Y. M. C. A.

It was recommended that frequently county institutes be held and more medal contests are being planned for Payette and Fruitland. It was also urged that L. T. L. work be taken up by the unions all over the state and that they work systematically and steadily to bring about state and national prohibition. To this eud the enlargement of our membership, an effort to extend our influence in other organizations in which our members are interested, and work for the nomination of all public officials who stand for temperance, were advocated.

EDUCATING THE READING PUBLIC

West Virginia Local Union Presents Temperance Books to University Library

The Morgantown (W. Va.) W. C. T. U., through its president, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, has just made a valuable donation of books on temperance to the state university. The collection, numbering fifteen volumes, represents the latest information and studies on the use and effects of alcoholic drinks. The campaign for a constitutional prohibition amendment has aroused great interest in the temperance question among the university students, and these valuable works will be appreciated by both students and faculty.

PORTLAND, (ORE.) W. C. T. U. GIVES FOUNTAIN TO CITY

The Albina W. C. T. U. of Upper Albina, Portland, Ore., celebrated March 20, Neal Dow's birthday, by the dedication of a drinking fountain which it has presented to the city. Credit for this praiseworthy enterprise is due to the president of the union, Mrs. Marion Gilbert, through whose efforts the $200 for the purchase of the fountain were raised. Many assisted in the installation, contributing labor and material amounting to about $100. The fountain, while not massive nor imposing, is artistic in design, and was erected by the white ribbouers in the hope that the pure sparkling water which flowed from it might save tempted men and boys from patronizing the saloons, and help them to save their hard-earned money, their health and their manhood. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., who presided at the dedication service, was greeted by au enthusiastic and appreciative audience.

TOO MUCH STARCH
A Food Problem.

An Asheville man tells how right food did that which medicines had failed to accomplish:

"For more than 15 years," he says, "I was afflicted with stomach trouble and intestinal indigestion, gas forming in stomach and bowels and giving me great distress. These conditions were undoubtedly due to the starchy food I ate, white bread, potatoes, etc., and didn't digest. I grew worse with time, till, 2 years ago, I had an attack which the doctor diagnosed as appendicitis. When the surgeon operated on me, however, it was found that my trouble was ulcer of the pancreas, instead of appendicitis.

"Since that time I have had several such attacks, suffering greatly. The last attack was about 3 months ago, and I endured untold agonies.

"The doctor then said that I would have to eat less starchy stuff, so I began the use of Grape-Nuts food for I knew it to be pre-digested, and have continued same with most gratifying results. It has built me up wonderfully. I gained 10 pounds in the first 8 weeks that I used Grape-Nuts; my general health is better than ever before, my brain is clearer and my nerves stronger.

"For breakfast and dinner, each, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with cream, a small slice of dry toast, an egg soft boiled and a cup of Postum; and I make the evening meal on Grape-Nuts and cream alone—this gives me a good night's rest. I am well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

A "TRUE BLUE" GIRL

VIVIAN ELIZABETH SANDERS, Portageville, N. Y.

Marie Davis left the car and walked quickly towards her boarding house. Her usually happy face was flushed and there was a frown upon her pretty forehead. Soon she had reached her destination and in a few minutes more was in her own room. How "comfy" it was with its many reminders of the dear friends at home. Her glance fell upon the gifts of this one and that one and the expression on her face slowly changed. Suddenly she picked up a large book bound in blue and tied with a white cord. Turning to the last picture in it, that of the "True Blue" society at its last picnic, she looked steadily at the central figure, her chum Esther who had ever been her inspiration and refuge in times of trouble. The pictured face seemed to smile directly into the questioning eyes of the girl bending above it and to say, "Be a true blue girl and dare to do right!"

"Ah, that's what I didn't do this afternoon," said Marie to herself, and laid the book sadly away. She thought regretfully of her silence at the meeting of the music students of the university which she had just attended. A young man near her had slightingly said, "There goes one of those temperance women!" as a sweet-faced member of the W. C. T. U. passed them. Marie had not answered, but merely looked at him in amazement. For the moment, as she caught the disparaging note in his voice, she had been glad that the lace frill on her dress covered her white ribbon. Now alone, as she thought the incident over, she grew more and more ashamed.

On the next day, as the students were leaving the university, the same young man again made a remark about temperance people. Marie threw back her head proudly and said quickly, "One moment, Mr. Jones! My mother wears the white ribbon, my chum wears it, and I wear it. We are proud to wear it, and mean to keep as pure as our badge. Please never again ridicule the temperance cause in my presence."

As she spoke, a murmur of admiration was heard. One of her friends ran up to Marie, and throwing her arms about her neck, cried, "I, too, am a member of the W. C. T. U., only I did not like to say so before." "And I!"—"And I!"—came from the lips of several, with such awakened enthusiasm that Mr. Jones was glad to slip away. Marie smiled at the others through her tears, and said, "I am so glad that I dared."

NEW Y. P. B.'S

District of Columbia: Washington, 15 charter members

Pennsylvania: Punxsutawney, 28 members. Holding membership contest.

Oregon: Echo, 7 members, Mr. Robert Garver, president; Princeville, 16 members, Miss Corinne Coffin, president; Bend, 19 members, Miss Gertrude Markel, president

Iowa: Richland, 10 members, Miss Eleene Ward, secretary

North Carolina: Goldsboro, 47 members, Miss Celia B. Battle, secretary

Virginia: Fredericksburg, Mayfield high school, 30 members, Miss Virgie Herndon, president

Nebraska: Hebron. Engaged in membership contest

Illinois: Galva

South Carolina: Clinton, N. and I. College, 40 members; Greenville, Female College, 60 members

Tennessee: Maryville, Miss Nellie Pickens, president

New York: Port Jefferson, 22 members, Reginald Maney, president

SINGERS, ATTENTION!!

For 10 cents in silver or stamps, we will send you four beautiful songs that will stir your hearts and the hearts of those who hear you. Will also make you a proposition that ought to interest you. Order today. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

The Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference is reported to have adopted on March 30, a resolution pledging its members to support only such candidates for public office as favor temperance, regardless of party lines.

"TOBY" KNEW THE ANSWER

There was once a colored man, a typical plantation laborer, much given to his cups, and, as a result, in the usual condition of indigence and poverty. He had a wife and one child, a little colored boy of some eight or ten years, by the name of Toby. The man had brought his wife and his child, as himself, to the verge of starvation, the little money he earned being scarcely more than enough to pay his liquor bill. So they lived in poverty, typical of so large a part of that population. One Sunday evening Sam went to the colored church which was part of the complement of the plantation. He heard the colored elder preach a sermon, his text concerning the dream of Pharaoh, about the seven fat kine and the seven lean kine. It started in motion what little intellectual process the old negro had, and that night he dreamed a dream. He dreamed he saw three black cats, one being a fat cat, one a blind cat, and one a lean cat. In the morning he asked his wife to interpret his dream, after the manner of Joseph's interpretation of Pharaoh's dream. His wife replied, "Indeed, I can't tell you what it means." "You must tell me what it means," said the old man.

"No; I can't tell you nothin' 'bout what it means."

But Toby spoke up and said, "I can tell you."

"Get away from hyah, I want your mother to tell me." But his wife continued to protest that she could not interpret the dream, and as Toby insisted he could interpret it, the old man finally let Toby give his interpretation.

"The fat cat is a saloon keeper, daddy; the blind cat is you, and the lean cat is me and mammy."—*As related by Rev. Horace M. Du Bose at hearing on Kenyon-Sheppard Bill*

NEWS NOTES

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher is still in the South. During the past week she organized two new Branches in Tennessee, and is now in Arkansas, where her work is somewhat hampered by the floods.

Mrs. John Hineman is visiting the colleges of Arkansas in the interests of Y. P. B. work. She has been connected with the colleges of the state for many years, her husband having been a teacher in various institutions of higher education. In a number of schools the Y. W. C. A. is taking up monthly the Y. P. B. program.

Mrs. T. J. Shannon has been elected Y. P. B. secretary of the Lexington (Ky.) W. C. T. U. and a new Branch has already been organized.

The newly organized college Branch at Rock Hill, S. C., with forty girl and many young men members, is in a flourishing condition, and each month it furnishes a good literary program.

Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, offers a prize to the state Y. P. B. secretary whose state makes the greatest gain in membership through social meetings. This prize is to be a piece of china or silver, and is to be kept by the secretary. Let every secretary take notice and urge her young people to "get busy" in this department.

The Y. P. B. conference of Central New York, held late in March at Syracuse, N. Y., had a creditable share in the making of Y. P. B. history in that state. It was arranged by the efficient general secretary, Mrs. Cora D. Graham, and the program included the names of people prominent in Y. P. B. circles and in other lines of Christian endeavor.

Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, Y. P. B. secretary for Massachusetts, has organized a new Branch at Leominster. She also prepared a Y. P. B. edition of the state paper for March.

The Y. P. B. of Knapp, Wis., Miss Elsie Morrell, president, has lately been discussing with earnestness and enthusiasm the subject, "What We Are Accomplishing in a Temperance Way and How We Can Help in this Great Work." The Branch, which is only a little over a year old, now has a membership of 30, has completed the study of "Alcohol and Health" and is about ready to take up the new book in the Study Course—"Does It Pay?"—"Economic Studies" by Prof. John A. Nicholls.

WHAT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC COSTS US

"If the money each year spent in the United States for liquor were in silver dollars and laid side by side as close as possible, it would completely cover 627 acres," said Hon. E. E. Ballard of Indiana in a recent speech. "It would more than pay all the expenses of church and schools of the nation, and there would be enough left each year to pay all pension bills. Yet politicians put it aside as inconsequential by the side of such really trivial affairs as tariff and ship subsidy."

"Do you keep temperance literature in your barber shops? You can reach more men in that way than through any other medium," says a wide-awake white ribboner of Lambertville, N. J.

NORTH DAKOTA'S NOTEWORTHY MEETINGS—STATE ENFORCEMENT LEAGUE IN ANNUAL CONVENTION —W. C. T. U. HOLDS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Special Correspondence

On the last day of February, there was held in the city of Grand Forks, the annual convention of the State Enforcement League. Men prominent in public affairs came together, actuated by a common purpose—the enforcement of the prohibition law. The League is fortunate in having as its president that stalwart prohibitionist, Mr. R. B. Griffith, a merchant prince of the state, who occupied the chair. The League has done a greater work this year than ever before and much credit is due to the superintendent, Rev. F. L. Watkins, for his fearless and heroic service, and also to Mr. W. J. Arnold, who has been very successful in soliciting funds. Governor Burke was present at the meeting and gave a stirring address, showing conclusively that the Governor should have power to remove from office any state official who fails to do his duty. As the question of initiative and referendum is pending and several bills are to be considered by our next Legislature, the League unanimously declared against those bills which relate to the constitution, believing that if such measures should pass, the resubmission of the prohibition law might result. Strong resolutions, showing the advance ground taken by the League on leading issues, among them equal suffrage, were adopted. During the day the Legislative committee, composed of some of our strongest men and one woman—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, our state president—met to consider several important matters.

W. C. T. U. Mid-Year Executive Meeting

On the following day the mid-year executive meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met, many of the women having come the day previous in order to attend both meetings. His Honor, Mayor Murphy, courteously invited our committee to meet in the council chamber of the beautiful new city hall. Plans for district and state conventions and also for Chautauqua institutes were considered, and the invitation to hold the next convention, September 27-30, at Devil's Lake, was accepted. The maintenance of a W. C. T. U. booth at the state fair at Bismarck was considered, and the introduction of social center work into the public schools was recommended.

It gave the committee great pleasure to secure as our representative at Washington, during the hearing on the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill, Rev. James Anderson, of Valley City, who, with Rev. F. L. Watkins of the Enforcement League, left at once on this important mission. Our worthy representatives were most cordially received, and we have been told that their speeches in favor of this righteous legislation, made a strong impression.

On the evening of March 1, a mass meeting in the interests of equal suffrage was called by prominent women of the city. While not directly under W. C. T. U. auspices, several of our white ribboners were present and made addresses. The mayor of the city and other leading business men participated. A "Votes for Women League" was organized and we trust this will help to bring the victory for which we are working and hoping when our next Legislative body assembles.

Our Workers

Miss Georgie M. Chambers, as field organizer, has been doing very successful work throughout the state. Department work has received special attention by many of the state superintendents.

The state recording secretary, Mrs. Florence B. Connor, after years of faithful service, has been compelled because of her removal to Oregon, to resign.

NEW MEXICO MOVING TOWARD PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Two)

way to New Mexico, I spent an evening at the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. On this occasion I saw hanging in the Convention hall a large map of the United States, and looking at New Mexico, I saw it was black with saloons, but over in the northwest corner was one white spot, and on observing more carefully I saw that white spot was San Juan county where there were no saloons. This was my reason for deciding to locate in that county."

Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, National superintendent, and one of New Mexico's most ardent and capable workers, read with real eloquence, "A World-wide War," the number being heartily appreciated by the audience. The closing address by Rev. J. I. Seder, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was well received. Dr. Seder concluded with these words: "I most earnestly appeal to this Legislature to submit the question of state-wide prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic by a constitutional amendment, to the vote of the people. Let the people decide. Abolish saloons, protect the boys, honor the state, the church, the flag and God."

W. C. T. U. workers believe that this meeting will be far-reaching in its results. Since about a year ago, when the Constitutional Convention met in the House of Representatives, there has been a radical change in temperance and prohibition sentiment. At that time the demands of the temperance leaders were treated with scorn and derision; now we are given the House chamber in which to hold a large mass-meeting, and the Lieutenant Governor and Senators and Representatives are among the speakers for prohibition. We have also been given free access to the floor of both houses while the Legislature is in session. In short, we are being shown every courtesy by both presiding officers and members, including our splendid new chief executive of the state, Governor McDonald. We believe that our prohibition cause has a fair chance of winning with this Legislature. Petitions containing thousands of signatures of citizens asking for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution to a vote of the people, are being received by the Legislature, and it is believed that this demand by the people will not be ignored.

Memorial Meetings

Frances Willard memorial meetings have been held by most of the unions in the state. The Santa Fe union, which is active along all lines, held a successful meeting in the Methodist church the middle of February, Rev. Shimer presiding. Among other addresses was one by Judge John R. McFie, in which he told how Miss Willard tried, years ago, when he was a member of the Legislature, to get a prohibitory amendment for Illinois.

The Springer union one evening gave a splendid reception at the home of the president, Mrs. Sarah Brown, to the local school teachers and Mrs. Adella A. Scott, who was passing through. About seventy people attended.

A small, neat window in the new Methodist church is also one of the accomplishments of the Springer union.

The Solano union recently held interesting Willard memorial services.

It is perhaps not too late to tell of the services held by the Tucumcari W. C. T. U. on Sunday evening, December 31, the occasion being the unveiling of a beautiful and expensive Willard Memorial window in the M. E. church, South. It was a mass meeting of the churches of the little city and a fine program was rendered. We were happy in having with us Mrs. Maude L. Greene and Miss Harriet L. Henderson, National organizers, the latter speaking on the "Evolution of the W. C. T. U." and Mrs. Greene making the presentation address, "Miss Willard a Great Heroine." Rev. Joel Hedgpette, pastor of the church in which the window is placed, gave the response, "The Significance of the Willard Memorial." Professor Hoffer, principal of the Tucumcari schools, spoke on "Miss Willard's influence on the Youth of Today," and Hon. Harry McElroy by making a hit in his collection speech succeeded in lifting most of the indebtedness on the window.

Reading THE UNION SIGNAL—a gift from the local union—inspired the former pastor, Rev. Charles L. Brooks, to ask the union to honor itself and the church by installing this window.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶ We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶ Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
118-120 Fifth Ave., New York

Copyright, 1910, by the J. L. Mott Iron Works Copyright, 1910, by the J. L. Mott Iron Works

WORKABLE IDEAS FOR LOCAL UNIONS

YOUR UNION AND HOW YOU CAN HELP IT

By attending its meetings

By taking with you some stranger

By advertising the work that is being done by it—among friends and your family

By praising the last meeting to some one who was not there

By being in time to join in the opening exercises

By taking a front seat

By joining heartily in the singing

By listening attentively to all that is said

By letting the leader know how you enjoyed the meeting

By spending a little time beforehand in asking God's blessing on the leader, the union, your fellow-workers and yourself; also for any strangers who may attend —*Adapted*

BOOK CENSORSHIP

One local branch has constituted itself a censor of library books, never passing upon any which have not been carefully read. Publications in which the hero, heroine, or any character is pictured as an habitual user of liquor and cigarets without condemnation of such habits, are placed upon a "black list." In this list are books with illustrations of women whose posture or clothing are immodest; in which a distinction between the two sexes as to the obligation of virtuous and moral action is either implied or made directly; in which clever evasions of the law are made to appear heroic—all these being brought courteously to the attention of the board of trustees of the library. This is an undertaking, however, which should be very tactfully carried on by the union attempting it.

WORTH USING

A part of the plan of work for local branches auxiliary to a National organization of women in the state of Washington reads:

"Each member may bring to the regular meeting a written question upon some phase of current events or legislation. These questions will constitute the program for the following meeting, when the chairman and two members (appointed in turn) will read the questions, answer them in accordance with information gained by careful preparation, and lead in a general discussion. The chairman will occupy fifteen minutes in a resume of current topics pertinent to the purposes of the organization."

This plan is easily adaptable to W. C. T. U. purposes.

THE VACANT CHAIR

One union in Ohio evolved this idea: On its special invitation cards to a meeting (in this case a Willard Memorial tea) a picture of a chair appeared having beneath it the words, "Please come, for if you are not there, I shall be nothing but a vacant chair."

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

MEASURING FUNDS

Just the way in which to solve the question of "the refreshments must be paid for" has perhaps been temporarily discovered by the W. C. T. U. of Meshoppen, Pa. It plans to hold a song service, "The Saving of Daddy," followed by a supper for which the gentlemen guests of the evening will be asked to pay two cents a foot for the ladies they escort to the feast. It might be well to emphasize the fact that "long ladies" are especially welcome as partakers!

"CALENDAR COMFORTERS"

A Virginia union in need of funds originated the idea of asking each member to give a penny equal to the numerical place of each month in the calendar. A special collector was appointed to secure pledges and to see that they were redeemed. Having a book ready in which to have the women sign their names and keeping exact account of amounts and dates are of course essential to the success of this fundsbringer. It was plainly stated that this seventy-eight cent collection should in no way interfere with the regular dues, Willard Memorial Fund money, etc., Any union using this plan becomes "twelve times a calendar comforter."

THE "ADOPTION" PLAN

BY A NEW JERSEY WHITE RIBBONER

Last year we were unpleasantly surprised to learn that a number of unions had disbanded and that consequently our membership was less than the previous year. Our union determined to do everything in its power to change this condition. We adopted three "unionless" towns nearby, sent them literature, requested the clergymen to preach temperance sermons and to urge petitions for the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill, with the result that these three towns sent six petitions and a number of letters to Senators and Representatives, requesting them to vote for the bill. We confidently expect that after the fall convention unions will be organized in these places. Because a place consists of only half a dozen houses, do not pass it by. One of the state's most widespread unions, with a membership of more than one hundred, and an average attendance of forty, covers a whole township. Farmers' wives take their less fortunate neighbors to the meeting in carriages; as soon as a girl leaves school she is invited to join; parlor meetings are frequently held and largely attended by both sexes, and everyone is given something to do. There are large Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s; in fact, temperance is fashionable in that township. If a union wants to grow, let it try the "adoption" plan. In places where unions have dropped out, make an effort to start a Y. P. B. Congressman Hobson says we can have national prohibition by 1920. Such a prospect is certainly worth strenuous work! It means little to be mildly favorable to temperance. If we are really interested, we must bring in recruits and influence votes. The inaction of good people always helps the cause of the liquor men. We must grow.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

W. C. T. U. SUPPLIES

POSTERS

In black and red

Which Will You Protect?
Do You Know These Facts?
Alcohol
Beer
Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from U. S. Mail
Drink Robs the Working Man
The License Voter Gets What?
Attention, Voters!
Figures Tell
Saloons Increase Taxes
The Trouble Manufacturing Company
Successful Men
In Prohibition Kansas
Compare These Figures
Boys and Girls
Not By My Vote
State Prohibition and Local Option
Temperance Truths (two)
Flag Poster (in colors)

Price 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50

BLOTTERS

Envelope Size. Three colors, red, blue, yellow

No. 1

IN PROHIBITION MAINE

Not a dollar of revenue from the liquor business is needed or received to Support Its Schools.

Maine Takes Care of Its Children instead of taking care of the Saloons.

Maine has Fewer Child Laborers than any other state.

No. 2

BE STRONG IN MIND AND BODY

"A pennyworth of bread eaten with water gives more strength than a quart of beer."—*Benjamin Franklin*

No. 3

"CUT IT OUT"

"The Brave Boy stands his ground and has a 'scrap' rather than let any boy or man induce him to smoke a cigaret.

"The boy who thinks it is smart to smoke cigarets is The Real Coward."—*Judge Ben Lindsey*

HISTORIC REST COTTAGE

Souvenir booklet of sixteen pages, describing the world famous home of Frances E. Willard.

Picture of Miss Willard on frontispiece.

Numerous half-tones illustrating interior of the cottage.

Cover in sepia tints with fine photograph of exterior.

Price, 15 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

During the meetings of an Illinois W. T. U., the "children of the union" are taken in charge by some member of the Y. P. B., the young people taking turns in entertaining the little ones. Old magazines are often provided from which the children are permitted to cut pictures and paste them in scrap books to be sent to the children's hospital ward.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS

carrying W. C. T. U. articles:

Swedish, HVITA BANDET; Japanese, WOMEN'S HERALD; Italian, L'ARALDO; Hungarian, REFORMATUSOK LAPJA; Bohemian, KRESTANSKE LISTY; Ruthenian, SOJUZ.

10 or more to one address, one cent each.

MRS. MARY B. WILSON, Supt. Foreign Dept.
4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And Milder Cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious breads for everybody.
Unlike other goods, ask your physician.
Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

New Temperance Song Book
Have you tried our new book,
"TEMPERANCE SONG BANNER"?
By Emmet G. Coleman
If not, send for sample copy at once. You'll like it.
Sample, prepaid, 35c.
TEMPERANCE MUSIC CO., Rocky Mount, Va.

HERE AND THERE

A gold medal contest held in connection ith a musical contest by the W. C. T. U. Palmyra, Wis., resulted in honors ing awarded to Miss Maude Thayer and enry Stacey, respectively.

The DeKalb county (Ind.) W. C. T. U. eld a largely attended institute in Aurn, March 21-22. The papers and disssions on the program were both intersting and helpful. Mrs. Elizabeth Stany, state vice-president, was present roughout the institute, assisting by her ounsel and speaking a number of times. n the first afternoon she spoke on "The lans of the W. C. T. U. in the Campaign r Suffrage," contrasting the power of omen without the ballot and with the allot. Her address was an able presenation of valuable facts and arguments, nterspersed with brilliant witticisms. n the first evening, six young people articipated in a grand gold medal conest held in the Methodist church.

The W. C. T. U. of Wheeler, Mich., oberved Neal Dow day at the home of Dr. . L. Street. The program as outlined THE UNION SIGNAL, supplemented by ood music, was given, followed by a ocial hour and refreshments. The afair was enjoyed by forty members and isitors, and some subscriptions to the fficial paper were secured. The next vening at a debate on woman's suffrage, eld under the auspices of the Brotherood of the M. E. Church, several memers of the W. C. T. U. took part. Dr. Villiam F. Emery, one of the judges, aid a glowing tribute to the women of laine, his native state, for their work n the recent campaign. Needless to say he side favoring equal suffrage won in he debate.

The institute held not long ago by the nions of Chenango and Madison counies, N. Y., was unusually helpful and ineresting. The leaders were Mrs. Ella . Boole, state president; Mrs. S. E. ohns, president of the Chenango county V. C. T. U.; Miss Mary Gaston, president adison county W. C. T. U., and Mrs. ora Newton, president of the Earlville nion. The addresses, papers and discusions were practical and entertaining. mong many fine selections should be oted the rendering by a ladies' quartet f John G. Dailey's new temperance song, A Saloonless Nation in 1920." The intitute was addressed by Robert W. Wing, resident of the Civic League of De Ruyr, N. Y.; Rev. L. D. Morse and Rev. W. . Havens of Earlville.

Great enthusiasm characterized the intitute held recently at Elizabeth, Ill., y the W. C. T. U. of Jo Daviess county, f which Mrs. Mary Dimmick is the resident. Miss Edna Rowan, general ecretary of the National L. T. L. branch, was the leader. It was voted by he institute to push vigorously eight deartments of work and the merits of *The Young Crusader* were sung to the tune of seventeen subscriptions. The W. C. T. U. of Elizabeth, under the direction of Mrs. Alvina Weir, president, has been a strong factor in a hot campaign the town has been conducting to maintain its place on the dry list. Partly as a result of the institute, it finds that honor saved to it, the election, April 2, thus settling the question. The white ribboners are delighted.

THE HOME AS A POLITICAL CENTER

The subject of suffrage, the still-all-absorbing theme among California women, who continue to glory in their new acquisition, was ably handled recently by Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard in a paper delivered at a county prohibition conference. Extracts are herewith given:

God had a purpose in giving the women the ballot in this state and in Washington; no doubt they will get it in Oregon. What else is it, than this, that it is in the divine plan to build up a Christian civilization on the Pacific slope, surpassing any that the world has ever known.

The forces that make for purity, religion, education and righteousness, must be organized. What greater power for good can there be than women in politics, to help in the great work of regeneration?

Men are inclined to make concessions and compromises for the sake of business. Women will be controlled by love and home influences.

The great political questions will hereafter be discussed about the hearthstones; the father and mother, and also the children will consider these matters.

The saloon is no longer to be the political center; but rather the home. Which do you think is best as a political center?

A government of the people can exist only when the people are intelligent, moral and prosperous. The intelligence and morality of the people are a republic's only safeguards. There cannot be intelligence, morality and prosperity with the liquor traffic undermining our institutions.

Already in this country the liquor traffic has so corrupted the source of power, that manhood suffrage is a mere form, not a reality; that municipal government is a miserable failure; that legislative, executive, and even judicial positions, are often sold to the highest bidder. It has often been asserted that the liquor traffic is a menace to our republican institutions.

The only hope for progress and better conditions is the total and utter annihilation of the liquor traffic—root and branch.

ELIMINATE THE BAR

"The elimination of the American bar would prove the greatest step against intemperance in the United States," declared Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the noted Jewish rabbi and scholar, in an address in Chicago recently. "If there is any institution in any land that is offensive," says the Doctor, "it is the American bar. It is an American invention that has been adopted by no other country."

A coroner's jury was called upon to pass upon the case of the sudden death of a merchant.

The finding was as follows: "We, the jury, find from the physician's statement that the deceased came to his death from heart failure, superinduced by business failure, which was caused by speculation failure, which was the result of failure to see far enough ahead.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A General List of Books, Encyclopaedias and Treatises, for Use in Schools, Libraries and in Essay Writing

"Alcohol and the Human Body," Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge. Pub., Macmillan Co., New York City, N. Y.

"Foundation of Death; A Study of the Drink Question," Axel Gustafson. Pub., Ginn, Heath Co.

"The Drink Problem in its Medico-Sociological Aspects," Fourteen Medical Authorities. Edited by T. N. Kelynack. Pub., E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City, N. Y.

"Intoxicating Drinks and Drugs in All Lands and Times," Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Crafts and the Misses Leitch. Pub., The International Reform Bureau, Washington D. C.

"Mortality and Disease Due to Alcohol," Dr. Kate Mitchell. Pub., Swan & Sonnenschein & Co., Paternoster Sq., London, and British Women's Temperance Association, London.

"Crime," Sanford M. Green. Pub., J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Drunkenness and Insanity," G. R. Wilson. Pub., The Swan & Sonnenschein Co., Paternoster Sq., London.

"Prohibition: the Principle, the Policy, and the Party," E. J. Wheeler. Pub., Funk & Wagnalls, New York City, N.Y.

"Economics of Prohibition," J. C. Fernald.

"Alcohol and the State," R. C. Pitman. Pub., National Temperance Society, New York City, N. Y.

"Proving Our Case," W. N. Edwards. Pub., S. W. Partridge & Co., London.

"The Psychology of Alcohol," George B. Cutten. Pub., The Walter Scott Pub. Co., New York City, N. Y.

"The Aristocracy of Health," Mrs. Mary Foote Henderson. Pub., Harper Bros., New York City, N. Y.

"Annual Addresses," Lillian M. N. Stevens. Pub., National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

"A Century of Drink Reform in the United States," August F. Fehlandt. Pub., Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Inebriety: Its Source, Prevention and Cure," Chas. Follen Palmer. Pub., Fleming Revell Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Ten Lectures on Alcohol," Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. Pub., The National Temperance Society, New York City, N. Y.

"Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," Mrs. Martha M. Allen. Pub., Chas. C. Haskell & Son, Norwich, Conn.

"The American Prohibition Year Book, 1912." Pub., The Lincoln Temperance Press, Chicago, Ill.

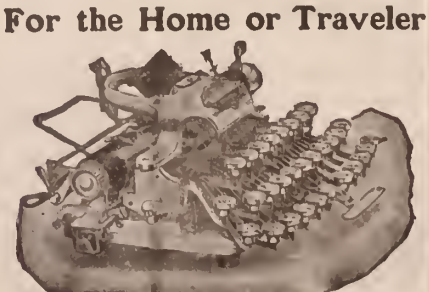
"The Anti-Saloon Year Book, 1912." Pub., Westerville, O.

"Autobiography of Gen. Neal Dow." Pub., Evening Express Co., Portland, Me.

"Temperance Progress in the Century," J. G. Woolley. Pub., The Bradley Garretson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"New Encyclopaedia of Social Reform," W. D. P. Bliss.

"Cyclopaedia of Temperance and Prohibition," Funk.

For the Home or Traveler

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

March 15 Iowa had 422 subscribers to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL; Colorado came next with 217; West Virginia, third, with 213; Pennsylvania, fourth, with 203, and Missouri, fifth, with 134. Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia, one each. Arizona, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, none. Other states less than 100 each. The fact that the state editions of Florida, Montana and Virginia occupy each two pages of this Campaign Edition, explains why these states seemingly have so few subscribers to this valuable issue. Florida has 1,544, Montana 1,062 and Virginia 1,000 subscribers to the monthly edition, beside a goodly number to the weekly issue.

FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNS

THE UNION SIGNAL of May 30 will contain articles of special value to those engaged in equal suffrage campaigns. It will be a paper which should be widely distributed. If you wish extra copies your order must be placed in advance. Orders which reach us on or before May 27, will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies to one address. A special price of $5.00 per 500 copies to one address will be given. To secure this price, money must accompany your order and it must be in this office by noon of May 27. Please bear this announcement in mind. We shall print enough of the issue of May 30 to fill all orders which reach us before we go to press, and this early announcement is made that you may secure this valuable paper for your campaign work.

NEW YORK OPINIONS

Lillian Dearing says: "I hope to send more subscriptions for both the weekly SIGNAL and the Campaign Edition. They will both talk right to the mark if given the opportunity."

Miss Elizabeth Malette writes: "I am sending six subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and hope to have more soon. I consider the SIGNAL a 'live wire' and a wonderful help in making temperance sentiment. The Campaign number is unusually good; wish everyone might read it."

Write SHORT STORIES Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS-Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

HERE AND THERE

The young ladies of the Y. P. B. of Geneseo, Ill., served dainty refreshments at a recent meeting of the local W. C. T. U., which entertained the missionary societies of the city at the home of Mrs. Hattie Waite, county president.

Macon county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held a successful institute at Decatur, March 28-29, under the leadership of Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, state treasurer. The evening sessions were enlivened by the eloquence, wit and logic of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. Enthusiasm marked the meeting from start to finish.

The W. C. T. U. of the Nineteenth district (Minn.) has been making great progress the past two months. Two new unions have been organized, one at Barrett by Miss Malvina Oberg, as the result of a matrons' medal contest and the other by Mrs. Martha Lobeck, district president, with twenty-one active and nine honorary members; since gaining ten more active members.

Lambertville (N. J.) W. C. T. U. has secured fourteen petitions (including those from two colored churches) for the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill. Through its efforts five letters and sixty postals have been sent to Congressmen by voters. A member of this union suggests, "Carry postals in your handbag, and when you meet a friend, explain the bill, hand him three cards and a fountain pen. He will do the rest."

For the first time in sixteen years, and the second time in its history, Alexandria, Minn., has voted out the saloons. The victory was the result of a hard-fought battle, there being three breweries and ten saloons in the city. The W. C. T. U., by a matrons' silver medal contest, a lecture by Clinton Howard, the distribution to voters of over 5,000 temperance leaflets and the circulation of the petition which brought the question to a vote, played a large part in the successful outcome.

Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., in March did most excellent work, visiting five unions, giving campaign addresses, where needed, and everywhere instructing and enthusing her audiences. Twenty-seven new members were gained as the result of her visit. She pronounced the Nelson Y. P. B. the largest and most active organization of its kind in the state. It now has seventy-nine members and hopes to make the number 100. It is also preparing to build a hall for itself this summer.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) W. C. T. U., which, beginning with a membership of ten, now boasts an enrollment of 600, has just held its annual election. For the twentieth consecutive time Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard was unanimously elected president. The union has known no other executive head and is proud of the fact that its president is also vice-president of the state. One dollar bills, twenty in number, were presented to Mrs. Blanchard as a "substantial but slight token of the loyalty and affection" of her fellow workers.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St. Chicago

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Again the Sample Leaflets

Words of appreciation and enthusiastic approval come with increasing frequency as more and more of our women receive the monthly sample leaflet budget. "The plan meets a wide-spread need." "It is what we have been wanting for a long time." Thus and much more write our pleased subscribers. And indeed they have abundant reason to be gratified with value received. Those of you who have not yet joined the budget circle do not realize what you are missing—do not realize how much one receives for $1.

The March Budget

The package of samples mailed March 30 to the wise ones who have taken advantage of our offer is a most valuable addition to the W. C. T. U. woman's working outfit—to *any* temperance worker's outfit. It contains Prof. Nicholls' "Economic Studies," that much-in-little study book which is eliciting well-deserved commendation wherever read; also posters, programs, Y. P. B. leaflets, purity leaflets, campaign leaflets—altogether representing in this single month an actual money value of more than one-half the amount paid for twelve months. The January and February samples also make bulky budgets. You know the National W. C. T. U. has been issuing a good deal of new literature since the first of the year.

A Reason for our Generosity

We could not afford to furnish these sample packages at such nominal cost were it not for the fact that they very materially increase the orders for literature, and are thereby of inestimable value to W. C. T. U. work and the onward march of Prohibition. Bear in mind that anyone sending one dollar may, if she so choose, have her subscription entered as beginning January 1. Send your dollar and get what's coming to you!

Historic Rest Cottage

We are wondering how many of you have seen the exquisite little souvenir of Rest Cottage brought out last year. The home of Frances E. Willard holds for every W. C. T. U. woman a deep and sacred interest, and this booklet of sixteen pages brings it vividly before us. It describes the double cottage and its surroundings, also why and how the northern half, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, is distinguished from Rest Cottage proper, and came to be called "The Willard." It is a skillful combination of word picturing, photographer's and printer's art—a joy to the eye and an appeal to the heart. Especially does the description of the Den touch and stir the memory. Miss Willard's well-worn Bible and Testament; her hand-bag, of which she was wont to say, "it is without form, but nothing on earth is less void;" her desk with the ink spots—"as bright," says Mrs. Stevens, "as though made yesterday—drops from that marvellous pen which recorded the thoughts of this great educator, philosopher, reformer, friend." It is a beautiful little gift book. For price see page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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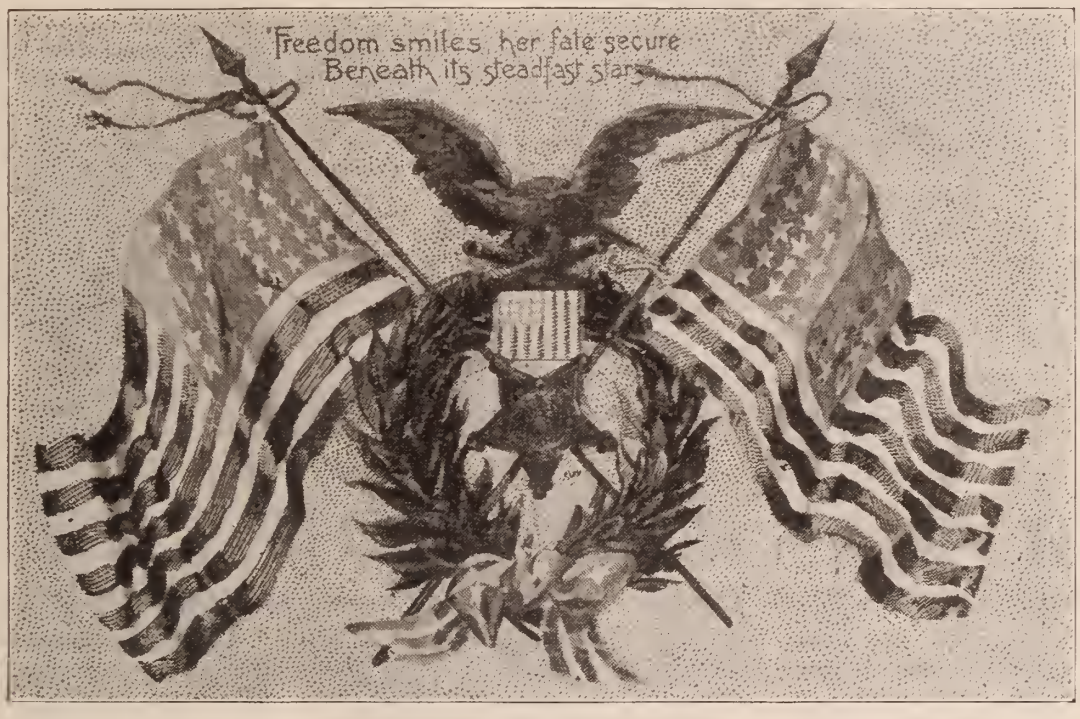


A Saloonless Nation in 1920

JOHN G. DAILEY

"My country, 'tis to thee,
I pledge my loyalty—
With ballots plenty in 1920
A saloonless nation we shall be.
Outfling it far and wide,
From every mountain side,
A saloonless nation in 1920
This our and shall be."

THE UNION SIGNAL is especially favored in being permitted to publish the chorus of the new temperance song, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," written by John G. Dailey of Philadelphia. This chorus must not be re-printed for any purpose without written permission from Mr. Dailey.

VIRGINIA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

The Situation in Maine—Our Washington Letter—Why West Virginia Jurist Will Vote for Prohibition—General Nelson A. Miles Denounces Alcohol—Colonel Maus' Reasons for Opposing Re-establishment of Army Canteen—The Liquor Traffic and the Pay Envelope—A Glimpse into Kansas' Ledger—Insidious Foe of Efficient Service—Alcohol the Ally of Disease and Death—A Corrupter of Legislatures—Virginia W. C. T. U.

THE MAINE PROHIBITION SITUATION

Special Correspondence from Maine

As is well known, the present administration of the state of Maine is against prohibition. The resubmission campaign of 1911 is too fresh in our minds to need reviewing—prohibition was retained in the constitution of the state to the disappointment and disgust of the liquor advocates of the Nation. The Governor then called a special session of the Legislature, the prime object of which was again to resubmit the prohibitory amendment and in a subtle form to make way for local option—license. The measure failed to receive the required two-thirds vote. The special session made a remarkable display of its majority power by exonerating a county high sheriff who had been brought before the courts for attempting to bribe in order to protect liquor sellers, and in removing the county attorney who exposed this sheriff.

Until 1911 this now dominant party had not been in power for thirty years and then for one term only. At its state convention, March 19, a resolution was passed, as follows:

"Any law which rests on the broad principle of local self government is sure to work out good results among a people like ours and we propose to use all possible endeavor to amend the constitution by adding to the prohibitory amendment the following paragraph:

"This section shall not apply to cities in which the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may provide, and whenever 51 per cent of the legal voters in any town petition the Legislature to grant the inhabitants of said town the privilege herein granted to cities such privilege shall be granted, but in no case shall the Legislature permit the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors in any city or town without making such permission conditional upon its approval by the voters of said city or town."

Those people in Maine who believe in prohibition but have thought it could take care of itself and was the settled, unchangeable policy of the state are now aroused as never before.

The party which has always in its state platform stood for prohibition with such prohibition leaders as Perham, Frye, Dingley and Littlefield, at its state convention, April 10, amid immense enthusiasm adopted the following:

"The people by majority vote have declared against the abrogation of the amendment of the constitution relating to prohibition. We accept the verdict of the people and are emphatically opposed to all attempts to reopen this question in any form. We demand that the statutes be strictly and honestly enforced. Ours is a government of law. The law must be respected."

In another section of the platform is the declaration that the present administration promised "to enforce the laws by means of regularly elected officers. The alliances between its regularly elected officers and the violators of law are notorious and confessed."

Thus it is seen that the election result in Maine this year will be of very great importance to the temperance cause. What it will mean to prohibition and to the "good of the world" is preeminently paramount to what it can possibly mean to any politician or party. Prohibition has been retained in the Maine constitution and the state officials favorable to the law and its enforcement must take the place of the present antagonistic administration.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

In response to the call for letters, petitions, etc., for the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill, many have sent word of work undertaken amid difficulties and obstacles almost insurmountable. One dear woman says, "I am over seventy-three years of age, but I have secured 240 names to the petition, one for the Senate, and one for the House, each containing that number." Another tells of the almost impassable roads due to continuous rains, which made her work hard, but writes, "I went to church on Sunday and fifty voters signed the petitions." Scores of just such earnest-hearted women have gone through mud and rain, snow and wind, to secure the signatures of those who by their votes placed these Senators and Representatives in Congress, and who, previous to election were assured by these same men that they would faithfully care for the interests of their constituents. But have they done so, and are they doing so? Why should it be necessary to appeal and implore and petition for such legislation as that embodied in the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill?

Queries have also come regarding the Webb Bill. Let me say that this measure was introduced last April by Representative Webb of North Carolina, who is one of the strongest champions of temperance we have in Congress. With the exception of one word, and the elimination of Section 2, his bill is identical with the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill. Either one of these measures enacted into law, would give us the protection we are seeking.

Liquor Interests Delay Bill

As has been stated in previous letters, the Judiciary committees in whose hands these bills have been placed, have granted repeated hearings and set a stated time for all those desiring to be heard to present themselves before the committees. However, there came such a demand from the opponents of the bill to give sufficient time for certain manufacturers of wine living on the Pacific Coast to arrive here, that their request was granted; hence the delay. But we have good men and true on these committees—men who will stand for the right, and to them we are looking for direction and guidance.

Senator Luke Lea's Anti-Gambling Measure

Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee has introduced in the Senate a bill to prevent nullification of state anti-gambling laws, and to prohibit transmitting by telegraph or telephone information regarding horse-racing bets. Fines and imprisonment are the penalties provided for violation.

The question of immigration is one that occupies much attention during the sessions of Congress. Over thirty bills on this subject alone have been introduced during this session. The Burnett Bill, requiring a reading of forty words in English or any other language from all immigrants over sixteen years old, this week was favorably reported by the House committee on Immigration. The bill is a compromise of the thirty similar bills and is supported by the American Federation of Labor. Five thousand immigrants, it is said, will be barred annually if the test is required.

Dr. John J. Kindred, a member of Congress from Long Island City, founder of a sanitarium in New York, and a recognized authority on nervous and mental diseases, one day last week, made a medical clinic of the House of Representatives. Trachoma, a disease of the eyes which, if not caught in the early stages, leads to blindness, was Dr. Kindred's subject. The Indian appropriation bill was under consideration, and because Indians suffer greatly from trachoma and the bill carried an appropriation for a trachoma hospital in the Indian region of Oklahoma, Dr. Kindred brought the subject before the House in this practical form. In the absence of a real patient upon whom to experiment, Dr. Kindred displayed on a large easel before the Speaker's rostrum, an artificial eye and a number of diagrams and illustrations. As this disease is very prevalent among immigrants, great watchfulness and care on the part of physicians and inspectors are necessary at the ports of entry, to prevent victims from entering our country.

Proposed Amendment to District Liquor Laws

If any one doubts the intention of the Senate sub-committee of the District of Columbia committee having in charge the proposed excise bill, to report a drastic amendment to existing liquor laws for the National capital, it is only necessary to read an abstract of the measure that Senator Jones made public yesterday. In brief it may be stated that the proposed law entirely eliminates the saloon from residential sections, removes it from within 600 feet of schools and 500 feet of churches, and prohibits the granting of a license within 1,000 feet of the Navy Yard, the Marine Barracks and the War College. No saloon will be permitted within 300 feet of an alley in which there are dwellings, and the saloon in the beautiful new Union Station will be closed. Another important feature prohibits saloons within 150 feet of the location of another saloon. It is required that by November 1, 1914, the total number of saloons must be reduced to 300, the wholesale license increased to $800 and the retail license to $1,500. Saloons will be closed at eleven o'clock p. m. and will not be opened until eight in the morning. Free lunches will be tabooed, the "growler" prohibited, and screens of all sorts must be done away with. Upon the saloon-keeper will be thrown the responsibility of knowing whether or not he is selling to a minor. If liquor has been sold to any person to whom the saloon-keeper has been notified not to sell, those dependent upon the former will have cause for action for the recovery of damages. It is understood the bill will come into the Senate with a favorable report from the majority of the full committee. No application for license shall be granted without the approval of the chief of police; no music is permitted where liquors are sold other than in hotels, and no license is allowed to permit the playing of billiards or pool, or other games in the

(Continued on Page Twelve)

WHY WEST VIRGINIA JURIST WILL VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

I shall vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment,

Because the liquor traffic, as a criminal on trial, can not invoke a single principle of right in its defense.

Because prohibition has proved the most effective method of dealing with the traffic.

Because, under seventy-five years of temporizing license measures, the American saloon has constantly grown more lawless in its methods and more destructive in its effects.

Because every brewer, distiller, saloon and dive-keeper, their votaries and supporters, and all persons who are interested in a larger sale or use of intoxicants, will vote against it.

Because liquor causes at least 75 per cent of all crime, 50 per cent of all pauperism, 35 per cent of all insanity and 40 per cent of all divorces, and has not a single virtue to its credit.

Because it murders 1,500 people in West Virginia every year, and to support the business 1,500 West Virginia boys and girls must annually be put into this death-grind as raw material.

Because this means that the state, for the consideration of $615,734.72 she receives as revenue, is selling our boys and girls to the brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers for about $410.50 per head.

And lastly, and yet firstly, BECAUSE I HAVE A BOY OF MY OWN FOR WHOM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS REACHING, AND WHOM, OR OTHER PARENTS' BOYS, IT MUST HAVE FOR THE MONEY IT PAYS THE STATE, AND BEING UNWILLING TO SO SELL MY OWN BOY, I AM NOT SELFISH ENOUGH TO VOTE TO SELL OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN AT THIS OR ANY OTHER PRICE.

J. C. McWHORTER,
Judge Twelfth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia

General Nelson Miles Denounces Alcohol

"THE DEMORALIZING INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR PENETRATES EVERY PHASE OF LIFE AND IMPOSES A TREMENDOUS ANNUAL BURDEN UPON THE PEOPLE"

Address, in part, delivered at Anti-Canteen Meeting, New York City, March 25, 1912

It is gratifying to know that a wave of temperance has been spreading over our fair land; that the rays of light have penetrated many of the dark shadows where intemperance created gloom, sorrow, poverty, crime and desolation. It is gratifying to know that America has in the past hundred years made progress in civilization. If we were to look back a hundred years we would find that the use of intoxicating liquor was almost universal. The drug was found in almost every home and it influenced every community.

Former Liquor Bill of Government

I quote from a regulation published in 1814 for the government of the Army in which the regular daily allowance for every soldier was one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, furnished by the Government as part of his daily rations. Every lieutenant was allowed two rations; every captain three; every major four; every lieutenant-colonel five; every brigadier-general twelve; every major-general fifteen, or its equivalent in money. Every year the regimental and post sutler's establishment kept and disposed of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, to the injury and demoralization of the service. During President Hayes' administration he prohibited the sale of all distilled liquors, such as rum, gin, brandy and whisky, and I have in my possession the pen with which the order was signed. That left wines and beer to be disposed of for a number of years. These were finally prohibited, and now the Army is free from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in my judgment is more temperate and free from demoralizing influences than ever before. To change this and to go back to former customs would be a step backward.

False Anti-Canteen Theories

It is claimed that the sale of alcoholic liquors at the military posts has encouraged desertion. This I positively deny and can demonstrate it by my official reports, which cover a period of more than forty-five years, and show beyond question that during the years when all kinds of alcoholic liquors were freely sold at the military posts, the percentage of desertion was very much larger than it has been since their use has been discontinued.

The plea that because beer, wines and liquors are not sold at military posts the men get a poorer quality in the neighboring districts, is a theory that is not well founded. Many of the men who enlist in the Army are young men who have never lived elsewhere than at home and are not addicted to the use of liquor, and when not under the influence of it would abstain from its use. There are some, however, who are addicted to its use and who would go long distances to procure it, or seek demoralizing influences and company, according to the depravity of their natures, but this does not apply to the Army as a class.

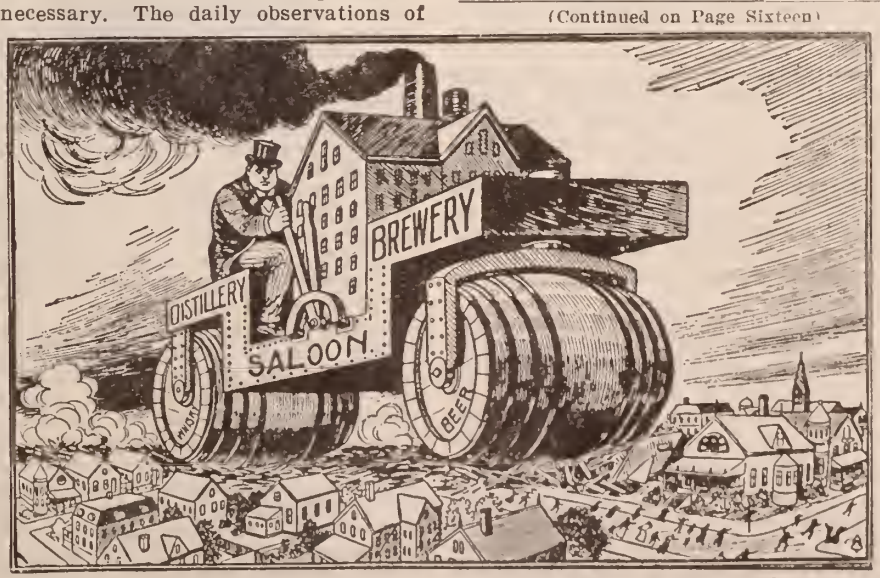
The amusement or recreation room, as now maintained, contains the library with useful magazines and journals of the day, as well as all the appliances of a gymnasium. One or two men under the influence of liquor would mar the quiet and order which now prevail and to force this upon our military posts would, in my judgment, be unwise and injudicious. If the sale of liquor is ever re-introduced into the Army, the Government should establish separate buildings adapted for the saloon and inscribe over the doors in large letters, "U. S. Government Saloon," but I trust we may never see the retrograde movement succeed. It seems to me that argument is unnecessary. The daily observations of any intelligent man must convince him that the evil of the liquor traffic is the principal curse of our country and imposes a tremendous annual burden upon the people. The demoralizing influence penetrates every phase of life.

Visit to Prisons Shows Liquor's Toll

It was my duty some years ago to visit the principal penitentiaries of this country, when the Government was about to establish an institution for the safekeeping of those sentenced by the Federal, civil and military courts. *The universal reports of the wardens and keepers and the prisoners themselves was that the great majority of the crimes of the unfortunate men were committed when they were under the influence of liquor.* Those who were really responsible for this terrible record of crime and misery are the persons who day by day and year by year have manufactured and sold this accursed poison and yet call themselves respectable.

When the state shall make these men responsible, she will get at the source of the evil. When she shall put a tax upon the manufacture and sale of liquor equal to the cost of the asylums and penitentiaries the use of liquor requires and the desolation it produces, she will

(Continued on Page Sixteen)



Christian Education Post Card Co.

The World's Home-Crusher at Work Day and Night

My Reasons for Opposing Re-establishment of Army Canteen

COLONEL L. MERVIN MAUS
Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army

Extracts from address delivered at Anti-Canteen Meeting, New York City, N. Y., March 25, 1912

In granting me permission to attend this meeting several weeks ago, the Secretary of War expressed the sentiment that the people of the country should thoroughly understand both sides of a question which has become almost national in character.

While studying the canteen problem, I shall take pleasure in discussing the great underlying principle of human success—total abstinence—which was inscribed upon the banner of Frances E. Willard, one of the greatest women the world has ever known. Those of us who from experience are able to note the splendid results achieved by that God-gifted genius, are not surprised that an impartial nation has placed her graceful image as the highest type of American womanhood in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington.

The canteen party has become a menace to the great wave of temperance which pervades civil and military life alike. A return to the sale of beer in army posts would check the progress of this great national movement destined to emancipate our country from the scepter of King Alcohol, the most dangerous tyrant that ever ruled the world. To permit the sale of beer on army reservations would mean that the American Republic had arrayed itself against the principles of temperance and the higher standards of life. There can be no compromise on the temperance question among that splendid class of men and women who know that alcohol even in its mildest form has ever been the arch enemy of mankind, and the crowning curse of the world. No true sympathizer with the temperance cause can advocate the use of any kind of alcoholic drink.

Arguments Cannot Bear Analysis

I have read carefully the arguments advanced by the friends of the canteen, published in various magazines and journals, and have found little in them that was convincing. I also read the report of the meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria a month ago by the friends of the canteen, and noted that little beyond ridicule of the temperance movement was advanced.

With few exceptions, these articles were written by individuals unacquainted with army life, or former officers not in touch with the Army of today. One rarely hears any comments on the subject of the canteen from the hundreds of wide-awake officers and soldiers in service at present.

The canteen question is a dead issue both with officers and men, and were it not for a few self-imposed champions from civil life, the entire matter would be dropped and forgotten. If its advocates are so greatly interested in the welfare of the soldier, why not interest themselves in legislation for the abolishment of saloons and dives around military posts, instead of the establishment of canteens?

We are told that 275 physicians belonging to the American Medical Association signed a petition to Congress, requesting the restoration of the canteen but we hear nothing of the other 55,000 members who *did not* attach their signatures.

A resolution hurriedly passed by the Association of Military Surgeons in 1901, and a petition alleged to have been signed by 2,000 or more Army women are also added as testimony to this crying need. The resolution of the military surgeons has little weight, because it was passed before the anti-canteen policy had been put into operation, or its effects studied. Besides, every condition mentioned in the resolution has, after a trial of ten years, proven untrue. The resolution states: "The abolishment of the canteen must necessarily result in an increase of intemperance, insubordination, discontent, desertion and disease in the Army."

So far as the petition of the Army women is concerned, I feel it safe to say that the majority would never have signed the petition had they understood the far-reaching effects the canteen has on the future of the young soldier.

One of the physicians signing the petition said that so far as he knew, I was the only medical officer in the Army opposed to the canteen. In reply to a circular letter addressed to the medical officers of the Central Division in regard to the canteen, forty-one answers were received. Twenty-two expressed opposition to its re-establishment; thirty-three believed it conducive to the drinking habit; twenty-seven did not believe its abolishment was the cause of neighboring saloons and dives, and thirty-nine believed alcohol harmful even in moderate quantities.

THE CURSE OF DRINK
IN THE UNITED STATES

Each minute, day and night, there is spent for drink over $3,000. (60 minutes x 24 hours x 365 days x $3,000 = $1,576,800,000—the estimate of "The American Grocer," the recognized authority, for 1910 is $1,599,000,000).

Each six minutes, day and night, there is born in the United States a sweet and innocent boy or girl who is destined to fill a drunkard's grave. (60 minutes divided by 6 = 10 x 24 hours x 365 days = 87,600 — a number less than the best estimates of deaths directly due to drink).

—Massachusetts No-License League

In making an appeal to Congress for the restoration of the canteen, its champions contend that the following conditions have arisen as a result of its abolishment: (a) Increase in general sickness; (b) increased non-efficiency of the soldier; (c) increase in diseases of vice; (d) increase in alcoholism; (e) increase in desertions; (f) establishment of saloons and brothels around the post.

Should a single one of these contentions be true its champions would then have some ground upon which to base their petition. From an experience of nearly forty years in the Army, and a most careful study of its vital statistics and conditions, I stand here today to successfully refute the truthfulness of every one of the six charges.

In summing up the evidence of these, I find: (a) No increase in sick rate of admissions during the prohibitive period; on the other hand, the sick rate was greater during the canteen period. (b) The increase of the non-efficiency rate during the prohibitive period was due to the serious character of tropical diseases and conditions, and not to the absence of the canteen. (c) The increase of vice disease statistics during the prohibitive period, resulted from physical inspections held since 1901, the great attention drawn to this class of diseases, and possibly, in part, to the difference in ages of the men composing the two armies. (d) The alcohol rate was less during the prohibitive period than during the canteen period. (e) There have been fewer desertions in the Army during the last year than for the past ninety years, 1898 excepted. (f) The history of garrison life proves that the establishment of saloons and brothels around Army posts is not influenced by the absence or presence of the canteen. A careful study of the above facts has induced General Frederick D. Grant and many other experienced Army officers to change their views on the canteen question.

Finally, in dismissing further argument on the abolishment of the canteen as a factor contributing to the health of the enlisted man, the Surgeon General states, "This office entirely concurs in the statement that the statistics do not show that the absence of beer from the canteen has increased the admissions to sick report, or the rates of constantly sick."

Present Army Composed Largely of Young Men

My friends, we are living in a different age today, with an entirely different Army. The last taps have sounded over the majority of those drinking veterans of 1861-1865, and a new class of men has sprung to the colors. The new Army is made up of American youth with few exceptions under twenty-five years of age.

Visit any of our Army posts and examine the faces of the men as they pass in review, and you will have little difficulty in discovering from their fresh complexions and elastic step that the majority are drawn from the rural districts.

The Army does not consist of drunkards and venereal debauchees, as the advocates of the canteen have led the public to believe; the men themselves resent this unjust imputation, for many of them had never tasted liquor before entering the service and were not acquainted with the saloon feature of life or the dens of vice.

Our young soldiers should be taught that any form of alcoholic drink saps at the vital functions of life, and if continued, leads to a broken down constitution and a shortened life. Statistics prove that the prospect of life for the total abstainer at twenty years of age is sixty-four years, the moderate drinker fifty-one years, the heavy drinker thirty-five years and the confirmed drunkard thirty years. With such an array of facts, I marvel how any man of intelligence can advise even the moderate use of alcoholics.

I have watched the effects of alcohol on the mental and physical condition of our officers and men for more than a generation and have failed to see a single one it has benefited. On the other hand, I have observed its baleful effects on thousands of our soldiers, and have seen hundreds of Army officers cut down in the prime of life, disgraced or ruined in health through the drinking habit.

Should the Government sanction the organization of an Army Temperance League at every Army post, the advocates of the canteen would be surprised to see the number of enlisted men who would array themselves on the side of temperance. The Government should not only sanction such an organization but provide suitable heated and lighted halls and additional pay for faithful membership. The soldier is given additional pay for skill in marksmanship because

(Continued on Page Eleven)

WEST VIRGINIA'S CLARION CALL

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST, President West Virginia W. C. T. U.

The amendment is submitted and we're out to ratify;
We hail with joy the faithful as we shout our battle cry,
Onward then, ye loyal workers, while you look to Him on high—
Brave loyal mountaineers.

The campaign for the ratification of the prohibition amendment is making rapid progress. Already more than forty counties are organized and at work carrying out the plans of the Prohibition Amendment Federation. These county organizations are officered by men and women of high character, unusual ability and large influence, some of whom have not before been identified with the temperance movement, but who are now unmistakably for the ratification of the amendment.

Ratification Clubs Co-operate

Ratification clubs will be organized by the County Amendment Association at every possible point. Local organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union co-operate with these clubs. The ratification clubs do the more general and the W. C. T. U. the more specific work. The men rally more particularly to the clubs.

Voters Carefully Classified

In many counties a complete polling list has been prepared and classified under the heads of "doubtful," "indifferent," "wet" and "dry," and the voters are receiving literature calculated to convince, awaken, win and instruct. The classified list of voters is the basis of the campaign. Special emphasis is laid on personal work.

Mary Harris Armor and "Billy" Sunday have aided wonderfully in arousing interest in the amendment. When Rev. Sunday preached his famous temperance sermon in Wheeling, our largest and most thoroughly wet city, 10,000 men stood and pledged themselves to work and vote for the amendment. These, with the large number pledged by Mrs. Armor, give signal hope of victory.

Prohibition Amendment Convention

A call will soon be issued for a great convention to be held in one of the leading cities of the state. Hundreds are expected to attend. Prominent men and women will speak. Conferences will be held and a school of methods conducted that workers may be instructed as to the best literature and most effective methods of campaigning.

Call to Prayer

The W. C. T. U. has set apart June 5 as a day of united prayer. Hundreds of letters, with a call to prayer, are being sent out to the various church denominations, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, missionary societies, the press and all temperance organizations, by Miss Jennie Williams, Evangelistic superintendent. State officials of several church denominations are assisting in this work by sending the call to all their local churches, with personal endorsement.

With the coming of Miss Edna Rowan, May 1, organization and the enlisting of young people begin.

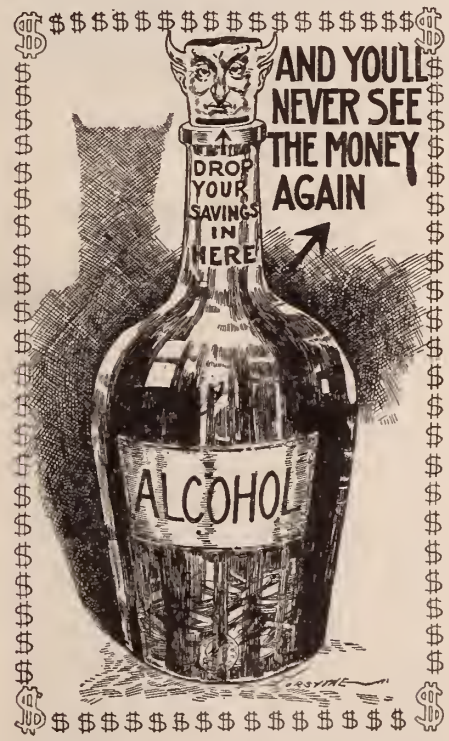
The God of Hosts is with us and we fear not any foe;
Our hearts are full of courage as to victory we go;
With a purpose true and steady we'll drive out man's greatest foe.
Brave loyal mountaineers.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE PAY ENVELOPE

N B. LENNON, Treasurer American Federation of Labor

One of the things that the liquor traffic affects is wages. Everybody that works for wages or salary realizes that the matter of an adequate wage is a very important question. The real wage is not what a man earns, but what he brings home at the end of the week to aid in the welfare of himself and family. I hold that every cent that anyone spends for liquor is a reduction in his real wages. Suppose twenty men are each paid $20 per week, and ten of that number bring home the entire $20, while the others spend fifty cents, $1 or $5 during the week at the saloons. The latter are by that amount reducing their real wages.

Then let us see what the liquor traffic has to do with the continuity of employment, in other words, the security of the job. Some years ago in the Western states, the first great railroad of the country issued an order that any locomotive engineer who was seen patronizing saloons would be discharged. In a few years all of the great railroads of the country issued orders that their running men, to whom were entrusted valuable freight and human lives, should not be frequenters of saloons. In every trade, skilled or unskilled, the steady, sober man has a much better show of employment than the man who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.



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As a labor man I have had a great many problems to deal with in regard to the working man, and I have had a chance to see the effect of alcohol upon them. I have seen how alcohol affects the skilled workman and the professional man as well. I have seen men advance in their trade and then lose their skill because of the effect of alcohol upon the system, and be obliged to content themselves with inferior positions.

We are taught in economics that labor must support all the non-producers of the world. The liquor traffic is not a producer of anything that adds to the welfare or progress of the world. It brings to the world nothing but misery, degradation and woe. How can we afford as citizens of this great country of ours to license an institution that we know is adding a tremendous weight to the burden that labor has to bear?

If the same burden were placed upon labor by any other thing than the liquor traffic, the workingman would rebel and stop it at once by a revolution. Because of our familiarity with it, because the liquor traffic has been in the world so long, we do not see the enormity of the burden that it is placing upon us.

A GLIMPSE INTO KANSAS' LEDGER

Figures may be uninteresting, but when they are studied carefully they are more convincing than general statements of facts. C. W. Trickett, special assistant attorney general of Kansas, said recently in his address on "Our Greatest Enemy," as reported in the *Atchison Church Visitor:* "A saloon is either a good thing or a bad thing. If it is a good thing, the records of the state will show it. There are 3,300,000 persons in Missouri and 1,690,000 in Kansas. If the saloon has made more money for Missouri, your cities should show it in improvements. There are a number of cities in Missouri of more than 5,000 inhabitants without paved streets. I defy anyone to find a city of 1,500 population in Kansas which does not have paved streets and an electric light plant.

"A short time ago I got the records of Jefferson City and found that the tax rolls showed the total assessed property in Missouri is $1,650,000,000. In Kansas, where we have had prohibition for thirty years, the amount is $2,750,000,000. In thirty years, from the poorest state in the country, it has come to be the richest. A few years ago, during the panic, Kansas banks sent $50,000,000 to the East, but Missouri did not send a dollar. Kansas has organized more banks in the last five years than any other state. In Missouri there is one motor car for every 100 farmers, one for every thirty-five in Iowa, and one for every five in Kansas.

"Kansas has paid proportionately twice as much for education as has Missouri.

"One dollar and forty-eight cents was the amount per capita spent by Kansas for liquor in the last ten years, while the figures in Missouri reached $24.

"Think of it, in the last twenty years it has spent $1,600,000,000 for liquor—an amount equal to its taxable property. In that time Kansas has spent but $50,000,000."

Prohibition Helps Business

"Put on one side the license money; then put on the other side the cost of crime, the cost of poverty and sickness, and the debit side is ten times greater than the credit side in any license state in the Union."

A SACRIFICE FOR LOVE

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

IN TWO PARTS—PART 1

The Denson twins—as like as two peas—had returned from an evening entertainment, and were exchanging confidences, as they brushed their hair before retiring.

"It seems to me," said Alice, the more serious of the sisters, "that you wasted the entire evening sitting on the porch with Will Lawrence."

"'Wasted,' Alice? Why do you say that?"

"Will is so dissipated and reckless. You know Father has forbidden him to come to the house."

"That's why I 'wasted' the evening on him, dear," confessed Annie. "You know of my promise to him, Alice."

"Yes, I know. But surely you are not going to keep it, Annie, after Will's recent conduct!"

"I gave my promise, and I meant it for better or worse. I know he was expelled from college, but it was because of a boyish prank, and he didn't deserve the severe punishment he received. Will and his friends only intended to have a little fun, and that prying professor had no business meddling as he did."

"Those boys had no business getting drunk, and striking a professor. Such an insult couldn't be excused by a self-respecting faculty."

"Will told me all about it, Allie. He explained everything. He was innocent, but had to appear guilty in order to shield his friends. They were members of his fraternity, and he was sworn to help them when help was needed. Will is one of the noblest men living. He is brilliant and will make a successful lawyer, even though the university refused to give him his diploma. He is misunderstood, and has been greatly wronged."

"He tells you that to win your sympathy, Annie. Surely you cannot be so blind to his faults as to marry him!"

"I love Will Lawrence so well that I would marry him if I knew he would never draw a sober breath!"

"Annie! Annie! Dear sister, you are infatuated! You must not throw your life away on a drunkard."

"I'll not throw my life away. I'll marry Will and reform him. What nobler mission can one have than giving one's life to rescue such a man as Will?"

"Father says that not one man in a thousand reforms after he marries."

"Father is prejudiced against Will. He uses that argument to turn me against him. But I will reform him in due time, if I once get him under my daily influence."

"Don't attempt it, Annie! Don't sacrifice your precious life uselessly. Give it to a better cause."

Annie turned upon her sister with flashing eyes. "You plead with me not to throw my life away, and what will you do with yours if you marry Ernest Gray and go with him as a missionary to China? Surely the reformation of Will Lawrence is as much a work of uplifting humanity as spending one's life in heathendom. I'll marry Will, and nothing any one can say can change me. It's that puritanical Ernest Gray, with his everlasting croak about his call to foreign lands that has turned you against Will, Alice. Marry your lover if you wish, and go with him to enlighten his millions of heathen. It will be a great sacrifice. I make my sacrifice for love—pure love. In our own way we will each give our lives to the world."

"Your sacrifice will break your heart, Annie."

"Never! My heart cannot break if Will is near me. I will never know a moment's unhappiness as his wife. I love him,—I've loved him since we were children, and love's sacrifice will be made with joy."

A SONG OF ACTION

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

Air—"*Comin' Thro' the Rye*"

Hear the trumpet call to action,
Comrades true and brave;
Bring your gifts of time and money
Our dear state to save.

Chorus

Work for state-wide prohibition;
Banish rule of rum;
Help to answer this petition,
"May *Thy* Kingdom come."

Put the brewer out of business,
And his evil clan;
Then the tried and tempted brother
Will rise up—a man.

Wisely show the careless father,
On the busy street,
How to make it, with his ballot,
Safe for little feet.

Stir the hearts of saint and sinner
To attack the foe
With the civic power of freemen;
That will lay him low.

The argument ended as all previous arguments on the subject had ended, with Annie unconvinced of the unworthiness of the man she loved. Despite her father's objections to Will Lawrence, she kept up a daily correspondence with him, and frequently met him at the social gatherings of the town. During the weeks that followed her avowal of being true to her promise to her lover, Annie for the first time in her life began to elude her sister, and to make visits to friends without informing Alice of her intentions. Their mother was dead, and the twins kept house for their father. He was a minister of the gospel, and being much at home, did not consider a chaperon necessary for his daughters.

One morning Alice awoke to find her sister gone. On the table lay a note which said:

"When you read this, Alice, I will be the wife of Will Lawrence. He is in trouble again, and needs me. He can never reform without me. Ask Father to forgive me. He doesn't understand. Time will prove I am right. Annie."

The father and sister were almost heart-broken by Annie's marriage, but after the keenness of their grief had worn off, the bride was forgiven, and invited with her husband to the home. Alice and her father joined in the effort to reform the drunkard.

The old Lawrence homestead, a beautiful brick mansion in the suburbs of the town, was renovated and fitted up for the young wife the following spring. Will had failed to come up to Annie's expectations, and she hoped that in a home of their own she could exercise greater influence. There were weeks, and even months, when her husband was as sober as a judge, and attended to his business faithfully. But as a lawyer, he attended court in adjoining counties, and met with temptations he could not withstand. He would return home in a state of intoxication, and for weeks Annie's life was a daily and nightly torture.

Despite her hopefulness the young wife grew haggard and careworn. Even when her husband was sober, she was constantly burdened with forebodings of what a lapse into his fearful habit might bring about. The happiness of which she dreamed had become a hideous nightmare.

Two years passed. A beautiful, dark-eyed baby boy came into the home, and the young father vowed with tears in his eyes that for the sake of his boy he would never again touch intoxicating drink. For months Annie believed that this new sense of responsibility would prove stronger than the craving for drink, and was supremely happy. Baby Will was nervous, and cross, and took most of her time. She had begun to dream of the time when the boy would gain a still greater hold on his father by his intelligence, when one evening her husband was brought home—drunk!

There followed weeks of debauchery which changed the refined, kindly gentleman into a raging demon. When sober he was thoroughly penitent, and ready to make any promises asked, but with the temptation surrounding him, Annie knew that his resolutions were as ropes of sand.

A week after Will had "straightened up" from this lapse, Annie kissed her husband goodby one morning when he was starting to his office, and watched his erect, handsome form until lost to sight. She turned with a sigh at the cry of her baby and took him from his crib. He was a lovely babe, but try as she would the mother could never coax a smile to the rosebud lips, or by words of endearment bring a look of intelligence into the pathetic dark eyes.

"When you grow to be a man, Baby dear," she whispered with a catch in her throat, "you're never, never, never going to taste the dreadful stuff that is breaking your mother's heart."

Then with her baby on her breast she sobbed out the woe known only to the drunkard's wife, and wondered childishly if it would be very wrong to confide in Baby when he grew old enough to understand.

At noon Will did not return to lunch and his wife passed the afternoon in vague dread of what would happen. About sunset, she saw her father coming hurriedly up the walk. She met him at the door, her face white with anxiety

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

"A LITTLE TEMPERANCER"

David Knox Livingston, our four-year-old friend whose picture greets you, is a true temperance boy. He says "demprunce" but everybody knows exactly what he means. David has been to several W. C. T. U. conventions, when only six months old attending the New England institute held at Jamestown, Rhode Island, the state of which his good mother is the W. C. T. U. president. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the National W. C. T. U. President, upon that occasion fastened on David's baby frock a bow of white ribbon and later he wore one to a Rhode Island state convention, and at last to the great World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Glasgow, Scotland, his mother's native land, where he was introduced by Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the World's secretaries.

David knows what it is to be an American citizen and is proud to claim this honor for himself and his Teddy bear. When he and his mother were journeying across the line to Canada, his mother explained to him the reasons for the examination of their baggage by the inspector and what it meant to be an American citizen. David was greatly interested and impressed. Upon their return the official, on his tour of inspection, noticing David's constant companion—a Teddy bear—lying on one of the pieces of baggage, questioned somewhat severely, "Does that belong to you?" The little lad, after a second's hesitation and uncertainty as to what to say, answered sturdily, "Yes, sir, and he's an American citizen."

David Knox Livingston

He was in Maine during the Amendment Campaign, and marched with the children in one of the demonstrations, carrying his little flag like the dear little temperance soldier that he is.

David is growing fast and some day this young total abstainer will, we feel sure, be a full fledged temperance man and an earnest worker for all good things.

WHO'S AFRAID?

By Norton Everett Chapman

There may be ferocious wildcats
That we read about in books;
Those I've seen I'm not afraid of—
Pussy-willows—by the brooks.

Some may fear the stealthy tigers
Roaming far from dusk till dawn;
I dare put my hands upon them—
Tiger-lilies—on the lawn.

Then the king of beasts, the lions;
I don't fear them when I pass;
All alone I walk among them—
Dandelions—in the grass.

—*Little Folks*

THE BREWER'S DOG

The brewer's dog is abroad, boys,
Be careful where you stray;
His teeth are coated with poison,
And he's on the watch for prey;
The brewery is his kennel,
But he lurks on every hand,
And seeks for easy victims
The children of the land.

His eyes gleam through the windows
Of the gay saloon at night;
And in many a grocer's window
He crouches full in sight.
Be careful where you enter,
And if you smell his breath,
Flee as you would from a viper,
For its fumes are the fumes of death.

O boys! would you kill the bloodhound!
Would you slay the snarling whelp?
I know that you can do it,
If everyone will help.
You must make a solemn promise
To drink no ale or beer,
And soon the feeble death wail
Of the brewer's dog we'll hear.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

"What scorched the flag?"
A cigaret tossed by a careless boy!
A shame! a disgrace!
"Yes—and the *cigaret* is scorching the honor of 'Old Glory' throughout our land."

LIQUOR ARITHMETIC

"Boy at the head of the class, what are we paying for liquor as a nation?"

"$900,000,000 annually."

"Step to the blackboard, my boy. First take a rule and measure this silver dollar. How thick is it?"

"Nearly an eighth of an inch."

"Well, sir, how many of them can you put in an inch?"

"Between eight and nine."

"Give the benefit of the doubt; call it nine. How many inches would it take to pile these $900,000,000 in?"

"100,000,000 inches."

"How many feet would that be?"

"8,333,333 feet."

"How many rods in that?"

"505,050 rods."

"How many miles in that?"

"2,587 miles."

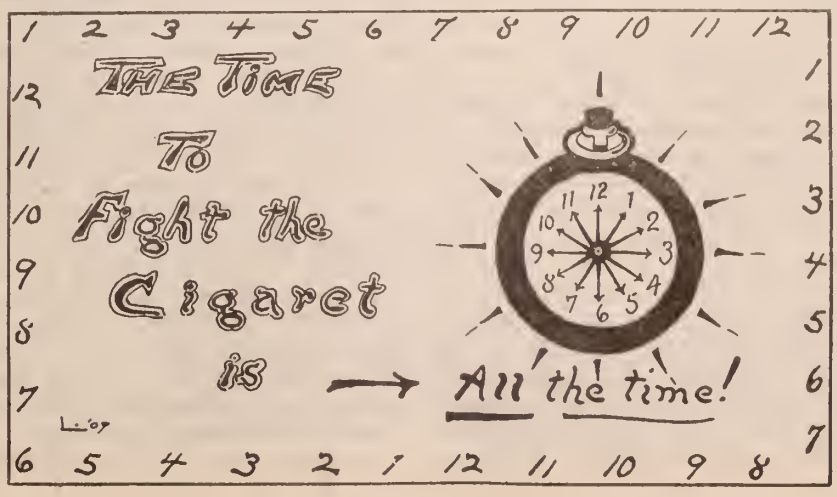
"Miles of what?"

"2,587 miles of silver dollars, laid down, packed closely together, our national liquor bill would make. This is only one year's grog bill."—*Exchange*

A DIET LIST

The rivers eat away their banks,
The tides devour the sand,
The morning sun drinks up the mists,
The ocean eats the land;
Taxes eat up a property,
And pride eats out the soul—
But moths the diet record hold,
Because they eat a hole!

—*Exchange*



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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

"A Saloonless Nation in 1920"

This new slogan of the anti-liquor forces has caught the popular fancy, and will echo and re-echo from Atlantic to Pacific until "in 1920, with ballots plenty, a saloonless nation we shall be." Temperance and religious organizations have rallied to its call, talking it, singing it, legislating toward it. The Christian Endeavor hosts are pledged to "a united but bloodless revolution for a new Declaration of Independence, a saloonless nation by the Fourth of July, 1920, the three hundredth year from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through the proclamation issued by our National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens, prophesies that within a decade prohibition shall be placed in the constitution of the United States, and to that end has called to "active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious, and philanthropic bodies, all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations, and all Americans who love their country." Already has the first gun for national prohibition been fired by the introduction by Congressman Hobson on the opening day of the present session of Congress, of a joint resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Victory depends on the concerted action of all the forces opposed to the liquor traffic, and to secure this devoutly to be desired consummation there must be carried on an aggressive and persistent education of old and young by pedagogue, pulpit and press; there must be agitation and organization in our churches and in every other association working for the good of the people. Every white ribboner in every department of the W. C. T. U. can speed the day of victory by sounding the slogan in her own community and encouraging her fellow citizens to work and march to the inspiring music of "A saloonless nation we shall be," until all shall catch the spirit and with heart and voice and vote join in the refrain.

How the Drys Won the Election

A certain community which at a recent election served notice on the brewery trusts and the distilleries that it was through with the liquor business furnishes some interesting points as to the methods by which it won. While the brewers' money was much in evidence, its purchasing power was nil. The drys were organized for victory; nothing was taken for granted; the superficial optimists who are so sure that all will be right that they do nothing, were noticeably absent; every man worked as if the result depended entirely upon his efforts; every nook and corner of the territory was covered in an endeavor to enlighten the intellects and arouse the consciences of the men who were to cast the ballots. The newspapers were almost a unit against the saloon and furnished valuable arguments in the form of unanswerable facts and figures from the records of a former prosperous dry regime. The business men, whose legitimate trade had been helped, and the farmers, who had found a better sale for their produce during the dry period, were enthusiastic in their corroboration of the statements published by the press. Representatives of all classes and phases of human activity vied with each other to see who could do the most good for the community.

Saloon-Keeper Sued for Keeping Murder Mill

A recently revived provision of the dramshop laws of Illinois has been brought to notice by the filing of damage suits for $175,000 in the courts of Chicago against the saloon-keepers who sold liquor to the four young men lately convicted of the dastardly murder of Mrs. Hattie Kaufman. The statute provides that "any husband, wife, child or parent who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person or in consequence of the intoxication of any person shall have a right of action against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication in whole or in part." It further provides that the owner of the property or the one leasing it shall be equally responsible and liable for damages sustained or for exemplary damages.

A representative of the Citizens League, who brought the suits in the names of the nearest relatives of the victim and the murderers, says it has a number of similar cases pending, and that only a few days ago a saloon-keeper, rather than permit his case to go to court, settled the matter out of court for $2,700. "If that law could be enforced," remarked a Chicago newspaper man when his attention was called to the subject, "it would drive every saloon-keeper out of business." Verily, if every wife or child or parent who had been injured in person or property or means of support by individuals under the influence of liquor could, through the courts, secure damages in any degree commensurate with the wrong done, society would witness within a very brief period the insolvency of every liquor dealer, brewer and distiller in the land.

How Can We Help?

Hardly a day passes that the hearts of mothers and fathers the nation over are not stirred to the very depths by the stories which appear in the daily press of atrocities perpetrated by white slave procurers and their agents. Rarely do we pick up one of our metropolitan journals without seeing in bold headlines that some girl or young woman has disappeared from her home, and efforts to discover her whereabouts are unavailing, with the almost deadly certainty that she has been swallowed up in one of the abominable vice districts of our great cities. It seems almost criminal for Christian men and women to rest comfortable and happy in their sheltered homes while this fiendish business is being carried on at the expense of somebody's daughter and somebody's son—for the boys, as truly as the girls, are its victims. Added to these heart-breaking tragedies, are the reiterated statements of physicians everywhere that two-thirds of the social diseases, which are spreading so rapidly, originate in houses of vice, and their ultimate result is untold numbers of cases of physical and mental breakdown, blindness and early death.

"What can we do about it?" is the cry which rises, morning, noon and night, from the hearts of men and women. Opportunities there are in every community for allying one's self with the Rescue department of the W. C. T. U. or with some branch of the Vigilance Association which is dealing in a practical fashion with the evil, through the Legislature or the courts, in securing more effective laws, enforcing those now on the statute books or prosecuting white slave procurers. At the present time another opportunity is afforded for giving substantial aid in the suppression and prohibition of the traffic, namely, to reinforce the movement for a liberal appropriation by Congress for the work of the Department of Justice in pushing the prosecution of the traffickers. Letters from voters to their representatives in Washington urging them to use their influence, will help.

CORRUPTER OF LEGISLATURES

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY CHARACTERIZES ALCOHOL AS A DANGEROUS DRUG AND CORRUPTING AGENT

"Upon this subject, I am speaking as a physician, with thirty-two years' experience, and as a citizen deeply interested in public affairs," says Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the noted physician, in an article which appeared recently in the *C. T. A. U. Advocate.* After speaking in the strongest terms of alcohol as a dangerous drug, declaring that the drink habit may utterly ruin the patient, body, soul and spirit, he tells why as a citizen he would do away with the liquor traffic.

"As a citizen I further note that alcohol is one of the most dreadful and insidious of all corrupting agents known to men in debauching legislatures and robbing our citizens of the results of their labors at the ballot box, making a government of the people, by the people, for the people a farcical phrase, while King Alcohol sits enthroned in the legislative hall.

"As a citizen I note that it is alcohol which fills our prisons, whether taken in the form of a stronger beverage, as whisky, or beer as a representative of the milder beverages.

"It is at the bottom of most crime—domestic infelicity, poverty, seductions, murders; it is allied to all that is evil and destructive of the high aims of civilization.

"I hear the makers of alcohol, at last roused by the prohibition wave, crying out that they stand for its moderate, not for its immoderate, use.

"In reply to this I answer that if they make it and sell it, the use is practically beyond their control, and that their plausible declarations are as light as the paper on which they are written, and can in no way affect its use, whether moderate or immoderate. I further inquire why these gentlemen have been so long in reaching this benevolent conclusion. I declare that I believe their contention and their expressed desires are specious and false, and further, I aver that, judging by such scientific evidence as we now have, there is no such thing as a moderate use of alcohol."

THE PASSING OF A BRAVE MAN

Temperance workers the nation over mourn the death of General Frederick D. Grant, who has been so true and loyal a friend of our cause. In the highest sense of the word, General Grant was a brave man, but he frankly confessed that he feared one thing. On a certain occasion he remarked, "You may tell young men that General Grant has not drunk a drop of liquor for eighteen years, because *he is afraid to drink it.* I tried to drink with extreme moderation, because I know that alcohol is the worst poison that a man can take into his system, but I found that it was an absolute impossibility to drink moderately, and because moderate drinking is a practical impossibility, I became an absolute teetotaler." General Grant's courage was of that fine type that admits it is "afraid" to do wrong; his was a bravery that was not only adequate to face without flinching the enemy on the battlefield, but was equal to doing the unpopular thing—meeting the criticisms of his army associates, some of them bitterly antagonistic to his views, and publicly allying himself with those who believe in total abstinence for the individual and for the nation.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE SONG

The new temperance song, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," by John G. Dailey, the noted song writer, the chorus of which appears on our cover page, was inspired by the resolution passed at the International Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society at Atlantic City, N. J., last July. The resolution reads:

"We recommend to all Christian Endeavorers and other young people's societies, prohibition movements, and temperance and anti-saloon organizations, a united campaign, a bloodless—because legal and moral—revolution, for a new Declaration of Independence, a saloonless nation in 1920—the three hundredth year from the landing of the Pilgrims."

This inspiring song, Dr. Charles Erdman, professor of Theology of Princeton University, characterizes as "the blast of the silver trumpet as of old, announcing the year of Jubilee."

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION

Very interesting information concerning the next National W. C. T. U. Convention, to be held in Portland, Oregon, next October, is given on page 13. From time to time as plans develop, there will appear on this page items of value to those who contemplate attending this great meeting. Watch page 13 for the latest Convention news.

CLARA BARTON
THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER—

While the memory of the horrors of war shall last, the name of Clara Barton, the Florence Nightingale of America, will be remembered with reverence and love. On April 12, Miss Barton, at the age of ninety years, passed from earthly service. Her ministrations to the soldiers in the Civil, the Spanish-American, and the Franco-Prussian wars, and in the great disasters caused by cyclone, flood, and forest fires in this country, are well known. She was the first president of the American Red Cross Society, serving in that capacity from 1881 to 1904, and shortly after her resignation was elected to the presidency of the National First Aid Association. White ribboners will recall the cordial greetings sent by Miss Barton to our National Conventions and her interest in and sympathy with our work.

In commenting upon the passing of two such notable figures as General Frederick D. Grant and Clara Barton, both famous in war, a Chicago paper says, "It was the mission of one to succor and to heal. It was the trade of the other to destroy. Yet both undoubtedly were one as to the curse of armed conflict, and the woman not more earnestly than the man of war prayed for the day when peace should settle upon all the camps of earth."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A MAN MUST LIVE

"A man must live!" We justify
Low shift and trick, to treason high,
A little vote for a little gold,
Or a whole senate bought and sold,
With this self-evident reply—
"A man must live!"

But is it so? Pray tell me why
Life at such cost you have to buy?
In what religion were you told
A man must live?
There are times when a man must die!
There are times when a man will die!
Imagine for a battle cry
From soldiers with a sword to hold,
From soldiers with a flag unfurled,
This coward's whine, this liar's lie—
"A man must live!"

The Saviour did not "live!"
He died!
But in His death was life,
Life for Himself and all mankind.
He found His life by losing it!
And we, being crucified
Afresh with Him may find
Life in the cup of death,
And drinking it
Win life for evermore.

—*Selected*

BRAIN SHARPENERS FOR OUR WORKERS

A catechism upon the following questions would be the means of awakening interest and putting actual knowledge at the tongue's ends of members. Correct information should, of course, be secured before the meeting. Get the president of the union to help you, if necessary.

How many saloons are there in ——?
How many public schools?
How many churches?
Why do people desire saloons?
Why do people oppose their existence?
How much money is spent in —— for liquor?
What per cent of the expense due to crime is the result of saloons?
Give short sentences against the saloon by eminent authorities.

—Adapted

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Adda G. Burch, a former president of the Chili W. C. T. U., left Concepcion for the United States, March 25. For fifteen years Miss Burch has been a successful missionary—a teacher in the Girls' College at Concepcion. Miss Burch takes with her the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

NOTICE

The books named in the general list of books, encyclopedias and treatises, for use in schools, libraries and in essay writing, which appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL last week, can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

WORDS FROM OUR STATE PRESIDENTS

I need not tell any mother of boys that in order to prevent them from going away from home to drink, it would be wise for her to establish a saloon in her front yard, where she could look after them better. Nor could you persuade her that the nearer the saloon is to her boy, and the easier of access it is to him, the less he would drink! If you will think but a moment you will see that the same principle applies to the army canteen.—*Mrs. Silena M. Holman*

The leading force today that is preventing the crystallizing process of sentiment against the saloon is the liquor dealers' rally cry, "Let the people rule." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes that God rules, and because God does rule, "What is morally wrong can never be made legally right." —*Mrs. E. L. Calkins*

The time will come when "the roomy place on top" will be open only for the man who keeps his brain clear from alcohol. Business efficiency is the watchword of the hour and total abstinence contributes to this. Efficiency and economy in government affairs are equally essential, but they cannot be obtained where a lower standard of personal living is permitted than that required of the conductor, the engineer, and the train dispatcher, who according to the dictum of the railroads must be total abstainers.—*Mrs. Ella A. Boole*

Miss Anna Gordon beautifully tells the story of one of my own country women, a poor Scotch peasant, who was noticed one day picking up from the street, in one of our large cities in Scotland, something which she would slip quietly into her apron. One of the policemen seeing her, demanded roughly that she show him what she was hiding. "Jist wee bits o' glass," she answered, "for ye widna hae them cut the bairnies' feet."

This, in a word, is the supreme business of the great organization which we represent—to cast out from life's highway, anything and everything that would hurt the children. To make it easy for them to be good, and to do good, and to make it exceedingly difficult for them to be evil or to do evil. This is the purpose of all law, of all education, and of all revelation. For this the Christ died on Calvary, that he might make for all the race a way of escape, and that in Him would be found the healing of the nations.—*Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston*

Generally speaking, what a public demands, will be conceded, although oftentimes the public must be insistent. The W. C. T. U. has been educating public sentiment for many years and must keep continually at it, until the purpose we have in view is accomplished. The "better time coming" seems near at hand, then let us continue with renewed energy, the efforts of the past.—*Mrs. S. C. Nutter*

Appalling as are the ravages of alcohol upon health, its destructive effects upon the mental and moral faculties are even greater. It has a special liking for the brain, the seat of the mind. Its moderate use impairs the brain cells while its excessive use destroys them, thus injuring and often destroying the mental faculties. Alcohol injures first and most, the judgment, conscience and will. The kingly faculty of self-control is paralyzed, while the lower faculties are left unrestrained, without bit or bridle. This is the scientific explanation of that fact that alcohol is the greatest cause of crime, of insanity and idiocy.—*Mrs. Frances Ensign Fuller*

TEMPERANCE TRAINING FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

At the International Sunday School Association Training School, to be held August 2-11, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, definite attention will be given to the department of temperance teaching, to be in charge of Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, superintendent of the Temperance Department of the International Sunday School Association. In writing of this advance movement, Mrs. Foster states that she needs reinforcements in the way of workers who are qualified to take the position of state temperance superintendents.

EXPECTS TO SEE OUR NATION SALOONLESS

Mr. Dalley, the author of "The Saloonless Nation in 1920," tells of the receipt of a letter from an aged saint—Mrs. Sarah Preston of South Edmeston, N. Y.—who, after reading the song, wrote to him, "Our God is in this battlefield. I am now ninety years old, yet I expect to see victory come to this nation."

HERE AND THERE

About 1,000 students, townspeople and tourists of Miami, Fla., came together recently upon the occasion of the presentation of a picture of Miss Willard—the gift of the W. C. T. U.—to the new Central school of the city. Mrs. Anna L. Andrus delivered an address. A ward school was also the recipient of a picture. A large and successful Neal Dow prohibition meeting has also been held under the auspices of the union, Revs. P. S. Merrill, Atkinson and Wray all delivering addresses. Through the efforts of Dr. Harriet Kahl and Mrs. Andrus, the privilege of furnishing a speaker to address the 700 pupils of the Central school at chapel exercises every second Monday morning has been granted.

Temperance is now a regularly established department in the Lake Avenue Congregational church of Pasadena, Cal. This action was taken upon motion of Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, National W. C. T. U. organizer. Meetings will be held one Sunday evening each quarter, with a mid-week service in addition At the initial meeting, Rev. Edith Hill Booker, National W. C. T. U. evangelist, was the speaker, her subject being "A Star Witness." It was most enthusiastically received.

The first Willard Memorial service ever held by the W. C. T. U. of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was attended by a large company of interested members and friends. The pastor of each of the twelve different churches gave an earnest five minute address and the L. T. L. assisted in the exercises.

About 100 white ribboners and friends celebrated the birthday anniversaries of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Hon. Neal Dow, arranged by the W. C. T. U. of Riverside, Cal., and held at the beautiful home of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sunday School Work. An appropriate program, in charge of Mrs. Allie Simmons, chairman, was effectively carried out. "The Governors' Viewpoint," a compilation of strong testimony in favor of temperance, from various chief executives, met with high favor.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS
carrying W. C. T. U. articles:

Swedish, HVITA BANDET; Japanese, WOMEN'S HERALD; Italian, L'ARALDO; Hungarian, REFORMATUSOK LAPJA; Bohemian, KRESTANSKE LISTY; Ruthenian, SOJUZ.

10 or more to one address, one cent each.

MRS. MARY B. WILSON, Supt. Foreign Dept.
4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

What New Jersey People Think of Prohibition Maine

A Lambertville girl said: "We girls traveled through Maine one summer and were amazed at the unfailing courtesy of all classes, and the pleasant voices and cleanliness of the poorer people. We could not understand it until one of us remembered that Maine is a prohibition state. Away from alcoholic drink men were able to develop the best that was in them."

"Father and I," said another, "were delighted with our bright, clean little hotel on Sebago Lake. Father said that he was so glad it was a temperance house. Our host laughed as he told us that all hotels in Maine were that. We had forgotten the prohibition law. From Sebago we went to Portland. Strong temperance man as Father is, he tried to get a drink —but in vain. Even the druggists refused to sell a drop of whisky for use in case of possible sickness. We were convinced that *prohibition does prohibit.*"

"My brother," said another, "is a traveling man. He says that drink cannot be had in the smaller places. Even in the large cities the stranger must 'learn the ropes' from a friend before he has an opportunity to imbibe.. During the past five years there were but thirty-three murders in Maine. In high license local option Massachusetts there were *four hundred and twenty-four.*"

Another said: "During the month I spent in the 'Pine Tree State' I visited Portland, Southwest Harbor, and Bar Harbor, and saw all that was to be seen. Nowhere did I smell any alcoholic drink or see anyone under its influence. A Portland gentleman told me that the prohibition laws are enforced as other laws are. Men sell liquor, steal and murder, and we wish none of the laws against any of these crimes repealed.

"My hostess in Southwest Harbor was the happy mother of six children—two high school boys, a college student, two busy daughters and a married son. None had ever tasted liquor.

"One afternoon we took a walk and reached the harbor just as a steam launch had upset with its four passengers. All were rescued but two were nearly dead. A summer visitor suggested whisky. The wise Maine people wrapped the sufferers up in blankets and gave them hot coffee."

A Patterson teacher added: "I used to laugh at 'W. C. T. U. cranks.' After spending ten summers in Maine, I speak of the W. C. T. U. with the greatest respect. Prohibition has worked wonders. Many of the best teachers in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Georgia are Maine girls."

INSIDIOUS FOE OF EFFICIENT SERVICE

AMONG THE MOST EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS OF TODAY ARE THE RAILROAD COMPANIES

"Alcohol is a foe to efficiency in railroad work as in all kinds of work where responsibility rests upon individual effort," says T. E. Clarke, general superintendent of the D., L. & W. R. R., in *The North Western.* To substantiate his statement he explains that, in his judgment, the use of alcohol impairs the ability of man to think quickly and accurately; that it befogs and overstimulates the mind so that it reaches false conclusions and is rendered unreliable for the matters in hand. "Efficiency in railroad work, as in other lines of employment," says this railroad manager, "depends upon reliability for service. The employe must be dependable. In the long run the man who can stand in his position one day after another is the most efficient. The use of alcohol is followed by reaction from a temporary stimulation. The reaction leaves the user deficient in will force and physical power. His services, therefore, are impaired to that extent. Even the moderate drinker will sooner or later acquire the habit of excess and impair his usefulness and reliability."

Mr. Clarke states his inability to conceive how a sane man, engaged in a hazardous occupation, can permit himself to indulge in intoxicants as a beverage, for recuperation after a day of labor or when exposed to inclement weather. "If he were asked to adopt some other means of restoring his normal condition," says the writer of the article, "he would say he believed it unnecessary and refuse. His obligations to his family and to his co-workers, to say nothing of his personal safety and welfare, leave him absolutely no moral right to oppose nature in this respect. For proof of the need or needlessness of the drink habit, moderately or otherwise, one has only to look upon abstemious men, in whom they will see good evidence of superior physical and mental faculties and a condition of contentment and social happiness."

ALCOHOL—THE ALLY OF DISEASE AND DEATH

Dr. Arthur Evans, of London, in an address delivered at the annual breakfast conference of the National Temperance League with the British Medical Association, at Birmingham, called attention to the part alcohol plays in regard to a special group of bacterial infections—venereal diseases.

He says, "There is no doubt that even a little alcohol stimulates the animal passions; there is no doubt that even a little alcohol dulls the highest mental capacities of judgment, of cold, calm, deliberate purpose; it dulls the sense of what is right and wrong—in a word, the highest and the best in our cerebration is off the throne, the lower and the worse rule for the time. To quote Sir T. S. Clouston, 'As a physiological fact all these toxins (alcohol, opium, cocaine, etc.), act first on the power of control and the moral sense, which are the highest and latest evolved qualities in man.'

"Listen to what that great English pathologist, Professor Mott, says: 'Drink is not only the cause of a great number of crimes, but of great misery and human suffering; it causes disease, and accelerates and aggravates diseases caused by pathogenic organisms, i. e., tuberculosis and syphilis; moreover, *it is* the indirect cause of venereal infection in a large proportion of the cases.'

"There is no need that I should say more than give you these quotations only to emphasize this: These first effects of alcohol on the brain occasion a situation of such grave peril that everyone ought to know of it; time does not permit me to elaborate this subject, so I crowd my meaning into a sentence: When a young life starts out from the shelter of home to fight the battles that must be fought and brave the dangers that must be faced, one of the most priceless possessions, one of the greatest safeguards he or she can have, is that of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquor.

"This, I think, is one of the saddest things that can be said about alcohol; that many a life that otherwise would have kept its purity, but now inhabits the underworld of our social system, entered the pathway that leads to the gutter whilst under the influence of alcohol; and there, sooner or later infected, becomes a source of infection to the other lives trooping that way, led on by the king of the carnival—Alcohol."

MY REASONS FOR OPPOSING RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY CANTEEN

(Continued from Page Four)

it promotes his efficiency, and why not for total abstinence, the greatest factor to that end?

The canteen is of no advantage to the individual soldier or the Government at large, because directly or indirectly alcohol has always been the principal cause of ill health and non-efficiency among the drinking soldiers, and the determining factor of their misfortunes in life.

It is well known among military men that most of the crimes committed in the Army can be traced directly or indirectly to the effects of alcohol. All the murders, suicides, robberies, court-martials and dismissal of officers, prison and guardhouse sentences of the enlisted men, fights, brawls and wretchedness in the military service are practically confined to the drinking element.

Much more far-reaching are its effects in civil life, where it strikes at the very heart of the nation's most vital point, the family circle. A hasty glance at the well-filled prisons, jails, reformatories, insane asylums, hospitals and almshouses shows us what Alcohol is doing for the Nation. When we think of the trail it has left in millions of desolated homes, the pauper graves it has filled, widows and orphans it has created, lives of young men and women it has blasted, and the countless broken-hearted fathers and mothers left in the wake of their dead, it is a marvel that the American people do not arise in righteous indignation and smite the accursed traffic from the face of the land.

Alcohol is the underlying cause of American degeneracy and if continued, our great Republic will wither and die as did Babylon, Ninevah, Greece and Rome thousands of years ago.

JOINT RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1911, BY CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE BLACK AND WHITE OF THINGS

When Charles B. Allen, who for seventeen years has served the police department of Kalamazoo, Mich., and is now chief of police of that city, was visiting in Wichita, Kansas, says the *Kansas Issue*, he remarked to the editor of one of the papers, "I wish that every man who believes it impossible to run a city without saloons would come to Wichita and look the situation over as I did last night. We have thirty-eight saloons in Kalamazoo, and it is difficult to find them free from drunken men. You may have violations of the prohibitory law, but we have constant violations of the license law. The liquor seller will violate the law wherever he is. In Kalamazoo it is a constant fight to keep him in line, even with the liberal law we have in force for him. One of the important duties of my office has to do with women who come to me for protection against some saloon man who is keeping their husbands drunk. I believe it is safe to say that ninety per cent of the laborers cash their pay checks in saloons. Then they stay there and spend their money for drink that should go to their families."

Different in Kansas

"I've been visiting in Kansas several weeks," continued Chief Allen, "and notwithstanding the fact that your prohibitory laws are sometimes violated, you are better off than you would be with a license law. You have made a criminal out of the liquor seller, and you can control him with the criminal laws. You can send him to prison for selling whisky to members of your family. All we can do in Kalamazoo is to sue him for damages or take away his license. In Kansas you've got the whisky dealer on the run. Up there he helps to run us."

AMONG THE STATES

Equal suffrage won a victory in the Arizona Legislature April 8, when the House, twenty-one to four, passed the bill granting women the full right of suffrage. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The hopes entertained by the liquor dealers of Iowa of setting aside the Moon law of that state, limiting the number of saloons in each city to one for every 1,000 of the population, were defeated last week by the action of the Supreme Court denying a hearing on a petition claiming the law was unconstitutional.

Although temperance was not the issue in Birmingham, Ala., it is significant that no candidate who was a known whisky advocate was elected to office. Among other prohibition victories in the state was the dry victory in Etowah county by a majority of over 800.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

room where liquors are sold, or in any adjoining or communicating room. The licensee is prohibited from furnishing intoxicating liquors to any female, or from permitting any female to enter his barroom. Drunkenness in public houses is made a misdemeanor. Liquor men are greatly stirred over the favorable prospects attending this measure, and in consequence will use every artifice known to the liquor hierarchy to defeat its passage.

District W. C. T. U. Meets

The spring quarterly meeting of the District W. C. T. U. was held Thursday, April 11, a large audience being present throughout the day. Mrs. W. J. Cawthorne, chairman of the drinking fountain committee, reported that nearly all the money needed to erect a fountain opposite the Treasury Department, had been raised. This is to be dedicated to Frances E. Willard, and is the first of a number of fountains which will be placed at all of the large traffic points in the city. It is expected that it will be ready for use in a few weeks.

The defeat of Senator Shelby M. Cullom in the Illinois primaries will remove from the United States Senate one of the most distinguished figures in public life. When he retires a year hence, he will have completed sixty years of public service, including thirty years of continuous service in the Senate, and will surrender the title of dean of that great body, which he has held since the death of Senator Frye. Senator Cullom has played a notable part in statesmanship, and is rounding out a term of continuous service which has rarely been equaled.

Easter Week in the Nation's Capital

During Easter week Washington was crowded with visitors from all parts of the country. Usually the weather at the Nation's capital at this season of the year is delightful, but cold, chilly winds, and continued rain storms have made serious havoc with the plans of pleasure-seekers. Easter Monday, by long established custom, is set apart for the "egg rolling" by the children of the District, in the White House grounds, and although the day was chilly, by eleven o'clock, hundreds of children, rich and poor, were tumbling about on the grassy slope, and scattering without rebuke the shells of Easter eggs of every shade and color. On the south portico, in full view of the young merrymakers on the lawn, Mrs. Taft, wife of President Taft, entertained a party of children (which included the youthful members of the families of several Secretaries in the President's Cabinet) and later, unrecognized by a majority of the visitors, moved about among the throng, enjoying the prattle of the children and watching their antics with interest.

MAJORITY FOR HOBSON

The liquor interests provided abundant funds to defeat the nomination, as Congressman for Alabama, of Richmond P. Hobson, who has proven such a valiant foe to the "Great Destroyer," but their efforts were in vain, the majority for the "hero of the Merrimac" being the largest ever given in that district.

COFFEE HURTS
One in Three

It is difficult to make people believe that coffee is a poison to at least one person out of every three, but people are slowly finding it out, although thousands of them suffer terribly before they discover the fact.

A New York hotel man says: "Each time after drinking coffee I became restless, nervous and excited, so that I was unable to sit five minutes in one place, was also inclined to vomit and suffered from loss of sleep, which got worse and worse.

"A lady said that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, and suggested that I try Postum. I laughed at the thought that coffee hurt me, but she insisted so hard that I finally had some Postum made. I have been using it in place of coffee ever since, for I noticed that all my former nervousness and irritation disappeared. I began to sleep perfectly, and the Postum tasted as good or better than the old coffee, so what was the use of sticking to a beverage that was injuring me?

"One day on an excursion up the country I remarked to a young lady friend on her greatly improved appearance. She explained that some time before she had quit using coffee and taken Postum. She had gained a number of pounds and her former palpitation of the heart, humming in the ears, trembling of the hands and legs and other disagreeable feelings had disappeared. She recommended me to quit coffee and take Postum and was very much surprised to find that I had already made the change.

"She said her brother had also received great benefits from leaving off coffee and taking on Postum." "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A ROUGH SKIN

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by

Murray's Charcoal Tablets

(absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For *once only*, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, Astor House, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER, 1912

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE SELECTED AS OFFICIAL ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL, THENCE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY TO PORTLAND. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

New Passenger Terminal of Chicago & North-Western Line at Chicago

Announcement has been made that the General Officers have completed arrangements with the Chicago and North Western and Northern Pacific Railways for special train service to carry the delegates and their friends to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention to be held October 19-25, 1912, inclusive, at Portland, Oregon.

The Chicago and North Western Railway was the official road returning from the Convention last year in Milwaukee, and the able manner in which it handled the delegates at that time and the thoughtful attention given to their comfort and convenience give assurance of the same satisfactory service on this trip.

The Convention special will leave Chicago from the new Passenger Terminal—the most modern railway station in the world—located at Madison and Canal streets. This spacious structure, which has a capacity for conveniently handling a quarter of a million people daily, is recognized as one of the finest architectural features of the city. It was designed and constructed with the sole idea of providing comfort and convenience for the great army of travelers who patronize the North Western Line, and delegates and friends from other cities who attend the Portland Convention will have an opportunity of inspecting what is undoubtedly the most complete railway terminal in the world.

The Route

The portion of the trip between Chicago and St. Paul-Minneapolis, via the North Western Line, takes the traveler through some of the richest country in the west, and includes northern Illinois, Wisconsin and southern Minnesota.

The natural beauty of the region is charming. It is a splendid panorama of towns, cities and rich farm lands, beautiful lakes and clear streams, with an agricultural wealth that has grown to an extent not dreamed of a quarter of a century ago.

The manufacturing wealth of this section of the country is also important.

Leaving St. Paul-Minneapolis, via Northern Pacific Railway, the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington are traversed consecutively. These states all have characteristic features that appeal to the stranger passing through them and you are successively carried through the great wheat fields, the foothills, over the Continental Divide and down the gradual slope on the other side of this great water-shed, past beautiful awe-inspiring snow-capped mountains, arriving at Portland only too quickly.

Return Trip

For the return trip the delegates and friends will be allowed the privilege of joining any one of three special parties via diverse routes which have been arranged for as follows:

One train will return through California via the Southern Pacific (Shasta Route) to San Francisco, thence via Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver and Omaha to Chicago. The round trip rate from Chicago via this route will be $80.

Another train returning from Portland direct via the O. W. R. & N., Huntington, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha to Chicago covering the same ground as the first train from Salt Lake City east. The rate for a round trip ticket from Chicago via this route is $65.

The third train returns from the Convention city via Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, through the Canadian Rockies to Revelstoke, Glacier, Laggan, Field, Minneapolis and St. Paul, thence THE NORTH WESTERN LINE to Chicago. Tickets will also be sold via this route from Chicago to Portland and return at the rate of $65.

The above routes are all noted for their wonderful attractiveness and an opportunity is hereby afforded each of the delegates, and others who attend the Convention, to view what is undoubtedly some of the most beautiful scenery in the world.

The Equipment

The convention special will consist of the very highest class of Pullman equipment, including drawing room, compartment and standard sleeping cars, modern tourist sleepers, library observation cars and dining car. It is the desire of THE NORTH WESTERN LINE to provide "The Best of Everything," and persons attending the Convention will find that nothing has been spared that would in any way increase the comfort and convenience of the passengers. It will be veritably a "hotel on wheels."

Sleeping Car Rates

In addition to the above ticket rates, it will be necessary to purchase sleeping car tickets in order to take advantage of the special train service. The rate for a double lower berth in a standard sleeping car will be $13, from Chicago to Portland, while a double upper will cost you $10.40. A double lower in tourist car will cost $6.75 and a double upper $5.40. We would advise you to make your reservations early and thus secure the choicest locations.

If any further information in regard to tickets or sleeping car reservations or descriptive literature is desired, it may be procured by addressing, telephoning or calling upon H. A. Gross, General Agent, Chicago and North Western Railway, 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FLORIDA NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence

The state W. C. T. U. offers $10 prizes for high school and grammar school essay contests. Scientific Temperance Instruction, Press, Medal Contests, and Sunday School, are the departments receiving especial emphasis this year, though others are doing energetic work.

Since the "great freeze" years ago, which devastated the orange industry of our state, Mother National has lent to us a generous hand financially, but prosperity once more brings independence. Our dues have been raised to $1.00 per year, which includes subscription to the Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. The Anti-Saloon League of Florida has adopted the method of the W. C. T. U. in issuing its state paper, and, after a fluctuating effort to sustain an independent state paper, now prints monthly a Florida Edition in the interest of its organization.

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee was in the state for several weeks, making a remarkably successful tour of unions and unorganized territory. She spoke in forty places, organized fifteen unions and renewed the interest in several others. She is a popular worker.

The Jacksonville W. C. T. U. secured Dr. Carolyn Geisel for a week's series of lectures on health and civic and medical temperance topics. The co-operation of the Woman's Club was secured and the lectures and results were entirely satisfactory.

Dr. E. O. Taylor is now in the state delivering scientific temperance lectures. His object lesson demonstrations appeal to the common sense of all classes of people, and he is welcomed after a nine years' absence.

The tourist population was never so numerous as it has been this year, bringing noted speakers, musicians and philanthropists, who are ready to enlist in any local effort in the towns where they are enjoying the glorious beauties of this sunny clime. White ribboners, by courteous recognition of "the strangers within our gates," and requests for them to use their cultured gifts in furthering civic righteousness, have secured rare treats for various communities.

De Funiak union observed March 8, as W. C. T. U. day at the Chautauqua, and among the other interesting features of the day's program, presented to the schools, pictures of Miss Willard and of our state president, Miss Neal.

District conventions are being held throughout the state and will continue through May. Many good plans are laid to make these meetings educative, enthusing and uplifting.

Arcadia union has adopted a press bureau, and each member, during the year, is to bring to the press superintendent six items on temperance, or pay a fine of ten cents, the money to be used to purchase Press literature.

The telephone has become such an important factor in disseminating information, that unions are appointing telephone committees to report notices of meetings and circulate other important news of temperance effort.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE,
LINCOLN, VA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LILIAN A. SHEPHERD,
199 YORK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY AND EDITOR
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO LOCAL UNIONS

Dear Comrades:

Such beautiful weather we are now having that surely no longer need the regular meetings be interfered with. I earnestly hope every local union will see to it that special effort is made to hold its business meetings regularly. Those unions that have bravely "not missed a meeting" during the severe winter that is just past, deserve much credit for the persevering effort thus put forth. And let me tell you there are some such in our *country districts*. So you who have pavements on which to walk take heed and remember that a willing heart and realization of the importance of our work can overcome many difficulties.

The cry is going up from different sections of our state that there is need of more educational work. Is not this a real Macedonian cry? The W. C. T. U. is distinctly an educational organization and no other is better equipped, and may I not say so, well-equipped, with its various lines of work and its National and World's backing, to educate and make public sentiment.

Do you know that at present we have local organizations in only a few over half the counties in the state? Are we as an organization to be satisfied thus to carry on the educational work in but part of the state? To secure state-wide prohibition the *whole state* must be aroused to the necessity and to the advantage sought.

Of course we know Virginia has an active Anti-Saloon League but this is not doing our work nor are we doing its work. There is ample field for both and there is hearty co-operation when opportunity offers.

Let us see to it that the *regular, systematic*, educational work of the W. C. T. U. is carried on effectively where we have local unions and may we not have concerted effort to open the way for new organizations in our own counties and others in the state?

I wish here to express my gratification at the general response that has come to me from the circular letter sent to unions, just before leaving Richmond, about having a field worker. If every union would arrange for a public meeting for one of these field workers in its own locality and one or more others where we now have no local union, I believe before our next convention we could double the number of local unions in the state.

Mrs. Sparks has been actively at work since March 23. Mrs. Weech has spent the past week in Page county and before this reaches you I expect both Mrs. Weech and Mrs. Ropp to be afield. But we have four state organizers and I would be only too glad to have them all at work strengthening and enlarging our organization. Write me of open doors.

Remember the advantage of "working according to a plan." Plan for new unions; plan for more systematic work in the unions now in existence; plan for a great increase in membership in every union, that our working force may be enlarged. How can this be done? Hold public meetings, parlor meetings, medal contests, distribute literature, and above everything else do *personal work*. Ask your friends to join. Go out to your acquaintances and even to people with whom you are not acquainted and give them some of our literature and pledge cards; explain the object of our organization and invite them to join. Show them how they can help even if they are busy women. One union in the state has just had a "Make an Effort—Bring a Member Meeting." Excellent thought. Why might not every local union try this plan?

Follow the advice of Frances E. Willard who said, "We must be as good-natured as sunshine, steadfast as gravitation, persistent as a Christian's faith."

Yours for the redemption of our state from King Alcohol, SARA H. HOGE

Evergreen Home, Lincoln, Va., April 8, 1912

CHRONICLES OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION FAMILY

Accomac-Northampton county convention was held with great success on March 12-13 at Franklin City, Greenbackville union co-operating, as only a railroad track separates the two places.

Mrs. Bettie A. Rue, the convention secretary whose ready pen and good deeds are appreciated on the Eastern Shore and elsewhere as well, thus further reports these meetings:

Determined women from the length of the peninsula braved the wind, rain and mud to be present at this, the most encouraging convention we have ever held. It was notable for the large number of young men present at each session. One afternoon the school-children and the teachers came. That evening extra seats had to be furnished. This was the first convention over which Mrs. Lloyd Savage had presided and her manner was most gracious and pleasing. Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, the State Corresponding Secretary, was with us and captured the people with her charming songs, talks to the children and address to the congregation. Mrs. Sue C. James, former county president, was also with us and led the exercises of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Mrs. Powell gave an earnest, interesting address after which the battle song of Greenbackville was sung, accompanied by Mrs. Powell, the author, and sung by the choir.

While all regretted the failure of the Senate to pass the Enabling Act none seemed discouraged, but determined to work on creating sentiment that shall demand a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of drink. The earnest co-operation of the town, the helpfulness of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller, the large attendance of young men, the presence of the school and teachers all combined to make this one of the best conventions ever held and to encourage us to press on with renewed vigor.

Page county held its quarterly convention at Luray, April 1. An address was given by Rev. J. R. Brown, reports were heard from the different unions and committees were appointed. Miss Lucy Broaddus read a sketch of Neal Dow. Noontide prayer was led by Mrs. J. M. Ropp. The address of welcome was made by Rev. H. J. Goodwin. In the afternoon a symposium was held on How To Get State-wide Prohibition. This was participated in by Rev. A. J. Stirewalt, a missionary from Japan, Mrs. Amy C. Weech and Mrs. Ropp, both state organizers. A successful medal contest was held in the evening and the medal was awarded to Miss Mary Bickers of Shenandoah. Mrs. Weech, who had been very helpful during the day, spoke again and stirred the hearers in her admirable manner to greater usefulness. Mrs. Hamrick, the convention secretary, adds that Leakesville will be the next place of meeting.

Fauquier and Prince William held a bi-county convention in the Presbyterian church at Manassas, March 29, with an interesting program resulting in pledges to do more and more for the white ribbon work. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Randall, writes:

The address of welcome was given by Miss Button with response from Miss Lucy Bendall of Warrenton, with business reports following. A pleasant social hour was enjoyed at the luncheon served at the Headquarters of the local W. C. T. U., a cake decorated in white and all daintiness within being a prominent feature of the menu. The afternoon was filled with reports of committees, discussions and readings. Mrs. Emily C. Round was elected to take the place of Mrs. J. K. Efird, bi-county president. Expressions of regret were heard on every side over the removal from Virginia of so valuable a worker as Mrs. Efird. The evening session was most successful with Dr. Roop of the Eastern College and Dr. Quarles, the Baptist pastor, presiding. The young people's choir rendered fine music and a solo was sung by little Kathleen Spies, a trio of male voices followed with a recitation by Marvin Rice being enjoyable.

The State President was in attendance and was introduced most happily by Dr. Roop. Mrs. Hoge's address held the close attention of the audience as she proceeded with an interesting account of the campaign before the Legislature for the Enabling Act. In speaking of the failure of the Senate to pass the bill, she struck the key-note by saying it was not defeat but victory delayed. Those who have heard Mrs. Hoge can well imagine our pleasure at having her with us during the convention. She is an inspiration and we shall expect to do better work in the future.

Campbell county, though the snow fell white and deep and the rains long and loud, held its convention and a W. C. T. U. institute at Lynchburg, March 12-13. Six unions were represented and members from Bedford, the adjoining county. The address on the first evening at the Baptist church was made by Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, who gave glimpses of the Legislative work in Richmond during her six weeks' stay there and showed the enormous gain in temperance sentiment through the petitions and other ways, even though the Senate by a small vote failed to pass the Enabling Act. On the second day, Mrs. Moorman, county president, presided and the usual reports were read and passed upon. Though with lessened attendance the meetings were enthusiastic, never lacking in energy and vim. Mrs. Mary G. Nowlin, the Lynchburg president, in whose administration the city unions have grown to be among the largest and most intelligent in the state, assisted in the institute program. Papers were read and discussed on Scientific Temperance, Medal Contests, Temperance Literature. Substantial subscriptions were taken for THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader* and the Virginia Signal. An animated question box was conducted by Mrs. Parrott, who also gave a practical demonstration upon how to use the State Report. The Loyal Temperance Legion work was emphasized and

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

two leaders volunteered—the children already waiting. (Since this meeting one has been organized as the Rivermont Legion with Mrs. W. B. Mahone leader). Mrs. Ould of Concord in bright original verses gave the outlook of each local union. A medal contest was held the second evening with Miss Lucy Yancey of Forest as the winner. Several of the clergymen were present and assisted. The city papers sent men reporters day and night and the generous space given shows the growing influence of the W. C. T. U. in the community.

Roanoke held its convention in the city of Roanoke, March 29, in the Hoyt Memorial church with Mrs. Myers, president, presiding and devotional exercises by Miss H. Dudding. An address was given by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sharp, expressing the effect of a temperate life upon the individual, and believing in a hopeful future for the fight for prohibition. The roll-call by the convention secretary, Mrs. Emma Woolwind, showed twenty-two delegates present. After committees were appointed, reports of officers and superintendents of departments were heard. A memorial service was led by Mrs. Brown of Salem during the afternoon. Discussion of papers occupied part of this session and many left determined to work harder than ever for state-wide prohibition.

Loudoun quarterly convention met at Bluemont, March 25, and was beautifully entertained by the union and friends of the W. C. T. U. A sketch of Neal Dow was read and articles from prominent physicians on the harmful results of beer and other narcotics. There were recitations by several young people of this section and fine whole-souled congregational singing. A report of Mothers' Meetings during the quarter was read by Mrs. Isaac Piggott, followed by an account of Legislative work by Miss Shoemaker. A summary of the essay work in the Scientific Temperance department was given by Miss Cornelia Shoemaker. The Next Things to Do to Win Statewide Prohibition brought forth animated discussion from Messrs. W. E. Nichols, Howard M. Hoge, Miss Shoemaker and Mrs. Hoge, the State President. Some of the suggestions were to continue active educational work, the need of prohibition, and necessity to arouse people to labor for temperance beyond local borders of home and community. The convention adjourned to meet at Sterling in June.

LOCAL UNIONS ALREADY BUSY

Charlottesville held a beautiful Willard Memorial meeting at the home of Mrs. S. C. Tyler with a fine attendance of members and visitors. Flowers were abundant and a large portrait of Miss Willard was draped in white ribbon. All Round the World was sung, with scripture readings and prayer following. After life sketches of Miss Willard, a talk was given by Miss Wills, the new president. A duet was rendered by Miss Ethel Craft and Miss Ola Payne, and a recitation given by Miss Christmas. At the conclusion of the program, Mrs. Feagans gave several piano selections, while the hostess, assisted by Miss Etta Atkins, served hot chocolate and other refreshments. Mrs. Tyler Jackson, press superintendent, writes in addition: "We observed a Neal Dow day though bad weather lessened our attendance. Our new president is a worker and we are doing well."

Luray observed most auspiciously the Frances Willard Memorial day at the Methodist church. Special attention was given to the music, a quartette, duet and a chorus by little girls being much enjoyed. Recitations were also a part of the program and the large audience listened with appreciation to an address by Rev. L. Hammond, pastor of the church. An unusually liberal collection was given for the Memorial Fund, but what gave the local workers special delight was the interest manifested, as showing growth of the W. C. T. U., its recognized place in the community and the beautiful co-operative spirit among the various religious bodies of the town. Mrs. Frenshey further writes that 1912 leads all previous memorial meetings and the union feels new courage and hope.

Scottsville, Mrs. Charles Dorrier, president, held a medal contest.

South Richmond now has a Loyal Temperance Legion organized by Mrs. Newton, the boys being specially interested. This legion is to have the fortunate leadership of Mr. Sanders, an Englishman, who in the old country had charge of two hundred boys.

Fulton has been revived and reorganized as a result of a visit this winter from Mrs. Hoge. A public meeting was recently held in the Baptist church with a good attendance for an inclement day. Instructive talks were given by Mrs. Bickers, county president, by Mrs. Elonora Carpenter, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Vaughn-Lloyd, president of the city Emanuel union.

Amherst, organized by Mrs. Newton, held a public meeting Sunday evening, March 31. Mrs. Mary G. Nowlin, Mrs. Fulks and others of Lynchburg were present to assist in the exercises. The audience was enthusiastic, large and attentive and seventeen new members were added. The local treasurer, Mrs. Seay, entertained the visitors and others at her home, April 1.

Bristow, Prince William county, held an interesting Neal Dow meeting, March 20, devotional exercises being conducted by Hon. C. J. Meetse. (It is well to recall the enthusiastic championship that Mr. Meetse gave the Enabling Act in a rapid fire, telling speech in the Legislature.—*Editor*). A fine attendance greeted Mrs. Hoge who made the address of the evening. A social hour was enjoyed at the home of Miss Nettie Thomas immediately after the closing of the public exercises. Bristow has a Loyal Temperance Legion and has placed *The Young Crusader* in forty-three homes.

Ebenezer union, Loudoun county, was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stoutsenberger at the regular hour on March 25, with Mrs. Charles Saver presiding. Following the usual business routine literature was distributed by Miss Georgia Moore. The union then adjourned, having accepted an invitation from Mrs. Eugene Conards for the next meeting.

Christine union, named for Miss Tinling, its organizer, has had at Axton a silver medal contest on one evening, followed by a gold contest the next day, both being well attended. Miss Josephine Hatcher, Press superintendent, writes that the W. C. T. U. has felt new life through these educational efforts for prohibition. Not resting content since the above contests, another has been held under the direction of the Christine workers at Leatherwood, six miles away and in a neighborhood with no organized temperance work, Miss Sara Ford, the teacher of the school there but a member of the Christine union, deserving large share of the credit.

Blackstone gave, on April 4, the annual reception to its honorary members with a wide-awake program and delightful refreshments and new interest in the work. This union is expecting a visit from Mrs. Sparks and is looking forward to it with much anticipation.

Scottsville, with Mrs. Charles Dorrier as its gifted president, brought itself handsomely and usefully before the public by having a silver medal contest, April 5, at the High school. The young people did well. Not only the principal but other loved teachers are workers in the W. C. T. U. at this place.

Mrs. May P. Sparks has organized a new union at Skinquart, Chesterfield county, with Mrs. E. C. Stone, Moseley's Junction, as president, and has rejuvenated the union at Matoaca with Miss Josephine Mann for its leader.

MEDAL CONTEST DEPARTMENT

Dear Superintendents:

Beautiful springtime is here so let us, too, wake up and resolve to do greater things. I wish I could impress upon you and all unions the importance of the medal contest work. If every union in the state would hold at least one contest think what it would mean to our work! I hope all county and bi-county superintendents are planning a gold or grand gold contest for spring or summer conventions. No department is better adapted for the new unions, and I have been much encouraged in receiving many letters from them asking for help and information. I am looking for great results from these new workers. The little booklet, Plan of Work, and other literature have been sent to every union in Virginia.

Hoping to hear often and that we may make this the best year of all,

In loving service,

ETTA ENRIGHT,
State Superintendent

148 Sutherlin Ave., Danville, Va.

WHERE THE MONEY HAS BEEN INVESTED

Perhaps the women and unions that have contributed so generously to the fund necessary to maintain Headquarters in Richmond and other ways towards securing the Enabling Act during the Legislature will be interested in the following leading items taken from the Treasurer's books: Printing the petitions, $45; postage, $97.78; circular letters, $13; sent for Headquarters, $69; clerical help, $60.67; traveling expenses and board, $61.32, the services of the President and assistant being given.

Only two weeks after the death of her husband, Mrs. Mary E. Saunders, long identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portsmouth, passed to her reward after a brief illness of pneumonia. The Editor has been unsuccessful in getting a life sketch of Mrs. Saunders but all Virginia will ever remember the gentle spirit of this modest little woman, one who was strong in principle, religious in life and devoted especially to the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Her place will indeed be hard to fill and the sympathy of all who loved her goes out to her family and friends and to the white ribbon circle of her home town and community.

W. C. T. U. LIBRARY AND ITS LOST BOOKS

I have just succeeded in getting together the books of the Virginia W. C. T. U. circulating library, but find that Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 13 are missing. Will any one having these books please forward them to Mrs. T. H. Lyon, Chester, Va.?

The other books are ready for shipment and any union desiring them will kindly let me know, freight to be paid by the union wishing the books.

MRS. REESE THOMPSON,
Literature Superintendent

Chester, Va., March 11, 1912

NOTICE

Lack of space necessitates the omission this month of the communications from the state Y. P. B. and the state L. T. L. secretaries. They will appear in the Virginia Edition for May.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

FAITH AND WORKS

Mrs. Dorr, president of California W. C. T. U., writes: "I am delighted with the Campaign Edition and believe it will be a wonderful uplift to our cause. I have helped in securing a number of subscriptions at institutes and hope to do still more at the coming county conventions that I shall attend."

OLD AND NEW VERSION

They used to tell us
"April showers
Bring May flowers."
But now we say
April subscription showers
Will bring prosperity flowers.

Send us an April "blossom" for our "May basket" of subscription "posies." Send a whole handful if you will be so kind—our "basket" is a large one.

FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNS

THE UNION SIGNAL of May 30 will contain articles of special value to those engaged in equal suffrage campaigns. It will be a paper which should be widely distributed. If you wish extra copies your order must be placed in advance. Orders which reach us on or before May 27, will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies to one address. A special price of $5.00 per 500 copies to one address will be given. To secure this price, money must accompany your order and it must be in this office by noon of May 27. Please bear this announcement in mind. We shall print enough of the issue of May 30 to fill all orders which reach us before we go to press, and this early announcement is made that you may secure this valuable paper for your campaign work.

FROM FAR CATHAY

Mrs. W. S. Elliott writes from China: "It is hardly necessary to add with what keen interest THE UNION SIGNAL is read. Out here it is especially difficult to keep up with events at home and one appreciates such an up-to-date paper with its stimulating calls to the highest kind of Christian endeavor."

TURN ON THE LIGHT

"The other day a small boy climbed a few feet up an electric light pole and by merely giving the rope leading to the lamp a twitch, he started the great arc into a steady glow. Are some of our unions flickering and unsteady? The superintendent of Circulation wants to be a reminder as was the small boy and exhort each president to try reading THE UNION SIGNAL and see if it won't make of her union a splendid illuminating power."—*Kentucky White Ribbon*

Immortality Certain Swedenborg's great work on life after death, 400 pages, 15 cents, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES DENOUNCES ALCOHOL

(Continued from Page Three)

stop the traffic—will bring back the color to pale faces of distressed mothers, wives and daughters; joy, health and hope to the boy; the likeness of God to the bloated face, and happiness to the desolate home.

Alcohol dethrones reason, influences the vicious elements of our nature and benumbs or destroys moral restraint. There have been innumerable protests and appeals against the manufacture, traffic and use of these poisons. Divines, statesmen, teachers, philosophers and patriotic citizens have all condemned it. The revered and immortal Lincoln, on February 22, 1842, delivered one of the strongest temperance lectures ever proclaimed by man in our country, in which he referred to the splendid movement then progressing in the cause of temperance, saying, "If the relative grandeur of revolutions shall be estimated by the great amount of human misery they alleviate and the small amount they inflict, then indeed will this be the grandest the world has ever seen. * * * And when victory shall be complete, when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on earth, how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of these revolutions that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people who have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species."

One more witness: Recently in our courts of justice, an eminent judge, in sustaining the verdict of the lower court upon a man charged with killing his father and seriously injuring his mother in a drunken row, said:

"It (whisky) is a hydraheaded and remorseless monster which, with ceaseless and tireless energy wastes the substance of the poor, manufactures burdensome taxes for the public, monopolizes the time of courts, fills the jails, penitentiaries and asylums, destroys manhood, terrorizes hapless women and innocent children and mocks the law. Answering its inexorable demands each day new widows mourn, new orphans cry, new wrongs strike heaven in the face."

Let Us Continue on Our Course

Without sounding a halt, or beating a retreat, I trust that our course will be upward and onward in the great cause that will do more for the uplifting of the race than aught else and enable us to advance to a higher plane of purer, better and more enlightened civilization.

FLORIDA'S NEWS NOTES

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

A unique series of three medal contests has been held among the various city missions of Tampa. The recitations, hymns and songs were given in Spanish by the pupils of the missions, assisted by the ministers and teachers. Tampa has a large contingent of Spanish speaking citizens and the local unions of the city recognize this valuable opportunity for temperance teaching among them.

The observance of red letter days is one of the fashionable methods of entertaining company in white ribbon homes. It is proving more popular, with its cheery programs of reminiscences, tributes and music, than "bridge, five hundred, or donkey socials."

The South is prouder of Congressman Hobson as the champion of Federal prohibition in Congress than as the hero of Santiago, realizing that it requires more courage to fight the millioned minions of the liquor trust hand to hand, day by day, than any other brave deed he has hitherto performed.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The New Catalog

Right glad we are to announce that by the time these words meet your eye, the much wanted and long looked for W. C. T. U. Catalog will be off the press—perhaps actually in the hands of some of you. This means that orders for literature and supplies will be coming in with unusual rapidity and if yours is not filled with the customary promptness and despatch you may know it is due to the "rush." Just be patient and rejoice in the encouraging activity of Mother National's publishing business.

For W. C. T. U. Institutes

Distribution of literature is always a part of spring and summer Institute work. Through the Institute we "increase our membership by interesting outsiders in some of our lines of endeavor and insure an intelligent membership by the spread of our literature." The National Superintendent says that every local union should have at least one institute during the year. On page 14 will be found a partial list of leaflets pertaining to our organization—leaflets which give general information concerning plans and methods. For a comprehensive list, consult the catalog. Specialized aims are set forth in the wealth of literature put out by the forty-five different departments. Don't neglect to secure a supply of campaign leaflets for your evening meetings. GET READY FOR YOUR INSTITUTES.

A New Slogan A New Song

We have already spoken in this column of the jubilee song, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." The words of the chorus are given this week on the front page of THE UNION SIGNAL. It is a stirring slogan, the marching song of the united anti-liquor forces. Keep it before the people. As has been aptly said, "What people sing about they are likely to begin to put into action." In all public meetings where this song is used, the pronouncements which inspired it should be read, also the text of Congressman Hobson's amendment for National constitutional prohibition.

A White Map Within a Decade

Only a few o us can help make our country's songs, all of us can help sing them. Those of you who have heard a gathering of white ribboners sing, "We'll work for prohibition till we make the map all white," need not be told of its thrilling effect. We sing it and we're doing it. This song with its accompanying map is both educative and arousing, an object lesson set to music. In her helpful little leaflet, "Campaign Suggestions," Mrs Stevens says "the distribution of literature should of course include campaign songs and singing books." We recommend those listed on page 14, and for other good music refer you to the catalog. Let us sing "A Saloonless Nation," "Make the Map All White," "We're Out for Prohibition," "Victory," etc., until the nation has said "No" to the liquor traffic.

NOTICE

In ordering literature please everybody remember that single leaflets can not be sold at the same rate as one hundred.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

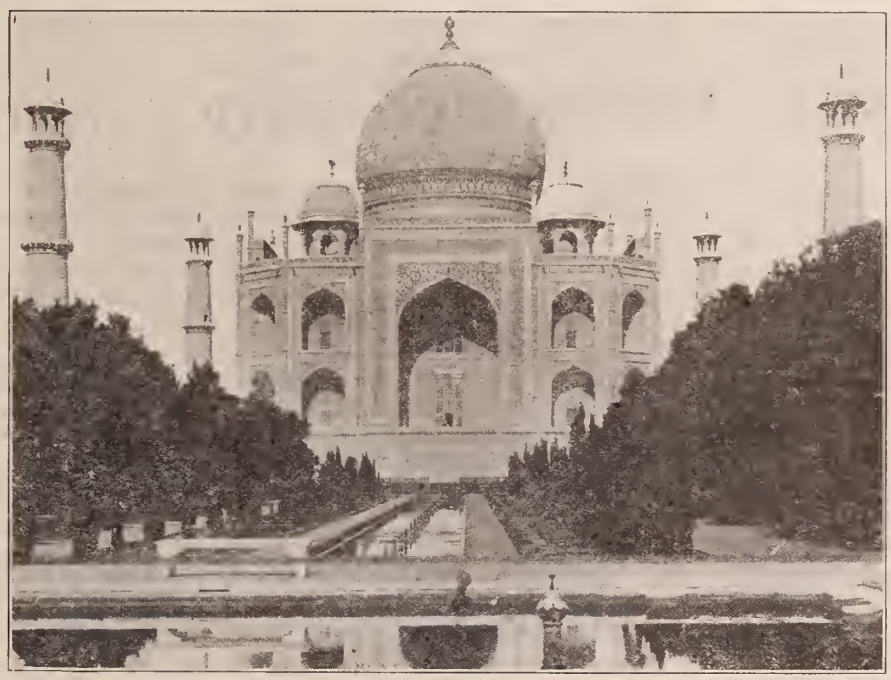
OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 25, 1912. No. 17

Christian Temperance Service in India

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER, World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent Soldiers and Sailors Department

A busy but beautiful day in Agra made me feel as if I surely were in the harness once more. At quarter to nine, Sunday, my *syce* (driver) started for the Methodist Mission, where through the kindness of Rev. Mr. Pooner, pastor, I was to speak to the children of the Sunday school. After wandering around for nearly three-quarters of an hour, the church was reached. I was late, but the kind friends waited and after a short talk I had the pleasure of organizing an L. T. L. Mrs. Pooner, a good white ribboner, is president of the local union, and gave me a warm welcome. I found Mrs. Hallowes, former president of the India W. C. T. U., in Agra, and had some pleasant and profitable times with her. After our little meeting I went to St. George's church where the Seaforth Highlanders were assembled — a Scottish regiment in their scarlet coats and kilts of the McKenzie plaid. These were worshipping in the Church of England cathedral, both the chaplain and soldiers being Presbyterians ("the world *do* move"). At the close the men paraded, and this is styled "parade service." I was told that they were obliged to attend church and many were glad to do so. This First Seaforth Regiment (1,000 men) holds the prize for the largest number of men total abstainers. It is a splendid looking regiment—such *big, clean* fellows. It also has many members belonging to the Army Christian Association and meets in the Havelock Baptist church, which is near the cantonment, to study God's word and to pray for and work with their comrades for their souls' salvation. I felt almost jealous for our own "boys in blue" when I saw these men so far from home doing such a work for Christ, being so splendidly helped by the good Christian people and the missionaries and I *longed* for the time to come when our soldiers would become as spiritual, and hunger for the welfare of those in the regiment who do not love God. I had the pleasure of addressing these soldiers and some members of the Good Templars.



Taj Mahal

Sunday afternoon I spoke in Mrs. Pooner's parlor, and I thought how our own Mrs. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Parlor Meetings, would have rejoiced could she have seen the interest manifested. Some members were also gained. In the evening, the best thing which had come to me in India made my heart full of thanksgiving and praise. I spoke to a very large number of the Scottish soldiers through the kindness of the Baptist missionary, Rev. Mr. Evans, who is a friend and a brother to them. The (General) Havelock Baptist church was organized by that magnificent officer who did such heroic work in helping to quell the mutiny in 1857, and this church has been known since as the "Soldiers' Church." Side rooms are reserved for their sole use, and they surely find a home and friends among these and other Christian people. After speaking, I shook hands with them as they passed in line, and many a "God bless you" was whispered to me, and one said, "Please give me your name and address! I am a Christian soldier and I *know* good will come of this meeting. You have touched our hearts. I want to write and tell you when the blessing comes."

I could but go back to the Hotel Cecil (where I was stopping) with a happy heart, but first I drove to the beautiful Taj Mahal, to see the moonlight on its dome and beautiful minarets—the Taj, the mecca to which all travelers wend their way, the most beautiful mausoleum in all India, builded by Shah Jehan for his favorite wife. She died in 1629 A. D., her body was brought to Agra and laid in the garden where the Taj Mahal now stands, until the mausoleum was built. This cost, some say about $6,155,062, others $10,582,675, and it took over twenty-two years to build. It is of marble inlaid beautifully with colored marbles and many semi-precious stones. The screens of white marble trellis work are most beautiful. Among the Mughal

Special Articles in This Issue

Then and Now—Our Washington Letter—The Doom of the Cigaret—Grandmothers—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—A Great Soldier's Views of Teetotalism.

THEN AND NOW

CHANGE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON DRINK QUESTION

It is profitable occasionally to take the "backward look" in order that we may realize what great progress has been made in reform work. "Perhaps in no direction has there been more extraordinary progress during the last three-quarters of a century than in the drinking customs of society and the altered public sentiment that has compelled this change," says Dr. P. S. Henson, the noted Baptist divine, in the *Christian Endeavor World*. With the frank admission that he first saw the light fourscore years ago, and has seen a good deal since, he says, "From no quarter has it streamed with brighter radiance than over the temperance horizon. Criticise the churches as we may, they have been God's chosen instruments for forwarding the great temperance reform." The Doctor relates in his inimitable fashion, the story of some of "the good old times," which we quote in part:

I remember a church, and I am ashamed to say it was of "the Baptist persuasion." My father was a member of it, though he was of a different "persuasion" in many respects from the most of them. One of the deacons was a distiller; another, a retailer of the distiller's; another, a retailer of the distiller's concoctions; while a large proportion of the "brethren" were liberal patrons of the aforesaid church officials.

My father was an ardent teetotaler, and like Lot in Sodom he "vexed his righteous soul from day to day with their unlawful deeds."

His personal protests proving unavailing and no pastoral protest being forthcoming, he invited a Washington temperance orator to "hold forth" on the subject in the meeting-house. The church authorities got wind of it, and it was instantly resolved to bar the doors against the pestilent "disturber of the peace"; and a little later my father was excluded from the church on the ground of his being an aider and abetter of sedition and strife. What better could be expected in times when many of the ministers of religion themselves were accustomed to "imbibe" without compunction and without reproach.

Times have greatly changed since then, and from that old church of which I have written the two "spirituous" deacons have been long since excluded, and to-day its pulpit thunders like Sinai against drunkards as well as other evil-doers.

And now no minister suspected of drawing his inspiration from a bottle would be invited into any decent pulpit, and no layman accustomed to set out liquor on his sideboard, or to serve it at his table as aforetime was habitually done, would be tolerated in any decent church.

We have not, indeed, yet come to the millennium, for there are still men who sacrilegiously approach the Lord's table with brandy-blossomed noses and whisky-freighted breaths, but the instances are becoming rarer and rarer, while a wave of prohibition is sweeping over the land; and the demand that the saloon shall go, which once was merely a murmur, is rapidly rising to a thunder-peal, which will one day shake the dome of the Capitol at Washington.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SERVICE IN INDIA

(Continued from Page One)

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher

emperors was the husband of "Lalla Rookh."

A good work is being done by the Baptists of England in the zenanas. One of their zenana missionaries took me into a high caste Brahmin home, where the mice and rats ran all around me—this sect takes *no* life, however injurious or poisonous. A little girl of eight was soon to become engaged, an event which would be attended with great ceremony. Her dot would be her mother's most beautiful gold and silver embroidered skirts, waists, chuddas, and jewelry, while the son who was studying to be a physician, as was his father, was compelled to leave his studies and become the wage earner, and was in the chemist shop. This home was *very* dirty and yet these were the highest caste Brahmins, while in the zenana of the Mohammedan we visited later, where there were three brothers, their wives and children, everything was clean. A little girl of fourteen had been married for two years. With great pride she showed me her jewelry—heavy silver nose rings, ear, finger and toe rings, armlets, bracelets and anklets, and her trousers, chudda, and white covering, without which no Mohammedan woman appears in the street. The bride visits between her own and her husband's home until the baby comes, then she stays at *his* home and becomes *obedient* to his mother.

Many, many times have I said, "Thank God I am an American." The filth, poverty, superstition, idolatry, of these people, our brothers and sisters, make one's heart ache, although there are so many magnificent things to see made by man's hands, and those yet more beautiful made by the hands of our God whom we worship and revere.

A Great Soldier's Views of Teetotalism

How General Frederick D. Grant Met Temptations to Drink

"When I was a boy at school and at West Point," said the late General Frederick D. Grant, "I was a pet because of the greatness of my father. I was given every opportunity to drink, and I did drink—some. As I grew older and mixed with men, war-scarred veterans who fought with my father would come up and ask me to celebrate with them the glory of past events, and I did—some.

"Then when I was minister to Austria, the customs of the country and my official position almost compelled me to drink always. I tried to drink with extreme moderation, but I found it was an impossibility to drink moderately. I could not say when drink was placed before me, 'No, I only drink in the morning,' or at certain hours. The fact that I indulged at all compelled me to drink on every occasion or be absurd.

"For that reason," concluded the great soldier, "because moderate drinking is a practical impossibility, I became an absolute teetotaler—a crank, if you please. I will not even allow it in my house. When a man can say, 'I never drink,' he never has to drink, is never urged to drink, never offends by not drinking; at least that is my experience.

"Give me the sober man, the absolute teetotaler every time. He is dependable. If I had the greatest appointive power in the country, no man would get even the smallest appointment from me unless he showed proof of his absolute teetotalism.

"If I could, by offering my body a sacrifice, free this country from this fell cancer, the demon drink, I'd thank the Almighty for the privilege of doing it."

DRINKING BAD FORM IN BRITISH ARMY

There are few developments more remarkable in the history of temperance work than the extraordinary change that has taken place in the British Army. At the present time one-third of all the non-commissioned officers and men in the Army are members of the Royal Army Temperance Association, and drinking is just as much bad form as it is at Oxford and Cambridge.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON IN MOURNING OVER TERRIBLE "TITANIC" DISASTER—SENATE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE THOROUGHLY AROUSED—BROADSIDE OF PROTEST AT ONCE SHOULD DELUGE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AGAINST DELAYED ACTION ON INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILLS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

With the entire civilized world, Washington is in mourning over the terrible disaster which overtook the "Titanic" on her maiden voyage, 500 miles off the coast of Newfoundland, on the night of April 14. There were several on board from Washington, and not until the rescue ship was docked at New York, on the evening of April 18, was it positively known who were saved. Four very prominent men from the District of Columbia were among the passengers, one of whom lives to tell the awful story. The best known of these was Major Archibald Butt, aid to the President, and formerly aid to President Roosevelt, and who died like the soldier and man he was. President Taft and the White House family especially, mourn his loss, while all Washington pays homage to the brave soul who went to his death that women and children might be saved. In a statement of the President concerning Major Butt, he says, "Major Archie Butt was my personal aid. He was like a member of my family, and I feel his loss as if he had been a younger brother. He was a soldier every inch of him . . . . I knew he would remain on the ship's deck until every duty had been performed and every sacrifice made that properly fell on one charged, as he would feel himself charged with responsibility for the rescue of others."

U. S. Senate Committee to Investigate

An official order by the President caused all the public buildings to lower their flags to half mast. Out of respect for the dead, Congress adjourned for a day, and the Senate took immediate action by passing a resolution presented by Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, calling for the appointment of a committee of Senators whose duty it should be to investigate the causes leading to the wreck, with power to summon witnesses, persons and papers, to administer oaths, and in every way to secure testimony which might lead to the passage of legislation to prevent as far as possible any repetition of such a disaster; special inquiry to be made as to the number of life boats, life rafts, life preservers and other equipment for the protection of the passengers and crew. A committee of seven was at once appointed, with William Alden Smith as chairman, and immediately left for New York, to be ready for work when the rescue ship arrived.

British Parliament Also Acts

The British Parliament is also closely questioning those members of the ministry who have to do with navigation control, and between that body and Congress some form of legislative enactment is probable that will set a new standard of safety at sea. A well nigh universal demand is voiced for the immediate requirement that every ship that goes to sea must carry life-saving accommodations for every passenger and member of her crew. This must be done even though all the luxuries that now form so conspicuous a feature of the more expensive forms of transatlantic travel are discarded. For there is no question but that many more, if not all on board could have been saved, had there been boats and equipment sufficient to accommodate them.

The Government's inability to get early information regarding the loss of the "Titanic" through the wireless outfits, through the scout cruisers, or the naval shore stations, has confirmed the Navy Department in its decision to press for legislation which will enable the Government to assert control over all agencies, whether private or corporate, which may seek to restrain or interfere with the Government officials in such cases as this. "The wireless telegraph is of too great value to mankind to have its efficiency impaired by the wanton interference of lawless amateurs or its full possibilities limited by lack of uniformity in the regulations governing its use." These are the words of Secretary of the Navy Meyer, who has some decided views on the lessons to be drawn from the disaster. He further says, "The Government should insist upon its rights to control the use of the air for wireless signals."

But amid all the horror and loss, there loom up the magnificent courage and heroism displayed by the hundreds of men who went down with the ship, as they faced death putting aside their own desire for life and aiding helpless women and children to a chance to live. God be praised for the chivalry and brotherly kindness of the Anglo-Saxon race. "Greater love hath no man than this."

Interstate Liquor Bills Held Up

The Kenyon-Sheppard and the Webb bills are still in the hands of the Judiciary committees, with Hon. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama as chairman of the House Judiciary. That these measures are being held back is almost certain, and a broadside of protest should be sent the honorable chairman urging, yes, demanding, that he bring the matter of interstate liquor legislation before the full committee at once and report it to the House. As I have stated before, the one great aim of the liquor men has been to delay matters, while some members of Congress also are urging the committee to hold this legislation in abeyance. They want to be returned to Congress, and if either of the above bills is brought before the House for action, and they vote for it, they will lose the liquor votes in their district, and if they fail to vote for it, then the temperance and church people in their district will without doubt elect others to take their places; hence their desire to keep all such legislation in the background until after the fall elections. Now then, the call of the temperance people should be so insistent that the honorable chairman will be constrained to heed their appeal. All Congressmen are not cowards; there are many men desirous of voting on these measures *now*, but when these are locked up in committee, there is no chance. The old cry of unconstitutionality is again heard, but let the question come to the floor of both Senate and House, and be openly discussed. On the Senate side of the Capitol, Senator Nelson, chairman of the sub-committee, has been absent for some little time, and until his return the matter is laid over.

With a few slight changes, the proposed excise bill for the District was reported favorably by the Senate D. C. committee yesterday. As was stated last week, this is a most comprehensive bill —the best we have ever had, and we have faith to believe that when it is brought before the Senate, it will receive a favorable vote, though just how it will be handled in the House we can scarcely conjecture. But if it does pass, it will greatly relieve the situation as it exists today.

It is altogether fitting and proper that the first woman chief of a bureau in a Federal department, should be made head of the newly created Children's Bureau. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, a graduate of Vassar College, and an assistant of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, is the one appointed by President Taft to the position. We are indeed glad for this innovation on the part of President Taft, and Miss Lathrop's service in charitable and philanthropic work in Illinois is an earnest of her qualifications for the arduous and delicate task of organizing and making effective the new Children's Bureau.

PROHIBITION ADVOCATE VINDICATED

The victory of Congressman Richmond P. Hobson in the recent campaign in Alabama is not only a splendid personal vindication of this courageous statesman, but is a recognition of the value placed by the citizens of Alabama upon his work. The majority received by him was the largest ever given in any primary in the district. The liquor interests put up an enormous corruption fund and enlisted nearly all the politicians. An issue was made of Captain Hobson's action in sending out copies of "The Great Destroyer" and his other work along educational lines.

THE DOOM OF THE CIGARET

MRS. E. B. INGALLS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Anti-Narcotics

The W. C. T. U. aims to have anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco laws enacted and enforced; to create sentiment by means of the circulation of literature, the securing of signatures to the anti-cigaret pledge and the faithful observance of Anti-Cigaret Sunday (June 23 is the next). It also endeavors to influence against the appearance in fiction of heroes who smoke; to secure space in the press for the publication of anti-cigaret facts; through the medium of literature, cartoons, and chalk talks to educate parents, teachers and children as to the injurious effects of the use of tobacco and narcotic drugs; to urge business corporations to employ only boys free from the cigaret habit, and to agitate the subject of smoking in public places. A prize of fifty dollars in gold has been offered for the best essay by a teacher on "The Best Methods of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics," and a prize of ten dollars in gold for the best anti-cigaret cartoon.

Legislation by States

Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin prohibit the sale of cigarets and Indiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and New Hampshire prohibit the sale to minors; Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont and Washington the sale to minors under twenty-one years of age; under eighteen years of age, California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina and Wyoming; under seventeen years of age, Delaware and North Carolina; under sixteen years of age, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia; under fifteen years of age, Maryland. The following states prohibit the sale of *tobacco* under the same conditions as the sale of cigarets: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and Indiana. The states where boys are forbidden the use of cigarets are: Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

State Anti-Cigaret Endeavors

The Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania says the smoking of cigarets is injurious to the health of the young, and Pennsylvania by the use of a chart naming thirty-three doors closed to the cigaret smoker is giving splendid education on the subject. The Maine State Board of Health has published a leaflet showing the injurious effects of the cigaret. Colorado is working hard for the national prize for the best teacher's essay. Nebraska prevented a smoking room being established in the University for the use of the students. New Jersey is putting blotters in the public schools. New York has had the law printed in Italian, and posted, and is holding meetings with the Italians to make sentiment for law enforcement. Kansas is offering a prize to pupils for the best essay on "Tobacco." The Agriculture College of Mississippi expels any young man addicted to smoking. Connecticut is using the blotters, and has circulated the red, white and blue pledge cards. The Texas president went before the State Teachers' Association and offered a prize for the best essay. Delaware has a chalk talker visiting the schools. Iowa is doing special work for law enforcement. Ohio is working for a law to forbid the sale of cigarets. The Kentucky Legislature voted down an anti-cigaret bill. Georgia has undertaken to secure 15,000 anti-cigaret pledge signers this year. East Washington is pushing the sentiment against the employment of teachers who use tobacco. At the first election, after the granting of universal suffrage in California, through the influence of the state superintendent, smoking was eliminated at the polls. Reno, Nevada, has an enthusiastic Anti-Cigaret Club with headquarters. Massachusetts is working for the enforcement of the law. Rhode Island is holding meetings with educators, mothers and Sunday school teachers. Maryland is having prize essay contests. Arizona is working for the enforcement of the law. Illinois published a leaflet. Florida has had the services of Dr. Geisel, lecturer. Tennessee is pushing pledge signing. Missouri is distributing the cartoon books, "Give the Boy a chance." District of Columbia is doing fine work in the schools. West Virginia is having prize essays. Indiana is working for non-smoking teachers. South Dakota is pushing law enforcement. North Carolina (Thurman) has been helping with the work to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarets. West Washington is giving special attention to education regarding tobacco.

GRANDMOTHERS

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING THE WORLD A KINDLIER PLACE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG LIVES

The very first duty of a grandmother is to be on the side of the young. If their experience of life has taught them anything, it must have taught them the self-evident fact that it is not in the Divine order of things for old heads to be put on young shoulders; and that the turning of a young head into an old one is a slow process of evolution that must be as lovingly and tenderly cared for and cherished as the evolution of the first sprouting leaves of a rare plant into its maturity of blossoming or fruit bearing. The gardener must be on the side of the plant, not against it, and can never hope to scold or punish it into its fullest development, but can only succeed by a thorough understanding of its nature and its needs, and by a gentle process of cultivation in accordance with these. A young soul is more tender and vulnerable than the rarest or most tender plant, and a cross look or a rough touch, or an unkind criticism is often as hurtful to the growing spirit as rough handling is to the growing plant.

It may easily happen that the parents are still too young and undeveloped themselves to comprehend all this, and their temptation may be to take their own side against the young creatures who are so fast encroaching on their domain, rather than to take the side of these young things against their own selfishness and greed. And it is here that the grandmothers must come in, for in their case there is no such excuse. Their reign is over, and their domain has passed into others' hands, and they are free, therefore, to judge of things purely on their own merits, with no personal elements coming in to confuse the issue. Consequently to them belongs the duty of taking their stand on the side of those whose day is dawning, or is just about to dawn, and to give them the sympathy and help they must have if they are to develop into their highest and best.

There are endless ways in which the young are misunderstood and maltreated, which a sympathetic grandmother can go far to remedy.

Two Standards of Conduct Necessary.

There is a constant temptation in the world to judge the conduct of the young by the standards of the old. But nothing could be more misleading, for the requirements of the two stages of life are not only different but often contrastive. Age likes quiet, youth likes and requires movement; age wants to avoid the stress and strain of life, youth welcomes it with delight; age loves to keep things as they are, youth hungers after continual change; age is afraid of new ideas, youth embraces them eagerly. Grandmothers, who have lived through both stages, ought to be able to recognize this radical difference in the standards of the conflicting periods, and must seek to adjust things according to the inevitable laws of evolution, by which the new can only replace the old through the stress and effort of the coming forces, and must welcome and encourage these forces instead of seeking to repress them.

Again, it seems as if a good many old people do not consider the young to be made out of the same stuff as themselves, almost in fact, as if they were not born actual human beings, but were only the material out of which human beings might be made by a rigorous process of scolding and jeering. Accordingly they do not recognize the common human nature in us all, but give the young a sort of treatment that is entirely contrary to that which human nature demands, and a treatment that they themselves would not for one moment be willing to endure.

Take ridicule for instance. None of us elders like ridicule, but, on the unacknowledged assumption that the young are made out of different stuff from ourselves it is supposed that they may be ridiculed with impunity, and that, in fact, they rather like it. Perhaps an enthusiastic young person advances an idea, which to the superior knowledge of the older people present, contains an element of absurdity. Immediately there is a burst of jeering laughter, and the poor young enthusiast is filled with mortification and distress, and inwardly resolves never to express any ideas again. And yet, in that very company the mutual blunders of older people will be most carefully ignored. We are obliged to "spare the feelings" of our equals, who can retaliate in kind, but apparently we think that the young, who cannot retaliate, have no feelings that need to be spared. Here is where the grandmother's duty comes in. The understanding, born of age and experience, ought to teach her to discover the real meaning so often hidden behind the immature ideas and expressions of the young, and her tact ought to be brought

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

"All 'round the world, where sounds the note of woe,
There in God's strength, our ribbon white shall go."

The newly organized National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Africa invites the next Convention of the World's W. C. T. U. to be its guest. The official organ of this national W. C. T. U. hereafter will be published monthly instead of quarterly.

The Cape Colony W. C. T. U. (South Africa) opened a Home for inebriate women at Cape Town on February 22. The South Africa W. C. T. U. has recently formed a Branch for its Dutch speaking colored people. This is distinct from the work of the native people who already have temperance organizations of their own. Mrs. K. Stuart of Cape Town has been elected "General Superintendent" of this new Branch, to be known as the South Africa Ebenezer Union.

The president of the Bulgarian W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ursula Clarke Marsh, a sister of the veteran temperance worker, Rev. James F. Clarke of Sofia, reports a victory for temperance in the defeat of a bill by the National Assembly for reduction of taxes on beer. This was voted down by a large majority, showing a surprising and gratifying change in public opinion.

Mrs. J. P. McNaughton, president of the W. C. T. U. in Broussa, Turkey, has a local union numbering forty-four members, all of them young ladies. Essays on the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco are being prepared in response to a prize offer.

The local union at Funchal, Madeira, organized by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, is very prosperous. Mrs. William George Smart is the president. Dona Bertha de Pioto Silva is proving herself a most efficient secretary.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, by invitation of Miss De Laveleye, will fill some engagements in Belgium.

The triennial convention of the National W. C. T. U. of Australia will be held at Brisbane, Queensland, beginning April 17. An unusually large and enthusiastic meeting is anticipated. The Education department of South Australia's Parliament has placed in every public school of the state a copy of "Alcohol and the Human Body" by Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary Sturge.

Mrs. Bessie Lee Cowie, World's white ribbon missionary, and her husband, will spend the coming three months in Queensland.

France has 500,000 saloons, and hardly more than 6,000 total abstainers. Band of Hope work has been active in many sections of France, and a forward movement for the W. C. T. U. is being carefully planned by white ribbon leaders in Paris. Mlle. Weyer, the energetic honorary secretary of the W. C. T. U. of France, is, with Madam Fallot, the president, arranging a tour for Madam Carr who has been engaged to do special work for the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Carr is a well known worker in the Purity cause, and is a capable organizer and speaker. Mlle. Weyer requests that all English correspondence shall be addressed to her, for she can consult Madame Fallot by telephone, and will translate for her all important letters. Mlle. Weyer's address is 19 Avenue Eliseé Regulus VII, Paris.

The president of the W. C. T. U. of Chili, Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms, has been appointed a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in May.

Miss Adda Burch of Concepcion College, Concepcion, Chili, is coming soon to the United States. Miss Burch's home is in New York state, and she has for many years been one of our most active white ribbon workers of South America.

Mrs. Bertha B. Roach of Burma, who for many years has been closely identified with W. C. T. U. work in Rangoon, is coming to the United States and plans to sail from Rangoon, April 13, reaching Boston or New York late in May or early in June. Late letters from Burma tell of the auspicious opening of Miss Flora E. Strout's work. Miss Lochhead, World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary in India, has recently visited Burma.

Miss Rosa E. Lee, now in the United States, former president of the W. C. T. U. of Jerusalem, sends us a copy of Turkish laws in regard to intoxicating liquors. They will be read with interest especially by those who are working for national prohibition! Copies of these laws, translated in the Arabic by the Jerusalem W. C. T. U., are being distributed through Palestine.

Article 265 from Turkish Laws in Constantinople (adopted during the past winter)

"If a man is caught drunk in the streets or in any public place through which people are passing, he will be fined one napoleon ($4.00). Those who are caught drunk a second time will be fined five napoleons or they will be imprisoned for one week.

"Those who have become habitual drunkards are fined from five to twenty napoleons, or are to be imprisoned anywhere from one week to a month; and if one of the employes of the Turkish government is sentenced because he habitually drinks he may be driven from his post for a period of time.

"If a drunkard is seized by a disease through drink, he must be arrested and sent to a hospital until he has passed a medical examination, and he must bear all the expenses for the time spent in the hospital, which is not to be less than six months.

"Any one who offers intoxicating liquors to those who have not yet attained eighteen years of age (except for a tonic or medically prescribed) and persuades him to drink, will be fined from twenty-five Turkish piasters ($1.00) to a Turkish pound ($5.50); or if he is persuaded deceitfully, the guilty one will be fined from one to twenty-five Turkish pounds. If the one mentioned above is a saloon proprietor or his servant, he will be fined from one to twenty Turkish pounds, or imprisoned anywhere from twenty-four hours to six months. If the saloon proprietor should repeat the offense during twelve months his saloon may be closed for a period of time. If a saloon-keeper or his servant gives intoxicating liquors to a drunken man, he will be fined from twenty-five piasters to five napoleons; and if he repeats the offense his fine is from two to ten lire ($10 to $25) and his saloon may be closed for a period of time.

"Every saloon-keeper who does not pay proper attention to, or take care of a drunken man who is unable to control himself, but thrusts him out into the street, will be imprisoned from twenty-four hours to a month, besides paying the above mentioned fine; and if the drunken man takes ill through such treatment from a saloon-keeper the latter must pay all the expenses for medical treatment."

Where Shall We Place the Saloons?

Where is the right place for a saloon? Where is the saloon wanted? If not the fashionable, mercantile establishments, what other kinds of business are likely to be helped by the proximity of gin mills? Let some one name them. Is it the baker, the tailor, the shoemaker, the butcher, the milliner, the bookseller? Do any of these find it of particular advantage to their trade to have a grogseller come and open up a shop beside them? What surroundings are necessary in order to justify the opening of resorts for loafers, of drunkard mills, of dens for the propagation of vice and crime? What neighborhoods shall be selected for the debauching of men, for the destruction of families, for the making of paupers and felons? Which is the worst, to open a saloon near a school or a church, or to open it next door to a home, in front of a home, over a home or under a home? What is there that should make a grogshop a stench in the nostrils of the public on one street and a sweet smelling savor on another? Is a saloon on Fifth avenue calculated to do greater harm than a beer dive on Mulberry street? If the wealthy and powerful cannot endure the presence of the grogshop, why should it be thrust upon the poor and weak? Are the tenement districts—the homes of those already deep down in poverty, squalor and misery, the proper places to set the saloons? Are they needed to help men live purer lives, to make happier homes, to strengthen the weak, to cheer the downcast, to guide the erring? Who shall take upon himself the responsibility of declaring where the people shall be cursed with the presence of grogshops and where the people shall not be cursed? These, it seems to us, are the practical questions, and we should like to have them answered.—*Aroostook Republican*

A SACRIFICE FOR LOVE

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Very tenderly the old man placed his hand upon his daughter's head.

"Can you be brave, Annie?" he asked.

"What dreadful thing has happened, Father?"

"You must prepare yourself to bear a great sorrow, my daughter."

"It is Will!" she gasped, clinging to his arm for support. "What is it, Father?"

"Will has been hurt."

"Seriously?"

"Yes. He tried to mount a horse, and was thrown on the pavement and his head—injured."

"Tell me the worst, Father! It is what I have expected for years."

"Your husband is dead, my child."

Annie fell in a dead faint, and remained unconscious long after the little procession had brought the limp, crushed body to the saddened home.

The watchful father and sister kept from Annie the horrible facts connected with the accident which led to her husband's death, but down in her heart Annie knew that drink had been the cause. She questioned no one, blamed no one, nor uttered a single complaint. She must live for her child, and God helping her, she would save him from the habit that had been the undoing of his father.

After the funeral, Annie rented her home, and returned to the parsonage to live with her father and sister. Her husband had left her a small income, and by prudent management she could live comfortably, and later educate her boy.

One bright morning, a year later, Annie bade farewell to her twin sister, Alice, who as the bride of Ernest Gray, left as a missionary to China.

"But I still have Father and Baby," Annie told herself after the sad parting with her dearly loved sister.

As time passed, the vague fear the young mother had felt that something was wrong with little Will, became a dreadful reality. Before he was three years old she discovered that he was totally deaf, and at five she knew beyond a doubt that he was weak-minded.

"The children of inebriates are frequently deaf or blind, or mentally weak," the examining physician had said when questioned as to the probable cause of these afflictions.

Without a murmur the mother took up her burden, and watched over her afflicted boy with the tenderest care. When her father died, a few years later, she moved back to the old Lawrence homestead, and with the aid of a servant, gave herself to the one great task of brightening her son's life. He grew in stature, but remained mentally a child, never being able to join in games, or to learn the deaf-mute language of signs. He was a sad-faced, silent child, with big, vacant eyes, and from him all seemed to shrink with aversion. At times he would become violently angry, and would ruthlessly destroy whatever came in his way. But his mother's soothing touch, or a glance from her eyes would quiet him, while attempts to control him by force but aggravated his wrath.

One by one Annie Lawrence lost sight of her girlhood friends. With the passing years the population of the town changed, and there was no time for making new acquaintances. She forgot the world in her absorbing duty, and the world forgot her.

In time the deaf imbecile's health failed. There were months of weary watching, but save the old family physician, the mother permitted no one to share the care of her child. The end came one summer evening, and the last descendant of the house of Lawrence was laid to rest in the family burying-ground.

There was the sad return to the desolate home, and a vain attempt to feel an interest in household affairs. But the woman who had given her all for love, found her hands incapable of taking up the routine of housework customary for women.

In the mail one morning came a letter from her twin sister, Alice.

"You say, dear sister," wrote the missionary, "that your dear boy cannot be with you much longer. When he has passed to his heavenly home, dear, you will be very desolate. Why not fill the remainder of your days with work for the Master? Why not give the great temperance cause, which I see from the home papers is agitating the great Union, your best efforts? In your own state there is dire need of statutory prohibition. It would bring prosperity and happiness to thousands of drink-cursed homes. In seeking and working for the welfare of others you will find that 'peace that passeth all understanding.' May the Lord direct and guide you in this work."

"What can I—a recluse for more than twenty years—do as a temperance worker?" Mrs. Lawrence asked herself. "Alice has given all these years to active service and has forgotten that isolation causes mental rust. I am out of date—a mere castaway."

But the far-away sister had anticipated this shrinking from re-entrance into the world's work, and met it by a wise provision. The suggestive letter was followed by a visit from a friend of former days, wearing a white ribbon badge.

"Our union is in need of help," the visitor declared, "and you are the one to give it. We want you for our secretary, and to help in organizing a Loyal Temperance Legion, dear Annie."

"I cannot—I cannot! I am incompetent, and unfitted for such work by years of seclusion."

"But you are fitted for it by years of thought, and a deep conviction that we are right. You can soon be ready for active work. If you do not object, our band of Christian Temperance workers will meet with you tomorrow afternoon. We need you—our town and state have need of us all; and more than all, sorrowing mothers and wives, and helpless little children need us in this struggle for our rights. May we come?"

She had touched the right chord. Annie Lawrence had a heart full of sympathy for the mothers, wives and children who were suffering from the effects of drunkenness in fathers, husbands and sons.

"Yes—yes, you may come. I'll try to help," she replied with great earnestness.

And throughout that fair southern state, Annie Lawrence is known as one who stands as a strong and willing helper of the weak and helpless. With tongue and pen she is striving to turn public sentiment in favor of total abstinence for all people. Her sacrifice of self for a great cause has brought manifold blessings—not alone to the poor, weak drunkard, who in her inexperienced youth she sought to reform—but to multitudes, and the good work in which she has a part will go on until every state in our Union goes white.

"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES!"

To the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Frederick Wooster Owen, M. D., Morristown, N. J.

Stars of Hope are brightly beaming
On the strong, serene endeavor
That shall give the subtle scheming,
Foul saloon its death forever.

Long and painful is the journey,
Yet beyond success is lying,
And to *outrance* is the tourney
Faith and man supremely trying.

Fierce and fitful is the battle,
Long the lines of desperate foemen,
Yet, through all the roar and rattle,
Mastery comes, at last, to Woman!

Though the land be filled with groaning,
Woman's love the mass shall leaven,
Woman's trust for man atoning,
Tinge his home with hues of heaven.

And, some day, our Samson, standing,
'Twixt Rum's Pillars, God-defying,
Shall, with strength renewed commanding,
Into Ruin send them flying.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Not long ago a certain Joseph Harris, of Elkins, West Virginia, was killed by his fourteen-year-old son. He had been a respected citizen, a kind father and husband so long as he was not under the influence of intoxicants, though having an uncontrollable temper when in that condition. On his last return home, he was intoxicated and abused his children. When their mother interfered, he beat her inhumanly. Thereupon the eldest boy, coming to the defense, struck his father upon the head with an axe, inflicting a fatal injury. The lad was imprisoned for his deed.

Who is to blame in all such cases? The man who buys the whisky, the man who sells it, the man who makes it, the Government which licenses it, the lawmaker who permits the traffic, or the voter who elects the officials who favor it?

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE HOUSEWARMING AT GUIDO'S

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Carissima," said Guido softly, coming in after selling all his papers and dropping a crimson rose in her lap, "see, it is for you!"

"Beautiful it is, my Guido, beautiful! Did you buy it just for me?"

"Yes, from the good little woman on the post-office corner. She sold it to me for three cents. When I get to be a man, I will bring you roses every day. They make you so happy."

"Yes, yes, but it is somethings beside the rose that makes me happy. It is that my Guido thinks of me."

"When I am at school and when I sell papers, I keep thinking that after a while I can go home to my carissima, to this little new house that is our very own. I met Miss Mary's Mr. Bob today. He is brother to the big doctor who healed Petro's leg, and he said, 'I hear you have a new home, Guido. You know when people move in a new home, they have a housewarming and invite their friends. You will have to tell your mother about it so that we can visit you. I would like to send a little present, a piece of furniture to put in that new home. Now, what do you need?' Carissima, when I told him we had nice things because Miss Mary helped you select them, he said he would get Miss Mary to tell him what to send."

"My, but he is one fine man and will be a good husband to Miss Mary and she deserves the best in this world. She helped your father quit drinking whisky and that is how we have this nice leetle house. Is it not fine, Guido, and all of it ours?" exclaimed the happy little woman to whom liquor in any form was the source of all the evil she had ever known.

"How about having a housewarming? Why, there is Miss Mary coming in at the gate."

When the pretty young teacher entered the cottage, she was met with smiles and cordial greetings from two people who loved her because she had proved a ministering angel to them.

"I am glad you are here," said Guido's mother, unfastening the girl's coat and drawing a big chair before the bright fire for her. "Your Mr. Bob met my Guido today and told him that we must have a —what did you call it, Guido?"

"A housewarming, that is what he said, Miss Mary. It is a time to give our friends a chance to see our new home."

"Yes, that is why I came. It is the custom to have a little party to celebrate the opening of a new home. I am anxious for you to invite some of your friends so that they can see what wonderful success can come to an enterprising Italian when he leaves whisky alone. It will be a fine example for all the men when they see this nice little house that Guido's father has been able to buy since he quit drinking."

"Fine, fine, we will do it. Of course there must be refreshments. What will we have, Miss Mary?"

"Hot coffee and cakes. It's too cold for anything else. You must let me bear half the expense because it will help my mission work here in the quarter and I want to do my share."

"No," said Guido, "you must be company. I have made money enough on my papers this week to buy coffee and dadda will love to buy the cakes. You shall see!" cried the boy generously.

What happy days of planning and cleaning followed. The little house fairly shone on the eventful Friday. As soon as school was over that day, Miss Mary went home with Guido to put the finishing touches to everything. While she was busily measuring out coffee, the door-bell rang and Guido, answering, ran back to the kitchen door to exclaim, "It is a furniture van, carissima, and the man has something for us."

"No, no, it is a mistake. I have not bought anything."

"It is from Mr. Bob, dear little woman," explained Miss Mary. "He wanted to send you a gift so I told him about the pretty new dishes you had bought and he has sent a little china closet to hold them."

Guido's mother was still thanking Miss Mary an hour later when Mr. Bob came with an armful of roses from his mother's greenhouse. The china was exhibited in the beautiful little cabinet and a cluster of his roses set for adornment on top.

The Italians came early for they all loved and admired Guido's mother and were proud of his father's reformation and success. The men were quick to examine the workmanship of the house and furniture, while the women went into real ecstasies over the little kitchen with its rows of glistening pans.

"So clean it is," said one woman gravely nodding her head, "I could eat right off the floor. I think we all better go home and use much soap and water on our dirty rooms."

"What a wonder," exclaimed another, "to have no rent man always knocking on your door and you as like as not with company!"

Miss Mary was not wrong in her estimate of the good that could be accomplished by such a party for when the guests were ready to leave, she heard Petro's father say to his wife, "I guess I give up the liquor and save. Maybe, too, I build a leetle house with a porch like this."

At the door Guido's father was surrounded by an anxious group of men.

"I save much beside the cost of beer, yes," he said in answer to their queries, "because I was much sick at times from the poison in the drink and I had to pay the doctor to cure. See how I save now! I am always strong and well and happy," he said earnestly, looking at the faces around him. "Friends, now try and see what you can do when you no more pay police fines and doctor bills and saloon-keepers. Instead of putting up the money to give the saloon-keepers' wives houses, give your own wives and little children a home like mine. Guido is going to spade up a garden come spring."

"Yes, and I will have lovely vegetables. Mr. Bob is to show me how to set out my plants. Won't it be fine to gather beans and lettuce and onions from my own back yard?"

"Why do they help you so, Miss Mary and the man?" asked one, and Mr. Bob, hearing, answered, "Because Guido's father was man enough to give up whisky and try to do the right thing for his wife and boy. Miss Mary and I will help all of you who put forth the same effort. There are men everywhere in the world, brothers, willing to take you by the hand and help you if you will try to do right and leave liquor alone."

"Bob," said Miss Mary softly, "you make a fine preacher. I believe that you and I are going to work together and accomplish great things in this settlement of Italians."

"Please God, we are going to try," said Mr. Bob hopefully.

KERCHOO!

Mary had a little cold,
  That started in her head,
And everywhere that Mary went,
  That cold was sure to spread.

It followed her to school one day
  (There wasn't any rule);
It made the children cough and sneeze
  To have that cold in school.

The teacher tried to drive it out,
  She tried hard, but—kerchoo!—
It didn't do a bit of good,
  For teacher caught it, too.

—*Christian Advocate*

HE THOUGHT OF AUTOMOBILES

"Can you tell me, my boy," said the prim teacher, "why the race is not always to the swift?"

"Yes'm," said the littlo boy, promptly. "It's because sometimes their tires bust."

The Visitor: And what is your baby sister's name?

The Child: It's Mabel Elizabeth Gwendolen Jane, but we haven't told her yet.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

Attention is called to the statements made by our Legislative Superintendent at Washington, Mrs. Ellis, to the effect that the Kenyon-Sheppard and Webb bills are being held back. She urges the necessity for protests being sent to the chairman of the House Judiciary committee, demanding that he bring the matter before the full committee and report it to the House.

ANTI-CIGARET SUNDAY

In less than a month will occur Anti-Cigaret Sunday, June 23. It is none too early to begin preparations for the observance of the day in the Sunday schools. Articles by our National superintendents of Sunday School work, and of Anti-Narcotics, bearing on the subject, appear in this issue.

"Peace Hath Her Victories No Less Renowned than War"

To call to mind the brave deeds of noble men and women is to revive and stimulate in our own hearts courage for the constant warfare we must wage against the forces of unrighteousness. The life of the lamented General Frederick D. Grant furnishes many incidents of heroism, but none which called for the exhibition of higher moral qualities than his action upon the occasion of the great temperance and law enforcement parade in Chicago in 1909. Our readers will undoubtedly recall the protest made at that time by the liquor interests to the President, and Secretary of War against a Major-General of the Army in full uniform leading the parade, and the failure to secure from the Government any satisfaction. Some idea of the bitter antagonism of the liquor people is given by Rev. Duncan C. Milner, of Chicago, who was associated with General Grant in the arrangements for the parade. Writing in the *Chicago Daily News*, he says, "General Grant showed me a pile of letters full of abuse and threats. Without the least show of bravado, he gently but firmly said that this opposition only confirmed his purpose to carry out his promise to the temperance people. A weak man would not have resisted the clamor and pressure and would have found some plausible reason to explain why an army officer should not identify himself with such a reform movement. But General Grant not only led that marvelous procession as far as the reviewing stand, but reviewed those long lines of cheering and enthusiastic people and then with his staff fell into the rear of the procession and went to the place of disbandment."

For such a man to say that if by giving his life he could destroy the whole alcohol traffic, he would gladly do it, was not the utterance of empty words, but the expression of a most profound conviction, made from the depths of a heart filled with a longing to save his fellowmen from the awfulness of drink.

Recognition of Woman as a Factor in Social Progress

It is a cause for gratification that the Children's Bureau is to be in charge of so capable and experienced a student of social conditions as Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that a woman would be selected for the position, but the immediateness with which the appointment was made by President Taft is significant of the advance in public sentiment on the "woman sphere" question. This is said to be the first appointment of a woman as the chief of a Federal bureau—it will not be the last. The work of women and women's organizations is receiving its due recognition as one of the chief factors in social progress, especially along lines of reform. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union may well congratulate itself that it has been privileged to be the pioneer in this movement of bringing about a change of sentiment, and by its splendid achievements making the world realize the value of woman in "making the whole world homelike." It may truthfully be said of our thousands of white ribboners, as has been said of one noted woman, "Their vision, their service, their example are among the chief assets of the communities in which they live and where their multiform interests and activities are felt."

Is Chivalry a Thing of the Past?

The world has been overwhelmed by the appalling disaster of the past week—the tragedy on the "Titanic." Yet out of even that terrible catastrophe there shines a light. Eloquent with the chivalry of the twentieth century manhood were the first messages that came over the wireless to the waiting multitude—that most of the women and children were saved. They told the story of heroic sacrifice on the part of brothers, sons and husbands; that in that dread hour before the sinking of the giant steamship the sense of true manliness proved stronger than the instinct of self-preservation. In the words of another we can say, "The world is better for this demonstration of true chivalry, and those of us who walk today in the light of the sun ought to walk the more erect because of those who lie in the sea depths—to go with stronger, cleaner, higher hearts to do our work in the world because of those who chose to die." With more certain confidence, more profound conviction that the best manhood of the nation will stand with the truest womanhood in the effort to guard by legislation and law-enforcement those who need their protection, we go forward with firmer step to fulfill our sacred mission.

What Our Opponents Say

To know the particular characteristics which arrest the attention of our opponents enables us to rightly direct our movements in our war against the Great Destroyer. In urging upon its members eternal vigilance, a leading official organ of the liquor interests says, "There must be no let up in effort—for never were the enemies of the trade more determined or better organized. The fact of their camping at Washington on the trail of Congress to secure legislation that would in the case of the Kenyon and Webb bills strike a vital blow, should infuse a determination in every member of the trade to lend his wit and influence to a record gathering at Washington."

That "vital" blow can be given only by vigorous and persistent pressure being brought to bear upon Congress through the constituents at home. These constituents can be approached and urged to action by our white ribboners in their own communities. Shall the determination of the members of the infamous "trade" prove more enduring and effective than that of the friends of temperance? Let us with a very different meaning, re-echo their watchword, "There must be no let-up in our efforts."

Students of the subject of suicide say that since 1855, the number of suicides has decreased in Norway. They explain this fact as being probably due to the measures taken in that country to combat drunkenness—the cause of so much self-destruction.

WHO IS PAYING THE SALOON TAX?

Did you ever see a wan, tired woman leaning over a washboard, with an expression of woe and misery on her face, with clothes that betokened the extreme of poverty, and a thin, worn body that told most eloquently of the lack of nourishing food? Have you seen such a woman working her life away while the man that promised to cherish and support her is out indulging in the sparkling cup of so-called "good cheer" and complaining about the invasion of "personal liberty" by the temperance fanatic? **That woman is paying the saloon tax.**

Have you seen ill-kept, unkempt children roving the streets, their mental and moral degradation pictured in their faces, growing up to be a charge on society, and perhaps a menace to it, instead of becoming, as God intended them to become, a moral and economic asset to the community? **These children are paying the saloon tax.**

CHICAGO WOMAN APPOINTED CHIEF OF FEDERAL CHILD BUREAU

President Taft has appointed Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago, for many years associated with Jane Addams in the work of the Hull house, as chief of the recently created Children's Bureau. She is the first woman ever selected to direct a bureau of the Federal Government.

The appointment of Miss Lathrop was urged upon President Taft by social reform organizations not only in Chicago but in other parts of the country. She has made a specialty of the study of child life and its amelioration in connection with settlement work and she has been prominent in the movement which resulted in the enactment of child labor legislation in her own state of Illinois.

The same organizations which indorsed Miss Lathrop brought about the creation of the Children's Bureau by the U. S. Congress. The act, which was signed by the President a few weeks ago, provides that the bureau shall investigate and report conclusions concerning all questions pertaining to the welfare of children and to child life, particularly orphanage, infant mortality, juvenile crime and correction, birth rate, child desertion, child labor, dangerous occupations, diseases and accidents, and legislation by individual states. The salary of the chief of the bureau is fixed at $5,000 a year. The additional force consists of an assistant chief, statistical expert, two special agents and seven clerks.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

JOHN K. PANGBURN, of Waldo, Kan., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and a zealous worker.

MRS. SARA DEERING LIBBEY, Berlin, N. H., a loyal member of the W. C. T. U. since girlhood and for several years the faithful, efficient state secretary of the L. T. L. Branch.

MISS HELEN A. JACKMAN, Windham, Me., for twenty years the faithful and efficient treasurer of the Newhall W. C. T. U.; MRS. ALICE READ FARWELL, the valued Flower Mission superintendent of the same union.

MRS. HARRIET LITTLE PARDOE, for ten years president of the W. C. T. U. of Forksville, Pa., and at the time of her promotion recording secretary of Sullivan county. Mrs. Pardoe had been for twenty-five years an earnest temperance worker.

PAY TO KEEP LIQUOR OUT

M. LOUISE FORD, Medford, Mass.

In the midst of the Republic of Guatemala is an odd little town called Nahuala. All its residents are Indian, not a white person living within its borders. If a chance traveler is met on the outskirts of the town, he is escorted through as if the guide feared unwelcome company, and on rare occasions only is a stranger allowed to remain over night, and then he stays at the Commandancia, the public highway. No liquor of any kind is sold and a monthly payment is made by the town to the government equal in value to ten liquor licenses, in order to keep the demon of drink out of its borders.

If, perchance, one of the best residents strays over into the next town for a "good time," and returns home happy and noisy, he must remain outside the limits of the little temperance village until he has recovered from the effects of his indulgence.

The inhabitants of Nahuala may have swarthy skins and speak in a language that white people cannot understand, but their staunch temperance principles, so bravely enforced, may put to shame many a community over which proudly float the stars and stripes.

CALLERS AT HEADQUARTERS

It was a pleasure for the General Officers and workers at Headquarters to be able to greet Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., upon the occasion of a recent call. Among the other visitors whose handclasp was welcome were Mrs. Cotton Mather of Fort Collins, Colo., National organizer for the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; Rev. F. A. Lynch of Rockford, Ill., Mr. A. C. Rankin of Chicago, Ill., temperance evangelist and lecturer, and Mrs. C. L. Mark, a white ribboner of Toronto, Canada.

Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, is reported by a London paper to have said that alcoholic drinks of every kind were absolutely prohibited during his journey to the South Pole.

Munich, Germany, is sought as much by connoisseurs of beer as by those of art. It is a matter of tradition that the beer contains less alcohol (3 to 4 per cent) and tastes better than any other, but it is likewise a current saying that many loyal citizens succumb to "beer heart," that is, enlargement of the heart due to overindulgence in beer.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE GREAT DISASTER

From thousands of pulpits last Sunday were preached sermons dealing with the "Titanic" catastrophe. In many there was sung, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was played by the band of the doomed ship as it took its final plunge, the strains bringing comfort and solace to the stricken victims and to the bereft wives and children. Bowed by a common grief, men and women of every religion and creed assembled in places of worship to join in paying tribute to the men who died fearlessly that the women and children might be saved.

Teaches Self-Sacrifice

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, drew from the calamity this lesson: "Let us stay in the infinite pity of God till we have learned the lessons, the joy of self-sacrifice taught us here. Let the 'Titanic' rest at the bottom of the sea. The legacy left by noble men and women who went down with her cannot be taken from us. The years of the future will make more glorious their sacrifice. God bless the memory of those who gave to me the recollection that I belong to a race and a nation that has cared nothing for life but everything for manhood."

Manhood Shines Out

Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan, a prominent Presbyterian divine of Chicago, said: "For some time past we have been told of the decline of manhood, of the rush of materialism, of the utter selfishness that prompted all human action. It is a lie, a libel, and over the watery grave of the 'Titanic' there shines the light which tells of something more than life, something dearer than self, something nobler than pleasure."

Other Lessons

"The 'Titanic' is lost, but this tragedy has brought us a new revelation of the sway of Christ in the lives of men. It has made us see that after all the supreme concern of human hearts is for the good of one another. Now we are asking if we are not to blame for this tragedy. We demand an investigation. The crushing of our hearts has quickened our consciences."

"When man puts too much trust in the security of his own handiwork and too much confidence in the chance of escaping dangers against which he should guard and protect himself; when he makes more provision for luxurious comfort than for safety; when he cares more for speed than for human life; when he places the dollars above the man, then some appalling disaster happens to reveal to the world how terrible is the penalty for forgetting the divineness of duty at the bidding of material interest."

"The so-called law of the sea by which women's and children's lives were saved is the product of Christianity. We are proud that it prevailed, but assert that it could not have taken place outside of Christian civilization."

Information concerning transportation to the National Convention at Portland, Oregon, October 19-25, will be found on page 13.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

The next Temperance Sunday is ANTI-CIGARET DAY. The date is June 23. The quarterly temperance lesson is found in Eph. 5:11-21. Golden Text: Prov. 20:1. The quarterly temperance lesson appears in the lesson schedule as an alternate lesson, though we understand that this was not the intention of the Lesson Committee, but, however the error occurred, we regret it exceedingly. Nevertheless many lesson writers have given prominence to the lesson and we should aim to emphasize it in every possible way.

Our workers would do well to secure the names and addresses of all Sunday school teachers and officers of the town or district and mail to each one a copy of the department lesson leaflet which sets forth the temperance teaching points of the lesson and includes anti-cigaret facts. This leaflet will serve as an announcement of the day. It states that the second Temperance Sunday of each year is, by appointment of the International Sunday School Association, Anti-Cigaret Day in the Sunday schools. This fact paves the way for all who will take an active interest in this special observance. White ribboners should be ready to aid the Temperance department of the Sunday school in carrying out extensive plans.

The first effort to be made is to advertise the day. This can be done most effectively by post-cards sent to every superintendent, pastor and teacher. This may be followed by a well-written article in the local papers calling attention to the day and its appointment by the International Sunday School Association. Another article later could include the state law regarding the sale of tobacco and cigarets to minors. This law ought to be put into leaflet form and circulated on June 23. Pastors will gladly put notices of the day and the special anti-cigaret programs in the weekly church bulletin and make special mention from the pulpit.

Local unions can help materially if special committees are appointed to aid the Sunday School department in carrying out plans. Facts of local interest may be gathered by this committee and given to the superintendent and teachers of the Sunday school. Let the number of local dealers in tobacco be secured. Discover if the state law is in evidence in these places. Get the verdict of the day-school teachers regarding cigaret smoking among pupils and let this verdict be given to the Sunday school.

Learn from local physicians the relation of cigarets and tobacco to the cases of sickness they have had. Good items of local interest showing the evil effects of tobacco are worth much more than general facts or statements. True cigaret stories are next in importance and such may be compiled and given to the teachers as illustrative material. An extensive distribution of anti-cigaret literature should be planned. Place telling leaflets marked, "A Message to Father," or "A Message to Brother," in the homes, making the children of the Sunday school the messengers. The visitors of the Home department will aid in getting these facts into the homes if suitable literature is provided.

Work in the Sunday school should not be confined to the youth in the Sunday school. The senior and adult classes need careful and prayerful attention. Appeal as never before to the men's classes and by resolution introduced and adopted, let these classes take a decided stand against tobacco.

We urge the use of the anti-tobacco pledge wherever the triple pledge (including tobacco) has not been used. A plea from the pastor will mean much to the work of pledge-signing in the Sunday school.

The *Budget* for June 23 is unusually helpful. Every Sunday school worker should have it. Price 15 cents in advance. It contains samples of temperance and anti-cigaret material, viz., statistical, illustrative and outline helps for teachers, a blackboard exercise portraying the pipe, the cigar and the cigaret as "Three Enemies," suggestive anti-cigaret program for the Sunday school hour, responsive readings, recitations, songs, a brief anti-cigaret exercise entitled, "Say No!", illustrated temperance talk for primary and junior workers, memory verses, illustrated text cards, program for anti-cigaret rally and leaflets suitable for distribution in the various grades of the Sunday school. Send to your National superintendent for the *Budget*. Also for the special program package containing the following programs with the exercises, songs and recitations necessary to carry them out: "The Anti-Cigaret Warfare," "The Doom of Prince Nicotine," "The Cigaret Fortune-teller," "Old Glory in Peril," "The Heart of our Country," "Mortgaged Life" and "Say No!" Price 25 cents in advance.

Prices of Anti-Cigaret Material for June 23

The lesson leaflet and all four-page leaflets, 30 cents per 100
Envelope leaflets, 15 cents, gem leaflets, 10 cents per 100
Anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco pledge cards and illustrated text cards, 30 cents per 100
Red, white and blue triple pledge cards, 30 cents per 100
Triple patriotic pledge, 50 cents per 100
Blackboard exercise, song, illustrated temperance talk, rally program, anti-cigaret exercise, each 2 cents, or 50 cents per 100
Suggestive programs, responsive readings, recitations, facts for teachers and method leaflets, 25 cents per 100
Send all orders to

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE
115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California

LOUISIANA WIDE AWAKE

Special Correspondence

Out of the fifty-nine parishes in Louisiana thirty-three are now dry. The remaining twenty-six are partly so. The W. C. T. U. workers are not asleep. They now have Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, touring the state and hope to have Miss May Russell follow.

We feel that we have a strong ally in our newly elected Governor Hall, who is a state-wide prohibitionist. Whereas the "ring" has ruled with open saloons on Sunday we now hope to have good government and eventually prohibition for the entire commonwealth.

Among the unions holding Willard Memorial meetings Athens deserves special mention for an impressive and high-class program well carried out.

The unions of the Fifth district are anticipating an enthusiastic convention, to be held at Haynesville the middle of May. A banner will be awarded to the union making the best report.

READ, LEARN, PROFIT.

California has 16,236 saloons. The taxpayers paid out last year to care for pauperism and to prosecute crime $9,679,024.

The 16,236 saloons received from the pockets of the people in this state, $131,253,200, a per capita sum of $65 for every man, woman and child.

There is a saloon to every twenty-two voters—a saloon to every 125 of the population of the state.

Merchants! How $131,000,000 turned over your counters would boom your business, wouldn't it? Vote out the saloons and you get that money.

Taxpayers! Vote out the saloons and you save sixty per cent of your taxes.

Farmers! Vote out the saloons and you will increase the demand for your productions. Vote out the saloons.—*George H. Niver*

HERE AND THERE

The New Hampshire M. E. Conference has passed a resolution urging the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill, sending copies to Congress. Similar action has been taken by the Lay Electoral Conference, held in connection with the first-named conference.

The white ribboners of Chula, Mo., among others, quite recently enjoyed the services of Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, National evangelist. She gave twenty-one days of good work to four counties in the state—Clinton, Carroll, Livingston and Linn.

Rev. Mecca Marie Varney, formerly National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, accompanied by her son, Charles, will speak in the interests of suffrage during the coming months. They expect to spend the month of June in Ohio.

The Mobile (Ala.) W. C. T. U. lately held an essay contest in the schools of the county, and is planning another for June. One meeting in May will be a "bag opening" social, when receptacles sent out for funds will disclose their contents. Mrs. Anna B. Hail will give a parliamentary drill. Mobile is keeping her record for subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL equal to three-fourths of the membership. The unions all over the state are making comfort bags for the sailors.

The years of temperance effort on the part of the Central W. C. T. U. of Lexington, Ky., and its power as a righteous force in the community were thankfully emphasized at a birthday party, held March 28 at the home of Mrs. George Seton. The union successfully celebrated UNION SIGNAL Day by a quiz of ten questions, which brought out much useful information. A Circulation superintendent has been appointed in every union in the state.

North Dakota's state superintendent of Franchise, Miss Candis Nelson, has sent to every union in the state petition blanks to be filled and presented to our next Legislature, as a convincing argument that the people want woman suffrage.

If members of the W. C. T. U. of Albion, Neb., neglect to wear their white ribbons it will not be because of a lack of reasons why they should do so. The subject was made the topic at a recent meeting when the beauty and meaning of the emblem were strongly emphasized.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Fifth district W. C. T. U. of Michigan, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, president, will meet at Grand Haven, April 24-26. An attractive program has been planned, which in printed form combines the suffrage and W. C. T. U. colors. Mrs. Huntley Russell, wife of the state land commissioner, and an eye-witness of the legislative amendment campaign which brings the question of equal suffrage before Michigan's voters next November, will be among the speakers. "Year End Chimney Chat" will be voiced by the district's corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret Bilz. Dr. Carolyn Geisel, Miss Clara Wheeler, and others will also appear on the platform. Six young men contestants will orate one evening and there will be various other features to catch and hold the attention.

Under the enthusiastic leadership of Mrs. Graham, president, the white ribboners of Bond county, Ill., are "doing things all around." Greenville union has just closed a successful membership contest which resulted in the addition of thirty-eight active and fourteen honorary members. A number of medal contests have been held and a matron's gold one is a thing of the near future.

A convention held by the Seventh district (Ky.) W. C. T. U. at Paris, April 16, was the cause of renewed consecration to their principles on the part of white ribboners present. A school of methods was conducted by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president, in which, among others, Mrs. Nellie Stucky and Mrs. Julia Gunn, district president and secretary, respectively, took part. Mrs. Beauchamp also gave an address at the evening session.

The sum of $100 was recently presented to Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, state president of Rhode Island W. C. T. U., by eight members of the Wakefield union, for the purpose of having her become a life member of the World's W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, April 7 spoke to a large audience of people at Finksburg, Md. Enthusiasm was increased among the members of the W. C. T. U. and several names were secured as willing recruits to the temperance cause.

To lose their president—Mrs. M. G. Peckham—who for over twenty-one years has served them faithfully and tirelessly, causes the white ribboners of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., sincere regret. Removal to Oakland, California, takes their leader from them.

Christian co-operation was the keynote of the campaign which recently brought success to the W. C. T. U. women and other temperance workers of Mountain View, Cal. The headquarters of the white ribboners were directly across from one of the seven saloons of the city, in a Methodist hall kindly offered for service by Rev. Irwin, and decorated with "Vote No" banners. Coffee and sandwiches were provided to refresh the voters, who from time to time were brought to the door in significantly decorated automobiles. "Vote No" bills on sidewalks and posts added their silent appeal. At noon Revs. Spaan and Allen led the workers in prayer. At six the polls closed and the count was awaited. "Victory by fifty votes" was finally announced and cheers and church bells told forth the tidings to those at home. Faith, prayer, perseverance and pluck had won.

The Niagara Falls (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. pleasantly recognized the twenty-five years of efficient and faithful services of its treasurer, Mrs. William Cannon, by an entertainment in her honor at "The Wilmer," April 2. Mrs. F. O. Walker, president of the union, was the bearer of greetings from the county president, and Mrs. E. D. Seymour set forth in story form Mrs. Cannon's good works. A beautiful pearl-studded bow pin was given to their fellow-worker by the members of the union, Mrs. Lucy T. Fuller presenting it in a happy fashion.

THEY COULDN'T ANSWER THEM

In a recent local prohibition campaign in Waukegan, Ill., an offer of $50 was made to any "disciple or graduate of a saloon" who would appear at a certain campaign meeting and give a reasonable answer to the following questions: "How can a saloon help any man in his business or any laborer in maintaining his home? How can a man who spends his money for liquor, have that money for shoes? Is it good business for a man or a city to expend $25 for every dollar obtained? If a man or a city spends $25 for every dollar obtained, is it not a money-losing proposition? How can we expect city legislation favorable to the people where it affects the liquor traffic, when such traffic centers upon and elects the majority of our officials? Give one—only one—just excuse for any kind of a saloon living at all."

It is needless to say that the drys still have their fifty dollars.

THANKSGIVING PSALM

A Rhythmical and Grateful Chant.

A teacher in a Terre Haute public school joins in the chorus:

"Teaching is a business which requires a great deal of brain and nerve force. Unless this force is renewed as fast as expended the teacher is exhausted before the close of the year. Many resort to stimulating tonics for relief.

"For 3 years I struggled against almost complete exhaustion, getting what relief I could from doctors' tonics. Then in the spring of 1903 I had an attack of la grippe and malaria which left me too weak to continue my work. Medicine failed to give me any relief, a change of climate failed. I thought I should never be able to go back in school again.

"I ate enough food (the ordinary meals—white bread, vegetables, etc.), but was hungry after meals.

"I happened at this time to read an article giving the experience of another teacher who had been helped by Grape-Nuts food. I decided to try Grape-Nuts and cream, as an experiment. It was a delightful experience, and continues so after a year and a half of constant use.

"First, I noticed that I was not hungry after meals.

"In a few days that tired feeling left me, and I felt fresh and bright, instead of dull and sleepy.

"In three months, more than my usual strength returned, and I had gained 15 pounds in weight.

"I finished the year's work without any kind of tonics—was not absent from duty even half a day.

"Am still in the best of health, with all who know me wondering at the improvement.

"I tell them all, 'Try Grape-Nuts!'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SONG! *New, highly praised.*

"WHEN THE CLOUDS HAVE ALL ROLLED BY."

50 cents. New author. No stamps. Paste paper over circle in card holding silver. For sale only by

M. A. RICHARDSON, Corinna, Maine

Order quick. Mention this paper.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE FLOOD

Special Correspondence

Over in Missouri local elections are being held almost every week. The most remarkable campaign that has probably ever been waged in the United States occurred in New Madrid county, April 6. The county went dry by a majority of about 300. It has had saloons for over 100 years. Its people are warm-hearted but conservative, and much of the population was of the shifting river-town type, while there was a large element living along swamps and bayous where lecturers and temperance literature rarely penetrate.

It was plucky in her temperance men to call an election. From the first the outlook was none too encouraging. Our W. C. T. U. women asked for a special helper and secured her. The contest was waxing warm, and then—the levee broke! Steadily, surely, irresistibly, the waters of the mad Mississippi came on and on, sweeping over farms, through streets, up upon the houses, stores and churches. It rose to the steps—to the door-knobs—to the second floor. Towns that had thought themselves above the highest possible flood, were one by one submerged. Damage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars resulted. Through it all the temperance men and women worked! When bridges washed out, and carriages failed, boats were pressed into service. Mrs. La Mance was carried part of the way to one of her appointments on men's shoulders, and one of her audiences was composed of men every one of whom wore rubber hip boots. They had waded to the hall!

The women had arranged for a series of election dinners, but the high water caused that plan and many others to be abandoned. Fortunately the many enthusiastic bands of young campaigners had created much good sentiment before the waters put an end to their parading.

On election day the boats plied here and there. Prayers were offered ceaselessly and God gave the brave men and women victory!

A QUESTION OF CONSISTENCY

MRS. H. E. HOLLINGSHEAD

National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament

An Ohio woman who was planning to serve wine with other delicacies at a reception was asked by a friend, "Do you think it is right to serve fermented wine to your guests?" "Certainly," she replied, "they serve it in our church, and if it is right in the church, it is right in my home."

Here we have in a nut-shell the educational influence of a church that uses alcoholic wine at the Lord's table. The young man may also say consistently, "If it is right to take fermented wine at my church altar, it is right for me to take it elsewhere." It is useless to reply, "It is consecrated wine." No prayer or blessing over a dangerous and unholy thing can make it pure or safe; no religious ceremony can sanctify what God Himself has pronounced "unholy and unclean." We read His law given to Aaron, the priest, in Leviticus 10:9-10, "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die. It shall be a statute forever throughout your generations *that ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between clean and unclean.*"

One of the very "wet" delegates to the Ohio Constitutional Amendment Convention now in session in Columbus, Ohio, said in his speech advocating unrestricted license, "I eat my dinner at a saloon, although I am a member of the Episcopal church, and a teacher in the Sunday school, and I shall vote for the license proposal." Here again we see the educational influence of a church that uses in a religious observance that which is pronounced evil. Alcohol, "*the enemy of the human race,*" cannot be disguised as a friend, nor its nature changed by a prayer to that of a friend. What science defines as a narcotic poison, continues its deadly work even when used in the name of religion.

Let the Other Churches Fall in Line

For years the W. C. T. U. has been endeavoring its utmost, through its department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament, to banish the foe of the human race from every church in Christendom. It has succeeded, in great part, but the German Lutheran, Episcopal, Catholic and a few others still resist our appeals and continue its use. We believe that the apostle Paul, were he on earth in 1912, would say to them, "*If wine make my brother to offend, I will drink no more wine* while the world standeth." Christ did not in any gospel command his disciples to use wine at the Lord's Supper, but always "the fruit of the vine" which is unchanged, unfermented *grape juice*, a health giving temperance drink, neither "unholy" nor "unclean."

THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE

OUR SPECIAL SELF-COLLECTING Cushioned Tray has no equal. NOISELESS, DUST PROOF, INTERLOCKING. Best for pew or altar communion. Uses short, shallow cup, glass or aluminum (indestructible) no tipping of head. Saves ONE-FOURTH cost other services. Over 12,000 churches use. Send for catalog and "special Introductory Offer." Thomas Communion Service Co., Box U, Lima, Ohio

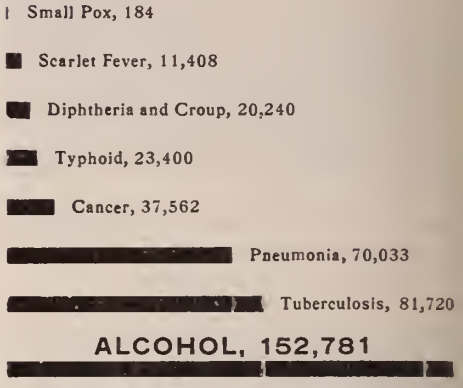
The one who has time to see and report all the evil in others usually has no time left to recognize his own faults.

To cater to one's self at the expense of others is to make a bed of thorns on which some day to lie.

Comparative Number of Deaths

Due to Various Diseases and Alcohol

In the United States in 1909



THE ITALIAN AS A TEMPERANCE MAN

W. H. MORSE, M. D., Hartford, Conn.

Do not look askance at the words I use. Do not be skeptical about them. Believe me when I say that no one makes a better temperance man than the Italian, and that in the W. C. T. U. the Italian woman is becoming to her membership.

I know whereof I write. For more than thirty years I have had to do with Italian immigrants, and latterly more especially with the immigrants who have become Protestants, and who, returning to the motherland, are constituted as colporteurs. I gladly bear witness to the warmth of heart of the race, the sunny disposition, and the quick, enthusiastic and ebullient temper—a heart, a temper, and a disposition which, consecrated to the service of Christ, magnify the Christfulness.

Apt in missionary service, telling of their new hope in the Savior to their friends and neighbors here in this country, and to their kith and kin in the land where the faith delivered by St. Paul to the fathers has been obscured by the clouds of Romanism, the Italians are hearty and faithful. More than this, the faith is ingrained, and the Italian who has come into the pure light of the Gospel, permits nothing to obscure the leucodescent rays, and is one who is careful not to reproach the cross or meet grace with disgrace.

So if the Italian has come to be a Christian, he is by and through that profession a temperance man, and the reproach brought by strong drink cannot be laid upon his head. Show me a live Italian Protestant, and in turn I will introduce him as a temperate man—temperate in appetite, in temperament, and in language, and enthusiastic to let the Holy Spirit use him as an instrument to exalt the Name that is above every name. Examine into it and see if I am not right, and let the proof encourage to temperance work among these people, who, from that which they learn of Christ and liberty in "Am-e-ree-cah" will evangelize Italy.

He does the most for God's great world who does the best in his own little world.—*Selected*

"Has the doctor a large practice?"

"So large that when people have nothing the matter with them he tells them so."

CONNECTICUT'S PLANS PROMOTE PROGRESS

Special Correspondence

Connecticut does not make much of a showing on the map, but it is large enough to have many activities along reform lines. Many petitions and letters have been sent by our unions to our representatives in Congress, urging the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill, and many letters have been written showing where the temperance voters, as well as the white ribbon non-voters, stand on the canteen question.

At the present time the temperance forces in our dry towns are greatly exercised over the fact that the hotels are getting out applications for four months' summer licenses, in accordance with the provisions of a bill passed last year by our Legislature. The measure was passed in the interests of one wealthy man, who has an exclusive hotel for a limited time at a summer resort, but it opens up the privilege to many other summer hotels in dry territory. Temperance workers believe it will not be easy to fulfill all the conditions necessary to secure the licenses.

The unions of the state have very generally held their annual free-will offering meetings, this being, we believe, a Connecticut institution. A special program is arranged and members solicit funds from friends, the amount secured being divided equally among state, county and local unions. The plan is excellent for several reasons. It supplies the treasury with money, arrests the attention of people in sympathy with the work, and aids in increasing our membership.

Hartford county W. C. T. U. has recently held a two days' institute, which was largely attended and called forth many helpful and practical suggestions for department work. The subjects were presented by the county superintendent, followed by local superintendents, concluding with a general discussion. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, state president, and Mrs. Lisa J. Fuller, editor of the state paper, were in attendance at the institute.

About the time of the annual convention in Meriden last autumn, there appeared on the back of our trolley transfers, a beer advertisement. Mrs. Buell made a public protest and the matter was written up in the papers. During the winter, the advertisement appeared in several other cities and excited much criticism. That a company which did not allow its employes to frequent saloons should unhesitatingly advertise beer for the "other fellows'" employes, was inconsistent, to say the least. A temperance worker of New Haven, to attract attention to the matter, issued a mock trolley transfer, reading:

"The Connecticut company's trolley transfer tickets contain an advertisement of 'The Best Beer Brewed.' Beer surely transfers. It transfers your money to the brewer. It transfers disease to the liver and kidneys. It transfers your chances of success to failure. Drink and be transferred." When the advertisement appeared on the Hartford transfers, protests multiplied. A Hartford man wrote a personal letter to President Mullen of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., calling his attention to the fact that many self-respecting people did not enjoy carrying around a beer advertisement and were indignant that they were forced to do so. A representative of the company in reply, expressed regret that the advertisement had caused annoyance and promised that it would not be renewed when the contract expired.

Connecticut temperance workers are very much alive, our unions are increasing their various activities, and some day the state "will go dry."

Enjoy Your Western Trip

¶ By traveling over the line that gives you the maximum of travel comforts and luxuries and that carries you to your destination on time and in a frame of mind compatible with the object of your journey.

¶ The Union Pacific is ballasted with Sherman gravel, making a practically dustless roadbed; has fewer curves, and lower grades than any other transcontinental line; is laid out in long, easy tangents. You are free from jolts, jars and dust when you travel via

UNION PACIFIC

Standard Road of the West

Protected by Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals.
Excellent Dining Cars on ALL Trains.
New and Direct Route to Yellowstone National Park.

¶ The Union Pacific is the great national highway, over which, for two generations the East has gone West, and the West has gone East.

¶ For literature and information relative to fares, routes, stopovers, etc., call on or address

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE

W. G. NEIMYER
General Agent
73 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

CALIFORNIA BI-COUNTY CLANS MEET

Special Correspondence

The white ribbon clans of bi-county, Fresno-Madera, gathered in convention on April 3-4 in Coalinga, ninety miles from the central part of the county and 130 miles from the most remote union in the bi-county organization. In spite of the consequent expense and inconvenience of attendance, thirty-eight voting delegates were present.

The entertaining unions of Coalinga, through the tireless energy of two of the members, Mrs. Eva Yates and Mrs. Mary Collins, had carried on a house-to-house membership campaign, and brought in seventy-seven new members.

Our Papers Given Place on Program

Our papers had a prominent place on the program. This resulted in eleven UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, thirteen for the Campaign Edition and twenty-one for the *Crusader*. When we supplement this list by the thirty-five SIGNAL subscriptions and the eight *Crusaders* taken during the month's institute work carried on in the county during February, it is safe to predict a year of active effort along all lines.

The presence of Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, state president, added zest and interest to every meeting. Her address on "Home Protection" was greatly appreciated. A quiz on civil government, led by one of our honorary members, Mrs. Margaret B. Pelton, was most interesting and to Mrs. W. J. Malone of Laton union for giving the best answers to the questions was awarded a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Hospitality of Real Kind

Colinga fairly outshone herself in lavish hospitality. An "out of the ordinary" treat was given the delegates in an automobile ride to one of the richest oil-fields of the world, which is most impressive with its forest of derricks and diversified equipment for the producing, storing and transportation by the pipe-line system.

The convention closed with a unique medal contest, four classes, two musical and two oratorical, competing for medals. The children and young people grouped on the platform in this demonstration of the possibilities of our W. C. T. U. work were trained and led by Mrs. Eva Yates. A silver and a gold medal for oratorical work, a medal for solo work and four medals for the successful quartet class were presented to the winners by our state president, Mrs. Dorr.

The spirit of the convention was manifested again and again in the rally cry:

Fresno and Madera! How many are we?
Twelve dry towns and don't you see
More are coming; that is why
Fresno and Madera are going dry!

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special price to W.C.T.U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J.W.FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N.Y.

THE SUFFRAGE SIGNPOST

Governor West of Oregon and most of the state officers have become enrolled as members of the Salem Equal Suffrage Association, and have pledged themselves to work for the adoption of the amendment giving votes to women.

Governor Hunt of Arizona, in his inaugural message to the state Legislature, recommended the submission of woman suffrage to the voters.

Anna B. Hooper, the nine-year-old daughter of the Governor of Tennessee, recently addressed the Nashville Woman Suffrage Association, and was elected an honorary member.

Governor Eberhart of Minnesota is a member of the advisory board of the Woman Suffrage Association of St. Paul.

Dr. Edward H. Hume, a missionary to China, lecturing before the University club of Buffalo, said: "Perhaps the most tremendous force for the success of the revolution in China has been the power and influence of the women. As representatives of the new thought and the new learning, they have helped marvelously in laying the foundations for a safe, sane and progressive republic."

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, addressing his congregation on the emancipation of women, closed by saying: "The Savior's coming into the world meant and brought with it the freeing of women from all infirmities of the body, mind and soul. As she is allowed free scope in social, economic and industrial fields, so should she be independent in the political condition.

Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia is in favor of women councilmen, because he believes they would aid in cleaning and beautifying the city.

Woman suffrage was unanimously endorsed at a recent meeting of a special committee from Mayor Shank's advisory committee in Indianapolis last week.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, at its eleventh annual convention held in Pittsburg a few days ago, went on record as endorsing woman suffrage, and for the first time in its history instructed its officers to work for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women the right to vote.

The Detroit Federation of Labor not only endorsed equal suffrage at its recent meeting, but sent a delegation to the Legislature to urge the passage of a bill granting suffrage to women.

The Men's Suffrage League at Lawrence, Kansas, is headed by Chancellor Strong of the State University and many professors and students are among its members.

The Kentucky State Bar Association, which holds its annual meeting in Louisville this year, will give a special place on its program for a discussion of the extension of woman suffrage to all elections.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has issued a call for a Mississippi Valley Conference to be held in Chicago, May 21 and 22. The plan as outlined is to teach methods of work, suffrage doctrines and practical politics.

For the first time in the history of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, a woman, Miss Flora Dunlap, has been chosen school director; and at Andover, New Hampshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Elkins was recently elected to the Board of Education.

The Building Trades' Council of Indiana, representing 3,000 men, endorsed woman suffrage at its last meeting in Indianapolis.

In Rhode Island the committee on Special Legislation has under consideration a woman suffrage bill to amend the constitution by eliminating the word "male."

H. Y. Brooke, of Alabama, a prominent state official, says: "It is but the natural outcome of civilized evolution that women should be attaining that stage when they realize that they are becoming capable of deciding civic and political questions, and I cannot see why they should not receive this privilege through state rights."

Miss Genevieve Clark, of Washington, D. C., daughter of the Speaker of the House, is an ardent suffragist, and proudly declares that she preaches votes for women wherever she goes.

GRANDMOTHERS

(Continued from Page Four)

into play to show her how to respond to the youthful speaker sympathetically, and to explain to the uncomprehending souls around her that it is not ridicule which is the fitting comment but intelligent appreciation.

Be Fair to Youth

Or, again, take fairness and justice. If there is one thing more than another that human beings instinctively demand it is fairness and justice. They look upon these things as inalienable human rights. But when it comes to the treatment of the young they seem to forget this, and to go simply on the barbaric plan of the rights, not of all human beings, but only of the strongest human beings. Things are demanded from the young which are felt by them to be unfair and unjust, and which those who make the demand would be the first to resent if made upon themselves. The rights of the young are ignored, the property is appropriated, their claims are treated with ridicule or sneers, and then if they protest, as their instinctive sense of fairness and justice will probably compel them to do, they are treated as rebellious and ungrateful sinners. The grandmother ought to understand all this, and be ready to enforce the lesson of equal fairness and justice on both sides.

Again, in the matter of politeness. By many people politeness is considered to be the duty of the young towards the old, but never of the old towards the young; and old people therefore often permit themselves to behave to the young with a degree of discourtesy that would entirely exclude them from the society of their equals, if indulged in towards them.

Grandmothers, who should have learned from life the vital importance of courtesy and kindness between all human beings, ought themselves to set the example of especial courtesy towards the young. And in this way they can teach the beautiful golden rule of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us far more effectually than by volumes of precepts or centuries of reproof.

But space fails me to enumerate all the ways in which grandmothers may help to make this world a kindlier place for the best growth and development of the beautiful young plants they love so well.

I can only repeat, in conclusion, the sentiment with which I began—that, to my thinking, the very first duty of all grandmothers is to be on the side of the young.

(The foregoing article appeared in an English newspaper some years before the home-going of Mrs. Smith.)

W. C. T. U. Leaflets

CONCERNING THE AIMS AND METHODS OF THE WHITE RIBBON ORGANIZATION. ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR INSTITUTE WORK.

Story of the Crusade.
Achievements of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
The Relation of the W. C. T. U. to Other Organizations.
The W. C. T. U. the Pioneer of Women's Clubs.
Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.
The Everlasting Whisper.
The Hour and Its Needs.

Price of the above, 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner.
Why Should a Church Member Belong to the W. C. T. U.?
The Church and the W. C. T. U.
The What and the Why of the W. C. T. U.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

SINGLE LEAFLETS CANNOT BE SOLD AT THE SAME RATE AS ONE HUNDRED.

Post Cards

World's W. C. T. U.—Belted globe with verse from "Some Glad Day." In white and green.

W. C. T. U. Invitation Card—In white and gold.

Frances E. Willard—Photograph, with appropriate verse.

Price of the above, 2 for 5 cents; per dozen, 25 cents.

Rest Cottage, W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Tinted or in sepia. Price, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

CAMPAIGN SERIES:
A Saloonless Nation by 1920.
A New Declaration of Independence.
The Saloon Bar.
A Clean Sweep.

Price, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

SPECIALS: A limited number only.

Frances E. Willard. Photograph, size of the card.

Rest Cottage, W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

Frances E. Willard Statue, Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C.

Price, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

Books

The Moral Problem of the Children, Woodallen Chapman. In simple, well-chosen words this little book of ninety-six pages tells how to impart sex truths to children. No mother or teacher can afford to be without it. Cloth. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, Life Sketch, Woodallen Chapman. The biography of a woman widely known and loved, written by the one who knew her best. The regular price per copy is 35 cents. We are offering it at a special price of 25 cents.

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶ We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶ Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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118-120 Fifth Ave., New York

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KEEP IN STEP WITH THE TIMES

MRS. DORA E. MILLARD, Lockport, N. Y.

New methods to conduct ordinary work are sure to arouse new interest. Four meetings in a single week was the plan undertaken by the union in Lockport, N. Y., to arrest the attention of the public, and to create temperance sentiment, and the result was most gratifying. These were held on consecutive days, in different sections of the city and were announced respectively, as a W. C. T. U. Missionary Meeting, a Health Meeting, a Mothers' Conference and a Christian Citizenship Round Table. As no refreshments were to be served, it was easy to secure homes in which to assemble.

At the first meeting, the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as carried on in every land, was portrayed in attractive papers, arranged by Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, National organizer, and read by different members. A feature of the Health Meeting which followed was a question box, conducted by a nurse, the questions being along the line of nervous dissipation and cure. A leaflet on "The Remedial Value of Fruits and Vegetables," sent out by Dr. Louise C. Purington, National superintendent of Health and Heredity, was arranged in the form of an exercise so that all could participate. At the Mothers' Conference, a popular speaker from the Mothers' club gave a talk on "The Adolescent Period." Floral gifts were presented to mothers, and special prayer was offered for their children. At the Christian Citizenship Round Table, a leaflet of questions for discussion, prepared by Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, National superintendent of the department, was put into service. A lawyer lent his aid in preparing answers and city pastors who were zealous prohibitionists gave telling replies.

Each program was enhanced with an appropriate Bible exposition, also with musical numbers and readings by local artists. Every attraction was diligently published in the local papers. More than four columns of space were used in advertising and reporting these meetings. The report of the last one crept out of the social column, and found a prominent position on the front page under big headlines. So enthusiastically had the special features been advertised that several societies which should have met that week, gave way to the temperance movement.

The homes selected as meeting places were capacious, but in each instance before the appointed hour they were filled to the utmost, with one exception when the attendance was somewhat less owing to unusually inclement weather. All who attended were unstinted in their expressions of appreciation and interest. Old members were revived and new ones added.

But to estimate the full extent of such an effort would be as far beyond human ken as to calculate the value of a summer shower, or to discover the intrinsic worth of sunshine. These are known only to the Eternal.

PENNSYLVANIA "PATCHES" OF NEWS

The mock election for President, in Waynesburg, was a popular affair, and the lecture of Mrs. A. Starr Martin in the evening an immense success.

Mrs. A. B. Parsells continues to arouse the sleepers throughout the state, the latest heard from her being news of a union organized with 100 members. She is hailed as "a woman of heroic faith."

Staufer union of Reading has published the names of signers for licenses. It does not make pleasant reading for prominent citizens who find their names in that list. They are not apt to appear the second year.

Bethlehem union sends THE UNION SIGNAL to the public library and *The Young Crusader* to the boys' club and keeps the cause before the public by distributing "cold water blotters" at public meetings and socials.

Mrs. Parry of Greene county sends the good news that *for the first time in thirty years there was no application filed for license*, thus saving the W. C. T. U. hard work and expense in remonstrating and giving more opportunity to work along other lines.

Pennsylvania has for years had a special day of prayer—March 29—the birthday of the former president, Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers. Philadelphia county observed it by an all-day meeting at The Willard, Philadelphia, in charge of the superintendent of Evangelistic work, Mrs. J. J. Morley. Earnest prayers were offered for municipal, state and national governments, and interesting addresses were made by rescue and mission workers.

Medal Contest work in Pennsylvania is growing in popularity. Cambria county, during the month of March, held two silver contests at Moxham, the contestants being well trained by the local superintendent, Mrs. Miller. Miss Vinnie Kauffman and Miss Ruth Conley were the winners. Another was held at South Fork, arranged by Mrs. Postlethwaite, local superintendent of the department, at which Miss Trudell came off victorious. The orations were all well rendered and the contests attracted large audiences.

"She eateth not the bread of idleness" may well be said of Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. The last month she visited and spoke in Titusville, Meadville, and Springboro in Crawford county; then coming to the eastern part of the state visited Chester, Lancaster and Bucks counties, speaking at the semi-annual conventions of the first and last named. She also addressed institutes, parlor meetings and L. T. L.'s and spoke in many of the churches, often having to drive from one point to another, sometimes covering an aggregate distance of almost fifty miles.

Mrs. George was one of the speakers at the suffrage hearing in Philadelphia, representing the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. In addition to all this, the state president conscientiously keeps her eye on the work of the whole state and sees that each organizer diligently works the field assigned to her.

The Social department of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U., with Miss Josephine Jones as superintendent, has been active this winter, the following superintendents availing themselves of the opportunity to present their respective lines of work and Miss Hattie King attending to the refreshments. Mrs. Olive Pond Amies held a most successful Franchise meeting, with Miss Lida Stokes Adams as one of the speakers. The Scientific Temperance Instruction department, Mrs. William Finley, superintendent, had Dr. Eva Lake of New Jersey, a successful worker among Italians, as the speaker at an afternoon tea. Mrs. S. Edith Halstead, at an evening meeting proclaimed the needs and uses of THE UNION SIGNAL. Miss H. Frances Jones closed the series by a delightful missionary tea. The willing-hearted and talented singer, Mrs. Mary F. Vache, adds greatly to the enjoyableness of the meetings.

Immortality Certain Swedenborg's great work on life after death, 400 pages, 15 cents, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Willie was on a visit to his uncle in the country, and was watching him milking one evening. When he returned to the house, his aunt asked him: "Is Uncle Hezzie through milking yet, Willie?" "Not yet," answered Willie, "He's finished two faucets and has just commenced on the other two."—*Delineator*

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WE APPRECIATE THE COMPLIMENT

One of our Chicago neighbors accompanies her renewal of subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL with these expressions of approval: "I want to congratulate you on the splendid paper you are making. It is so sane in its attacks, yet at the same time so straight to the point, that one cannot read it without becoming enthusiastic over this great battle against the liquor traffic. My husband reads the SIGNAL as faithfully as I do, and my brother in the University of Chicago frequently uses it for material for his English work."

AND STILL THEY COME

Our generous friends have added the following welcome contributions to the Philanthropy Fund: Holyoke (Mass.) union, $2.00; Avondale (R. I.) union, and a friend from the same union, North Anacortes (Wash.) union, Mrs. Flora A. Guild, Newport, Vermont, $1.00 each.

WANTED

The name of the subscriber who wrote from Rushford, Minn., March 25, 1912:

"Gentlemen: After April 1, kindly send my SIGNAL to Minneapolis, Minn., Station F, R. D. 1.," with no name signed to the post-card. No additional information has reached us and we cannot locate the subscription.

THE KENTUCKY VIEW-POINT

In the *Kentucky White Ribbon* for April, Mrs. Beauchamp, the state president, says:

"Has your president subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL? Do you realize that you cannot have a live, up-to-date union if your president does not have and read THE UNION SIGNAL? Come, unions, let us hear from you. Send your president's name, address and the one dollar to Mrs. Julia Gunn, Woodlawn Ave., Lexington, Ky., and she will come into the office the next morning with cheeks glowing and eyes shining and will settle down to desk work in the inspiring glow of joy she radiates when THE UNION SIGNAL is introduced into another home. But here I am forgetting everything in my zeal to secure subscribers for the SIGNAL. Well, no matter, if you will take the paper and read it you will do all the other things needed without being asked."

Substitute the name and address of your own state superintendent of Circulation of UNION SIGNAL and these words are true in every state.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS

"Papa, what is a prohibitionist?"

"A person who tries to make the people drink more whisky."

"How do prohibitionists make men drink more whisky?"

"By passing a senseless law against making and selling intoxicating drinks."

"How does this law lead men to drink?"

"Because they will not obey it, my son."

"Is it good to drink intoxicating liquors, pa?"

"No, my son. I hope you will never drink them."

"What do men make them for?"

"Well, chiefly for drinking."

"If it is bad to drink them, is it right to make them?"

"My son, you do not understand these things."

"No, I do not. But, papa, would not good people obey the law?"

"Oh, yes! But there are very many bad people."

"Do the bad people obey any law?"

"Well, no; I am afraid they do not willingly."

"Is there a law against stealing?"

"Certainly, my son."

"Does it make men steal?"

"My son, I think it is time for you to go to bed."

—*S. S. Worker*

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"That fellow sold me a lot that was two feet under water. I went around to demand my money back." "Get it?" "Get nothing! Then he sold me a second-hand gasoline launch and a copy of 'Venetian Life,' by W. D. Howells."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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"I want a pair of button shoes for my wife."

"This way, sir. What kind do you wish, sir?"

"Doesn't matter—just so they don't button in the back."

Shakespeare wrote, "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil." As the eleventh commandment given us by our Lord and Savior is applied more fully to the customs of society and the laws of our land, this evil spirit in like proportion will be cast out from the heart and the home, the community and the nation.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

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4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The Beautiful Story of Life

How shall I tell it to my children? All thinking mothers are asking this question. All the world is waking up to its importance. The answer is given in that admirable little book, "The Moral Problem of the Children," by Rose Woodallen Chapman. We have spoken of it in this column before, but we feel we cannot bring it too often to the attention of mothers. Indeed, each one of you who reads these lines may do great service in the now very popular work of purity reform by circulating this "wise and wonderful" little volume. Not only every mother, but every teacher, physician, clergyman—every person who touches the lives of our children at any point—should possess a copy.

What Is Said About the Book

"One of the most effective little books on this subject ever written," says the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal.* "Most helpful to mothers and fathers, telling them how to speak to their girls and boys upon the subject which they all feel ought to be talked about to their children, but which most of them fail to do because they do not know how." Thus writes a clergyman of note. "Its tone is exactly what it should be," says a physician. And a leading educator writes: "I wish every parent in our state would read it. Such problems are the hardest I have to deal with, for I do not know how to handle them. We blunder so when we would do good. You have done me a great service." To white ribboners we commend the practical enthusiasm of the Maine woman who says she hopes to "sow her state thick" with these books this year. It should be remembered that the National W. C. T. U. recently purchased the entire present edition of "The Moral Problem of the Children," and the plates, with all rights pertaining thereto. Therefore orders for the book should be sent direct to the National W. C. T. U., not to Mrs. Chapman, as formerly.

Biography of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen

"My mother," says Mrs. Chapman, "was my teacher and my inspiration. . . . Others had urged that the story of life be told to little children, but it was left for her to show the wise and beautiful way of doing it." Dr. Mary Wood-Allen was a pioneer in this field and to her came the experiences common to those brave souls who dare to blaze the way for reform. Everyone to whom the daughter's little volume brings light and help—and that means every person who reads it—will be deeply interested in that daughter's tender and appreciative tribute to her mother. Dr. Wood-Allen was for many years World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Purity, and to the white-ribbon organization she gave of her best. Those of you who were privileged to know her personally, and those who know her only through her works, will be glad to possess a copy of this book, as supplementary to, and a suitable companion of, "The Moral Problem."

Prices of all literature and supplies mentioned here may be found on page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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The Mothers of China

"The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Stands with Hands Eagerly Outstretched to Make Happier and Better the Homes of This and Every Nation"

MRS. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, President China W. C. T. U.

In China woman as woman, in both the speech and the literature of the people has generally been slightingly referred to, but as a mother, she is always honored, especially if the mother of a son. One is mortifyingly amused that the attributes, envy, jealousy, vanity, covetousness, should all have the female radical as their root. Are these not characteristic of whoever leads a narrow, restricted life, whether man or woman? The Chinese have never thought of a "white life for two," and they make woman the symbol for evil in many of their most unsavory characters. There are, however, a few beautiful characters in which the female radical is found, one of which is "peace" and the other "good." In peace we have the roof of a house and under it a woman, showing that woman in a home brings peace. The other character is a boy and girl together, and that makes "good," for nothing could be better than to have both a girl and a boy.

There are many instances where fathers have educated their daughters along with their sons, especially when they had no son, but this is seen only in wealthy families, and even then it is not common. There is a saying, *"Yo tsai wu duh,"* applied only to girls. The meaning is: If a girl has talent, she is without virtue. The suppression of woman has largely had its foundation in a desire to protect her virtue. China has a number of novels of high literary excellence, but written at a time when, as in other countries, literature was not free from impure suggestion. Fathers were unwilling to have their daughters subjected to this corrupting influence, and so objected to their learning to read.

Every girl's life is expected to be governed by a rule of three—"The Three Obediences." First, she must obey her father; second, her husband; third, if her husband is dead, her son. The Confucian classics, and the classics for women and girls, abound in instances of filial piety, shown not only to the father, but also to the mother, so that after all, a mother has in many instances complete control over the actions of her son, even if he is of middle age, or past it.

A woman proves her right to honor and regard when she becomes a mother. One of the seven causes for divorce, according to the Confucian ethics, is failure to give birth to a son. The underlying reason for this is due to the custom of Confucian ancestral worship, which (going back long before Confucianism) has a death-like grip upon the nation, for it is due to a longing to be remembered, a longing for immortality; hence a willingness to remember by sacrifice and homage those gone before. The failure in any generation to provide an heir to carry on this worship of the ancestors is akin to crime. Few cries I have ever heard sounded more bitter to me, than the cry of men well along in years, *"Chieh hu la," "Chieh hu la."* (Ended the family line, ended the family line!) Having no son, they felt the reproach of all the ages, the curse of all their ancestors. When a girl is born, she is spoken of as a "small joy," but when a boy is born he is "a great joy." And who can wonder, when such tremendous issues are at stake!

This same belief in ancestral worship has been the excuse for polygamy. If no son is born to the first wife, rather than to make her an outcast, a concubine is taken in hopes that she may bear a son. If she does so, as the first wife usually in all well to do families is of rank equal to the husband, the child is transferred to the first wife and to her is given the name of mother with the right of control, if she is equal to maintaining it. Frequently, if the first wife dies, the real mother is given the rank of wife. A noted example of this is the case of the late Grand Dowager, who was made an Empress equal in authority with the first Empress, after the birth of her son, Tung Chih. I have been told, however, that no secondary wife was received at court, unless, through the clemency of the throne and by special edict, she had been raised to the rank of a first wife after her predecessor's death.

The shut-in lives, without occupation for either hands or brain, of Chinese ladies of high rank, save in cities like Shanghai, and of late in Peking, have made many women delicate and unfitted for motherhood, and the mothers of too

Chinese woman going to visit her mother, with her little child, who is walking in front. The three monuments to the left were erected to the memory of virtuous wives, with the purpose of encouraging all women to live for their husbands.

Special Articles in This Issue

The Mothers of China—Our Washington Letter—"Will You Help Me Out of Here?"—Remove the Cause—Are We Our Brothers' Keepers? —The Making of Our Future Citizens.

Chinese boy with baby brother

many of the sons of men of rare gifts and ability have been women of inferior gifts, without mental or spiritual capacity. It is not in such homes, save at the time of funerals, one finds a high type of filial piety.

I have known a son of over forty who merited his mother's reproof and who at her command brought bamboo switches and kneeling down before her, received her castigations. No friend would ridicule such an act, but regard the man as still possessed of a conscience and of filial regard. I have often seen sons bearing their mothers on their backs in times of famine or flood. The story is told of a daughter, who unable to provide her mother meat, cut a piece of flesh from her own arm and, broiling it, presented it to her parent. A son, too, finding his aged mother in need of fish, removed his clothing so as the better to thaw the ice by means of the warmth of his own body, and then waited until he could catch a fish.

Sometimes it seems as if men not allowed by custom to use endearing phrases to their wives, pour out their affection upon their mothers. At our hospitals how often when patients are in distress do we hear them call: "My mother! Oh, my mother." Again and again I have been thrilled while listening to men telling of their mothers, or if absent from them, of the days and nights of longing. In the book entitled, "China under the Dowager Empress," in the diary by Ching Shan ono can obtain an idea of this feeling toward a mother felt by many Chinese. The absolute lack of filial piety on the part of his sons, which is revealed in the diary, is also far too common.

To many tender-hearted, unselfish mothers, who with the knowledge that is theirs, have tried wisely to train their children, the limitations of education, the omnipresent superstitions, the lack of any knowlege of hygiene have all been terrible handicaps. Married usually at an early age and sometimes, if her own parents were poor, taken to the home of her betrothed, while still a little girl, so as to be the servant of the mother-in-law; perchance, if she were older, to carry around on her own back her future husband, she has been ill-fitted for life's duties and responsibilities, especially to have the care of a child. The mother-in-law has not a savory reputation, but while there are mothers-in-law who have ill treated the brides of the family, have been selfish and even cruel, many have been very patient, long-suffering and unselfish. A woman without education, however, is rarely fitted for power over the lives of others, and Chinese mothers-in-law are no exception to this rule.

Gifted Mothers of Great Men

China's great men have had gifted mothers. The mother of Wen Wang, one of China's earliest and most remarkable kings, it is said before his birth followed all the rules now known in western lands to govern the prenatal life. She was careful concerning her food, her exercise, and guarded herself for her son's sake from all ravishing music, from seeing or hearing anything which would mar her son physically, mentally or morally. Confucius' mother, too, was a remarkable woman, while every one in China knows how the mother of Mencius, the philosopher whose writings rank next to the great sage's, moved three times for the sake of her son. Living beside a theater, the son day after day played acting. Seeing this the mother moved, and this time the house was near a cemetery. What was the parent's consternation to see the boy playing funeral. She moved again. Near by was a butcher's shop and little Mencius soon gave his time to playing slaughtering. Coming in one day while his mother was weaving cloth, he stood beside her. She picked up her shears and one by one cut the threads. Mencius remonstrated, saying she was spoiling all her work. "Yes," she replied, "but you are spoiling your life, not applying yourself to anything." Mencius learned his lesson. The mother moved a third time, the home being close to a school-house. Then Mencius applied himself to books.

So highly has motherhood been regarded and so desirous have the Chinese been to protect their women from insult, and also from temptation, that they have instituted many customs which seem to us unreasonable and absurd, but which are in reality but the outgrowth of an effort to preserve morality among their women, as, for instance, the high walls, great gates, and bound feet. More than one brilliant woman has wrecked a kingdom and the power of a fascinating woman without virtue to lead captive the strongest man finds expression in literature, in theatrical plays, and in the proverbs of the people.

Moral Renaissance of Women

Since 1900 we have been having the dawn of a new day, when for the first time in history, the moral forces of Chinese women in a united effort are finding expression in the betterment of their own sex, and in the effort to free their country from some of the evils which menace it. This has been shown in the starting of the girls' schools; in the anti-cigaret and anti-opium movements. So ardent to bring about the revolution and insure its success have some of the women become, that in Nanking and Shanghai they have organized into companies of amazons and are ready to fight.

In every land the over emphasis of that which is good renders it an evil. Filial piety, over emphasized, has done more than any other thing to delay progress in China. It has been unfilial for one generation to change the customs of the past. It has been unfilial for a son to carry out any project disapproved by his parents. It has given to fathers and mothers with a narrow perspective, and with the idea that the interests of the parents should always be primary, the right to thwart every project for the advancement of their children, which they did not approve. No wonder the Chinese have opposed Christianity with its principles of the sacredness of personality, the duty to live up to one's best and the obligation of obedience to parents, but *only in the Lord.*

It is the mothers who have kept the wives and children in China during these scores of years when Chinese have come to America, lest the sons should not return to worship or send the earnings back. It is Young China that has brought about the present revolution. Young China wishes to choose his own wife, no longer making the principal consideration the approval of the mother in securing a daughter-in-law to wait upon herself. Young China even aspires to an independent home and children trained and disciplined without the interference of the elders. Old China shakes the head. Only ruin seems in sight. Must the bride henceforth have the best clothes, the honored seat, the first consideration! Never was there such a crisis in any nation, never such an opportunity to help 150,000,000 girls and women in this new readjustment.

A Call for Help

As the restraints of the past, the careful guarding by mother and mother-in-law are resisted and disregarded, terrible perils are imminent—perils which threaten the purity of China's mothers. We must help them to see how much China, in continuing to emphasize the courteous honorable treatment due to all elders and the privilege as well as duty of sons and daughters in caring for their parents during their declining years, has to give to other nations.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union eagerly stands with hands outstretched to make happier and better the homes of this and every nation. It wages a perpetual fight against the enemies which threaten health, purity and sanctity. China is now, after these many years, accepting your handclasp, believing that you will help her to preserve what is noblest in her past and "press forward to those heights of blessedness where there is no more curse."

The tablet of Confucius in the Temple at Peking. The writing at the top says, "The pattern teacher for ten thousand ages (eternity)."

ONLY ONE MOTHER

Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky,
Hundreds of shells on the shore together;
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds of bees in the sunny weather;
Hundreds of dew-drops to meet the dawn,
Hundreds of lambs in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn.
But only one mother the wide world over.—*Selected*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

DISTRICT EXCISE BILL, ALSO BILL AIMED AT "LOAN SHARKS," PASSES SENATE—"HELP US NOW" CRY FROM WASHINGTON—MEASURE AGAINST DISTRICT VICE CONDITIONS NOW UP BEFORE SENATORIAL BODY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

District of Columbia matters have been prominent this week. The excise bill for the District passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of thirty-nine to two, Senators Chilton of West Virginia, and Martine of New Jersey voting in the negative. Fifty-four senators did not vote; many were necessarily absent, but a majority took themselves out of the way presumably to avoid meeting the question. Senator Wesley Jones of Seattle, Washington, chairman of the sub-committee, and who introduced the bill in the Senate, deserves all praise for his masterly handling of the subject all the way along.

Senator Martine moved to eliminate the provision prohibiting saloons from close proximity to residential alleys and school-houses, declaring saloon-keepers should be protected in their property rights; that the proposed law was "too drastic, as it was practically a prohibition effort." He further declared that he was "opposed to prohibition," and continued: "I don't believe prohibition is a success anywhere, nor do I believe it could be maintained here."

Senator Jones Offsets Negative Statements

Senator Jones met Senator Martine's statements with quotations from testimony taken at hearings, wherein he showed the number of saloons located near three public schools, these all being on one block or square. In an adjoining square there are six saloons; around the corner are two more; in the block south there are eight; in the square the other way are five; in still another square there are four. The pupils of the Central High School, the McKinley Manual Training School, and the Polk and Henry school, therefore, in going to and from their homes, or to the Public Library, are obliged to pass twenty-three saloons in four blocks, on a direct route. Surely such a state of things is a shame and a disgrace to this, the capital city of the Nation.

We are glad and thankful that Senator Martine's motion was overruled. Senator Heyburn of Idaho, made a speech in favor of licensing the man who drinks, pay $1.00, and making it necessary every time he wants a drink in a saloon, to show his license. He also most roundly attacked prohibition.

This bill, which next to that dealing with prohibition is the best bill we have ever had introduced, if passed, will work a reformation in the liquor business of the District of Columbia. For instance, the number of saloons will be reduced from 600 to 300 (which is 300 too many); they must close at eleven p. m. and remain closed until eight a. m., instead of closing at midnight or after, and opening at four a. m. Instead of putting in extra bartenders to meet the demands, as has been the case on many occasions in the past, no saloon will be open, or allowed to sell liquor on legal holidays, or inauguration day. The saloon in the spacious and costly new Union Station will be closed; all screens and shades will be dispensed with; there will be no free lunch counters, etc., etc.

"Help Us Now" Cry from Washington

We shall need help from the different States. There are twenty-one members of the House D. C. committee from all sections of the country, Hon Ben Johnson of Kentucky chairman. Not one is from a prohibition state, and a number are opposed to temperance legislation. The bill, which has just passed the Senate, must be acted upon by this committee, and then go to the House. The conditions existing in Washington from the granting of license are deplorable, and we call upon our temperance friends over the country to help us *now*.

Yesterday, there was held in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, a meeting in the interest of the "World's Purity Federation." There are nine workers from the United States and Canada, who are making a tour of 7,000 miles, in the interest of legislation which shall protect women and break up and prevent the segregation of vice. These gentlemen waited upon members of the Senate to interest them in the benefits of the Kenyon Injunction and Abatement Bill, which is now in the hands of the Senate D. C. committee. A similar bill was introduced and passed in the Iowa and Nebraska Legislatures, and has been most successful in exterminating organized vice in these states.

Sweeping Bill Against Vice Conditions

Ever since the Civil War, there has been a section of Washington, within pistol shot of the White House, given over to the segregation of evil. It is termed "The Division." Earnest efforts to have it cleaned out by act of Congress, have been undertaken again and again, but without success. This Injunction and Abatement Bill now before the Senate deals not only with the person or persons who maintain such a place, but the owner or agent of any building used for such a purpose.

Let the Light Gleam Out

It was stated at the meeting yesterday, by a local pastor, that a number of prominent clergymen of this city have gone on record as favoring segregation of vice, and that the chief-of-police and other officials, when defending their position in regard to segregation, quoted a number of clergymen as advocating the same. Surely there is need of a turning on of the light upon this beautiful city, whose outward cleanliness is its boast, but whose inward pollution—a national disgrace—has gone on unchecked by act of Congress, or of officials, with the exception of a few individual workers, who have tried without avail to stem the rising tide.

There is being carried on at the present time, a "cleaning up crusade." Backyards, empty lots, cellars, etc., are now being thoroughly gone over, refuse removed and destroyed, disinfectants used without stint, and there is a general overhauling on the part of private citizens, as well as officials. If only this spirit of cleansing might be carried on in its broader sense, and an attack strong and vigorous be made upon the moral refuse which is covered over and is breathing forth a miasma of disease and death, would it not be a blessed thing, not only for this capital city, but for the nation as well!

There are earnest, enthusiastic men in the Department of Justice who have done, and are doing excellent work in carrying out the provisions of the White Slave Act, but there is need of funds, and a bill which is endorsed by the Attorney General of the United States, asking an appropriation of $75,000 to carry forward the work, is now before Congress.

Bill Aimed at "Loan Sharks" Passes Senate

One day this week, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the loaning of money, commonly known as the "loan shark bill." With practically no debate, it was passed as amended by the committee. The House rate of one per cent a month remains in the bill, with an amendment that no loan of this kind greater than $200 shall be made to any one person. Any person in the Government service who shall loan money in violation of this law, will forfeit his position, and be removed. The penalty clause provides for a fine of not less than $25, nor more than $200, or by imprisonment in the jail for not less than five, nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The "loan sharks" have done a thriving business in the District, causing no end of hardship and misery, and the measure just passed will without doubt bring a great blessing to those who, through misfortune, are compelled to borrow money to meet the emergency.

Sad indeed have been the stories told before the Senate Investigating Committee, by the survivors of the "Titanic." The first hearing was with open doors, but the crowd was so dense, and the confusion so great, that a smaller room was selected, and entrance granted by ticket only, and to but a comparatively few persons outside of the committee, the reporters, and witnesses. The world will never know the complete story of that awful night.

Story of Hero Captain

The story of Captain Arthur Henry Rostron of the rescue ship, "Carpathia," given in all simplicity and modesty, should be told again and again to the youth of our land, as an example of true manliness, which might well be emulated. Let them hear of his attention to the smallest details for the comfort and help of those he was rushing with all speed to rescue; of how he guided his vessel with infinite caution through that treacherous sea of ice, rescuing every one in the life boats. There was hot coffee ready for the cold, shivering survivors, as they climbed that steep swinging ladder, and found themselves on the deck of a friendly ship; heated clothes awaiting the poor little babies; big chairs for the insane, and ropes with which to tie them. Nothing was overlooked, and when all had been picked up, and cared for, that clean manly soul dictated the holding of religious service, and while prayers of thanksgiving went up from the living, the ship's bell tolled its requiem for the dead. God bless Captain Rostron for his thoughtfulness and heroic deeds.

"WILL YOU HELP ME OUT OF HERE?"

DETECTIVE OWEN O. WIARD, Chicago, Ill.

In the apparent capacity of a canvasser for commodities which should find a ready sale in the tenderloin of a great city, I was working from dive to dive in an eastern capital. I was on a street made famous by the residence of the Van Rensselaers, the Hamiltons, the Greenes and others who were prominent in the days of the Revolution. Long since respectability had taken its flight, and here in the center of the city, midway between its railway depots and its great capitol of granite and marble, a large territory was given over to vice and crime. The owners of the old edifices, once the homes of the elite of a new world, now falling to decay, were reaping a rich reward from the high rentals secured from unprincipled tenants. Now, as a century ago, the shutters to the windows were closed until midday. Now, as of yore, the lights burned brightly until the small hours of the new day, but the minds which devised financial and military, legislative and judicial methods for a new government have not been supplanted by their kin. The ladies of fashion who led the social functions of the western world are gone, and their places are filled by women of the lowest class.

On Hamilton street I entered an Italian saloon. It was a brick prefix, covering what was once the front lawn of a stately mansion. I was welcomed by the keeper who led me up the magnificent old staircase, and as he unlocked the door above I realized that here was a barrier between some unwilling victim of the slums and liberty.

He introduced his housekeeper, instructed her to have the "girls" give me orders, and returned to his bar-room below. I met the girls, and at last but one remained. She sat at one end of a table, I at the other. She leaned forward. In an undertone, a flood of color and expression coming to her young face at the same time, she exclaimed:

"Mister, will you help me out of here?"

Twelve years have passed since then. My work as a detective has led me in devious ways. I have been called upon since to cross oceans, mountains and deserts. I have driven stakes with a great circus and have thrown earth from the depths of a sewer to accomplish my purpose, but there stands among the pictures imprinted on my heart in bold relief, the one of little sixteen-year-old orphaned Mary as she asked: "Will you help me out of here?"

Since then I have found other "Marys" behind barred windows and locked doors, their street dresses hidden from them and only rudimentary garments furnished. I have photographed doors of iron and bars of steel which were used to hold in bondage young girls who shrank from the living death into which they had been ensnared, but of all scenes none are brighter in memory than that of Mary.

I responded to her appeal. Could I do otherwise? Did not our Christ say, "If ye know these things, happy are you if you do them?" Here I had knowledge that a young girl was being detained in a house of ill fame against her will.

In an hour the patrol wagon was at the door. The court scene was one not to be forgotten. The jurors were very ordinary men. The dark-skinned, scheming dive-keeper had at his side an ex-judge who was to defend him. Back o the district attorney and myself sat number of clergymen of the city, and th body of the court-room was filled wit the rabble from the street.

When Mary came to the witness stan she was composed and self-possessed She calmly told of the intrigue used t decoy her to the place, and of her ex perience the first night in the dive whe her locked door had been forced in by human brute. When she found that he supplications for pity would not secur immunity for her she remembered th teachings of a mother, a mother now i the better world. True to her faith i her mother's God, she sprang from he bed, took her rosary in hand and wit thumb and finger on either side of th small chiseled form of the Christ on th cross she held it in front of the villai and begged for mercy—but in vain.

As Mary re-enacted the scene of th first night in a red light dive before tha court and jury, all eyes were moistene even Judge Helms who defended th wretch, wiping away tears as he e pressed in an undertone a willingness t rest the case there without a defens The solemnity of that scene was lik unto our childhood impressions of th last general Judgment day. The atto neys stipulated that they would not a dress the court in the matter. The cou briefly instructed the jury. Their fin ing was almost instantaneous. The rig to delay time of sentence was waived b counsel for the defense, and all we glad to hear the officer of the court sa "Prisoner, stand up."

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REMOVE THE CAUSE!

MRS. NANNIE W. CURTIS, President Texas W. C. T. U.

When meningitis spread over Texas and people were stricken, what steps were taken to suppress the disease and stop the ravages of death? Dallas sent to New York for a famed specialist. She poured out her money at the feet of science, and said: Stay the hand of death at any cost. Special trains were sent from adjoining towns to carry physicians to Dallas, that the methods of Dr. Sophian might be used in other towns—and the cities paid all the expenses of such physicians who went, and instructed them to go and spare no expense—only stop the disease. Quarantines were established all over Texas, and men with guns stood on guard to protect the quarantine lines. Municipalities ordered all churches closed, all schools stopped and all gatherings or assemblies prohibited, that this disease might be suppressed. The mingling of people and drinking in public places and on trains were forbidden, lest this contamination become general. Why all this? For the protection of public life and safety, and to stamp out a disease.

We have a dreadful malady raging in Texas and in the United States. It lurks in the alcoholic drinks, and results in death, murder, suicide, poverty and lawlessness a thousandfold more than meningitis. Women are crying over ruined homes, dead loved ones and begging for protection; but when we appeal to the official powers to quarantine this cesspool of disease or stamp it out, they point to a license granted the seller—a purchased privilege to do this. Perhaps if meningitis had paid a privilege—a license—the quarantines would never have been established, nor Dr. Sophian called to Texas, for certainly that disease never attacked one-tenth as many as the liquor traffic did during the same time. In Waco and other towns the schools and churches were ordered closed, and they closed; but about seventy-five saloons remained open. Moving picture shows and theaters were closed, but saloons still remained open. Why this discrimination? Perhaps it was this purchased protection. But, then, if they had been ordered closed, we wonder if they would have obeyed as did the schools and churches. Law is for the church people, license for the liquor men. One is to obey, the other purchases exemption from the power of the law.

In the case of meningitis in Texas we find the orders of the physicians—"remove the patient"—being enforced. Premises were cleaned and limed, people were cleanly, and while the stricken were being treated by specialists the people were busy under orders of officials and doctors, removing the cause—for all realized that unless the cause was removed the disease might go on and on, depopulating towns and destro ing homes.

Now, there is a cause for this la lessness, these tragedies, this destru tion of lives and homes, and we ha it on every side. It is drink; yes, is the traffic. Now, in the name logic and common sense, why not r move the cause? Let us take up t slogan, "Remove the cause!"

A couple of medical students we one day discussing the lectures of o of the medical professors who was tr to the voice of science, and always, aft giving the symptoms, closed the tre ment with the admonition, "Remove t cause." One said to the other, "I b lieve if a fellow were to be kicked by mule, that Doc would say, 'Remove t cause!'" The other said: "Certaini a man would be an idiot to stand ov a man with salve and bandages whi the mule was there to kick."

Now, I think we have a mule th has about kicked the life out of o laws in Texas, and kicked to dea thousands of our lives, but he is a lo eared, tough-hided, deadly animal, he stands at the feed-trough of the G ernment until he has grown so fat a sleek and strong that he defies i country, man and God. Many sta have seen the handwriting on the w and will soon REMOVE THE CAU

(From *The Home and State*)

ARE WE OUR BROTHERS' KEEPERS?

CONGRESSMAN MORRIS SHEPPARD, OF TEXAS, ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF THE KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL, ENUMERATES SOME REASONS FOR HIS OPPOSITION TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

What a contradiction is involved in the fact that society condemns its criminals and isolates its insane on the one hand, yet encourages a traffic that produces them on the other! In our warfare with the liquor traffic, it is definitely shown whether the love of man for fellowmen, the sympathy for all and the sense of "keepership" that should inspire what is best in government and holiest in action is sufficiently strong to prompt the people to step to the forefront of the movement that is leading humanity upward!

This evil has produced a million confirmed drunkards in the United States, a reeling and besotted mass of human wreckage. Think of the homes they darken and destroy, the lives they ruin beside their own, the jails they fill, the asylums they crowd, the economic and moral loss they cause. Add to this army of hopeless drunkards the 4,000,000 heavy drinkers and the 20,000,000 so-called temperate, but regular, drinkers in the United States and you will gain some conception of the menace of this frightful evil.

When we realize that the chances of the children of the moderate drinkers alone to die in infancy or to grow up consumptive, deformed, idiotic, insane, constitutionally subject to disease, or physically frail are almost doubled by reason of the hereditary alcoholic taint we ought to welcome as a dispensation from heaven the opportunity to stop the sale and manufacture of this terrible drug. It is conservatively estimated that 90 per cent of the crime, the lunacy, the poverty, the vagabondage in the United States is traceable to the use of alcohol. The effect on the living is terrible enough, but when we condemn babes yet unborn to premature death, or to lives of agony and shame, how can we as a nation excuse the crime?

The destruction of the individual character and efficiency by the liquor traffic results in a lowering of moral standards, the debasement of the people as a whole, a reversion to savage instincts and a final incapacity to preserve or to defend the institutions of free government. Opponents of state prohibition talk of local self-government and personal liberty. The liquor traffic will destroy the capacity for both as surely as it is allowed to continue.

THE MAKING OF OUR FUTURE CITIZENS

"The Brunt of the Evil Heritage Caused by Alcoholism Falls Upon the Nervous System of the Next Generation"

Will the men and women, now in the process of making, prove equal to the duties and responsibilities of parenthood and citizenship which will, in a few years, be laid upon them?

In an attempt to give an exhaustive answer to this vital question, Dr. Alexander MacNicholl, the noted surgeon, in a paper read before the American Medical Association, shows that the most conspicuous factors in the disabilities of the children of today are environment, personal habit and heredity, and that these conditions are very closely and intimately related to the liquor traffic. Of those suffering from organic diseases 30 per cent live in an unhealthy and squalid environment in an atmosphere of drunkenness and immorality. Thousands fill premature graves and other thousands with enfeebled constitutions labor through life under the curse inflicted on them by parents ignorant of the laws of life. The splendid efforts of innumerable benevolent and charitable organizations to overcome these disabilities are largely handicapped by the drink evil and the legalized liquor traffic.

Dr. MacNicholl's analysis of the situation is summed up in the following five conclusions:

First, when money goes for drink, poverty with its attendant evils prevails, and the burdens of childhood are increased.

Second, alcoholic environment is unfavorable to the production of the best school work.

Third, alcohol, by producing a train of psychic and organic degenerations in the offspring, debases the morals and lowers the sum total of human happiness.

Fourth, alcohol, by laying the foundations of a diseased and criminal citizenship, threatens the stability of our government.

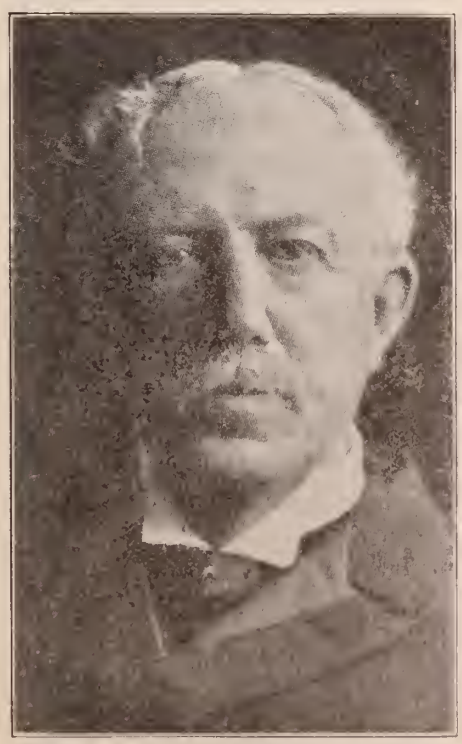
Fifth, to reduce the burdens and dangers of childhood and to improve the manufacture of future citizens, we must continue, in the largest measure, scientific instruction in the effects of alcohol and in the essentials of health; increase the number of our public gardens, playgrounds and improved tenements. But these should be supplemented by measures which will not only lessen the effects of alcohol and the other deteriorating agencies, but also purify or remove the sources from which degeneracy springs.

PROTECTION FOR THE GIRLS AND WOMEN OF AMERICA

Enlarged Work of Vigilance Association

So closely related is the white slave problem to the liquor evil, that every temperance worker will be keenly interested in any advance movement aiming at better protection for the girls and women of the nation. The merging of the American Purity Alliance and the American Vigilance Committee into the American Vigilance Association, with Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University as its president, marks an enlargement of the work of this organization. Among the men and women of prominence associated with President Jordan are Cardinal Gibbons, Dean Sumner of Chicago, Dr. O. Edward Janney, former president of the American Purity Alliance and chairman of the National Vigilance Committee, Clifford G. Roe, Grace H. Dodge, and Jane Addams. The headquarters, or general offices, are in Chicago, the eastern offices in New York, and there are to be established a western office in San Francisco, and a legislative office in Washington, D. C.

The well known purpose of the Association is the suppression and prevention of commercialized vice and the promotion of the highest standard of public and private morals. To accomplish this, it will strive for the constant, persistent and absolute repression of prostitution and the passage and enforcement of laws, for the rescue and protection of girls and women, for the promotion of knowledge of the social evil, its effects and results, and for the circulation of the best literature regarding it. The efforts of the Association, as stated in its official organ, will be directed toward making clear to the public mind that the elimination of the traffic in girls and women is demanded not alone from the moral and religious standpoint, but also by common sense and the necessity for conserving the public health and avoiding economic waste.



Dr. David Starr Jordan
President American Vigilance Association

This Association holds itself in readiness to assist any town or city which desires to enter upon a campaign against white slavery and commercialized vice. It recommends a careful survey and study of vice conditions, similar to that made by the Vice Commission of Chicago, and with this convincing and reliable report as a basis, that a campaign to arouse the public conscience to its moral and civic duty be inaugurated. This will be followed by the securing of convictions by lawyers skilled in conducting this particular class of prosecutions.

THE DAWNING OF DENNIS

A MANIFESTATION OF THE TRUE SPIRIT OF MOTHER'S DAY

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

A perfect torrent of tears tumbled from Biddy Malone's kind Irish eyes. All morning the storm had threatened. Now, without further warning, the dam of pride broke and the pearly drops rushed madly over Biddy's cheeks. They dropped to her new red-and-black checkered shoulder shawl and lay there a collection of crystal spheres; they struck her shining irons, sizzling angrily as they rolled over the smoking surface; they lay in the dimples of her tanned cheeks and nestled near the quivering mouth.

Biddy Malone was lonely but that was not all. For the first time since she entered the little house forty years ago, a happy bride, she was living alone. One week ago Patsey Malone had been put away beneath a mantle of earth and flowers. Not that this was a great calamity, for the greater part of Patsey's waking years had been spent in trying to consume the world's supply of strong drink. It had not mattered to him that the pretty Irish Rose whom he had married, was obliged to wash and scrub and iron to provide for the needs of their little brood.

With greatest care and attention Patsey applied himself to the task which he had set for himself. It became so frequent a thing for him to be intoxicated that the children and the neighbors, if he chanced to come home sober, thought he was about to die. Years of faithful application to the bottle had left their mark on Malone. His clear blue eyes became wells of fire; his witty brain grew sluggish and, alas, his nose and cheeks took on a hue of purplish red. Finally Patsey had given up his undertaking as hopeless, for he found that as fast as he drank the fiery fluid, enterprising breweries spouted forth still more and more! Then Patsey Malone died. When the funeral was over and lonely Biddy sat down to take stock of her worldly possessions, she wondered vaguely what she should do. She could not live without work. Looking backward, the number of soiled clothes which her hands had cleansed, seemed to stretch themselves out in a never-ceasing line. Looking forward to her few remaining years, she saw other thousands of soiled garments which must come to her, and after passing through her hands, return to their owners in immaculate perfection. It was not an alluring prospect, but what other work could she do?

What had she accomplished in life after all, she thought, as she sat looking out of the window. To be sure, she had done well by the children. The tearful old woman did not see the budding maples or flowering fruit trees. Her misty eyes were set upon an imaginary procession of baby figures, of dimpled feet which she had taught to walk. She was listening to the lisping of sweet lips which had once loved to say, "Mother."

She had sent each child to school until it had been graduated and had gone to work. Mildred had married a druggist and was settled in a handsome home of her own, but there was no room for Mother there. Mary was teaching in a western college. Bridget was forclady in a New York store. Emmet was head of the police department in a little city fifty miles away. Jim was a clerk. All were doing well except Dennis, her blue-eyed baby whom she had loved best of all. He had left home some years ago, after a quarrel with his father. His mother had not heard from him since, did not even know where he was. His absence had meant for her a long, long period of intense anxiety and heartache.

Dennis had been such a jolly, lovable youngster. In school he had kept teacher and scholars in a perpetual state of excitement. If a prank were played anywhere in the whole building, Dennis always received credit for it. His school days were a season of suspensions and hard study. When he cared to do so, he learned more in four days than his brothers did in fourteen. He had left school early and gone into a banker's office as messenger boy. Here he had done well until the quarrel with his father; then he had disappeared. After all these years Biddy longed for Dennis—longed for him with all her heart.

Biddy Malone had felt her children's neglect so keenly it was not necessary for the neighbors to mention it, but Mary Halsey had visited her and talked it over and gone away, and the sting of her remarks still remained in the mother's aching heart.

"That's the way it is and I told you it would be!" she had snapped. "You slaved yourself to death to give your children an edjication and soon as they git ahead they turn up their noses and leave you by yourself. There's not one of 'em that 'ud take you into their homes if you was on the way to the poor-house. I saw that stuck up Dennis of yours yesterday. You folks claim you don't know where he is, but I had to go into the Valley Gem Bank—away out in the subarbs—and who should I see in the cashier's office, all rigged in a biled shirt as fine as if he'd never grubbed for a bite to eat in the edges of Skinner's Alley, but Dennis Malone. Of all the little smarty brats around here your Dennis was the worst and still they tell me that he's a stockholder in the bank, Biddy; married the darter of his boss and lives in a mansion out on Capitol Avenue. Has a coach and four to use wheniver he wants it.

"He never batted an eye when he waited on me, but he knowed well enough, Biddy Malone, that I was the frind what had saved him many a batin' when his feyther was off his pins. He passed out the money to me as cool as a cowcumber and he niver so much as said, 'Howdy, Mrs. Riley.'

"He's as foine a lookin' feller as stheps the strates, but he's a rascal er he wouldn't be a livin' so grand an laven his old mither to take in washin' and ironin' to kape soul and body together."

"The bye was afeard to open his mouth when his feyther was round!" Biddy had expostulated, although she had said to herself more than once that all the children had forgotten her. "When he hears that Patsey's gone, Dinnis'll come soon. He'll come fast enough!"

"Mildred don't seem to!" taunted the neighbor. "I seed her drive by the other day and she niver so much as turned her head. I guess she's forgot when she didn't have a second dress to her back."

"Milly means all right," defended the mother, "I know she don't come very often, but she's so nervous she couldn't stand it. She was afeard to come kaze her father would come home intoxicated, as she says."

"I reckon she didn't stand it for years!" jeered Mrs. Halsey vindictively spearing her knot of red hair and fastening it more securely to the back of her head with an immense wire hairpin. "I don't loik to see folks what was raised in the gutter git so high and mighty. I spose Emmet what's on the p'lice force and Mary a tachin' langiges and Jim in the big de-part-ment store, I s'pose they're all dyin' to help yez, too. Ye needn't tell me, Biddy Malone, your childer may a got further up an mine, but they look down on the mither what fed 'em and put 'em where they are. I'd ruther mine 'ud shovel mud er carry mortar than to have 'em go back on their own flesh an blood. It's outrajeous an I'll tell that starchy Dinnis so, the next time I see him, no matter if he's a walkin' with the President of the United States, so there!"

The door went shut with a bang and Biddy Malone saw her neighbor's blue calico gown fly across the lot which separated the two houses. Her red shawl was flopping about her swollen, enraged face like the wattles of an angry turkey gobbler.

Left alone, Biddy pondered and worried. Finally she took up her work, but soon her tears were falling upon the bosom of the fine shirt which she was polishing and blistered the stiffly starched surface so badly that it would have to be ironed again. With a sigh she put the iron back on the stove and sitting down in her little low rocker,

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE WHITE CARNATION

Poem for Mother's Day

Here's to the white carnation, lads,
  Pin it on mother's breast!
It gleams not fairer than the soul,
  We know on earth the best.
In all the garden of the earth,
  Where souls as flowers bloom,
And thoughts breathe incense on the air,
  And deeds exhale perfume,
There's not a flower in all the land,
  Be it father, sister, brother,
But pays its just obeisance to
  The white flower of the mother.

Some used to run down Attic's course,
  As wild steeds from a corral,
That each successful runner wear
  Upon his brow the laurel.
'Mid Scotland's rugged crags and hills,
  Where souls with courage bristle,
Brave soldiers court unwelcome death
  In following the thistle.
But in this land where freedom holds,
  Strong brothers in one nation,
We deem our mothers chief of all,
  Who wear the white carnation.

So, lads, we pledge our mothers' lives
  White aims that shall not shame them,
And live with purposes so pure,
  Our deeds may never grieve them.
Though some have passed away from earth,
  Their memories still nerve us,
Today we kiss this sacred flower,
  In honor of their service.
Could they but speak to us today,
  Their prayer, of all creation,
Would be for us, "the stainless life,
  Of this fair white carnation!"

—*Rev. John W. Holland*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DONALD IN DIXIE

M. DISQUE

In February Donald had had pneumonia, and it had seemed almost impossible for him to recuperate through the long changeable weeks which followed. "He ought to be out of doors all the time," declared old Dr. Bowen, "but of course, with such weather as this, the worst spring we've had in years, that is quite impossible. If I could leave my patients, I'd go South myself!"

Donald's mother looked anxiously at the boy's thin face and almost transparent skin.

"How would you like to visit Uncle Harry in Georgia, Donald?"

"Oh, do you think I could go there, Mamma?"

"If Papa thinks it a good plan."

At the suggestion, the father's troubled face brightened. "Why, that's the right idea at the right time," he exclaimed. "The Varsity Glee Club leaves on a southern tour next Tuesday, and is going almost directly to Atlanta. James Kersey, the leader, will look after Donald properly, I know, and the few stops along the way will make traveling easier for him."

A week later, Donald was met at the station in Atlanta by his Uncle Harry and Aunt Kitty in their big touring car. He forgot all about the fatigue of his journey, as he took a seat beside his pretty aunt. All was strange and fascinating to him, as he went bowling along the road.

Drives into the country surrounding Atlanta became so much a part of the boy's daily life that he became quite a motor enthusiast. The occasional stops at farmhouses along the way, where cold, fresh buttermilk and many other delicious things were offered him, refreshed the boy, (who always seemed as hungry as a young wolf!) to say nothing of the wayside lunches which were saved from the hampers and fruit baskets included in the equipment of the car. Donald grew particularly fond of scuppernongs, a queer half-grape, half-plum fruit of which he had never before even heard.

"We'll all go to Macon to spend Sunday!" announced Uncle Harry one Saturday. Accordingly, after a delightful spin over smooth roads, they received a cordial welcome and enjoyed a delightful visit at the home of Mr. Ford, who told Donald, laughingly, that he had known his Uncle Donald almost since the world was made. He urged them to stay a day longer that they might "explore places together." They gladly consented, and on Monday set forth upon a long drive southward. Near the Florida line, they came upon a gang of convicts at work and paused to watch them. Donald counted forty-five men, many of them negroes, who were engaged in clearing and grading a straight road through a forest of oak and pine. A big, masterful man, with a gun strapped to his hip, was in charge, and six deputies, each holding a repeating rifle, were scattered along the highway.

A second gang, equipped with axes, was felling trees, or digging them out, roots and all. A third crew, with hoes and shovels, was rooting up the underbrush and making smooth the surface for the coat of clay which would later cover and mingle with the sand foundation. Up and down this line tramped another big man, in whose hand swung a heavy, black strap. The largest, blackest man Donald had ever seen, seized the stump of a tree whose roots had been almost chopped away, and bringing all his strength into play, broke off the last remaining root. The gang fell into line at once and carried the fallen base of the tree out of the way, returning on the run to the next task. The whole highway teemed with activity.

"Who are the men with the leg shackles?" Uncle Henry asked of the man in charge.

"They're all 'lifers,' that is, men serving life sentences."

"They don't look like desperadoes," marveled Aunt Kitty. "Do they ever get away?"

"Yes, once in a while one of them breaks loose and we have to set the hounds after him. They never get away for long, though."

"I suppose all are uneducated men?"

"Well, no. We have two college men here—one a 'lifer' for killing, the other for embezzlement."

"Why, how did they ever come to this?"

"By the same way most of them come, ma'am. By the liquor way. One shot his best friend while in a drunken frenzy; the other lost his money and position because of drunkenness, and tried to embezzle funds from his former employers."

"How horrible!" There were tears in Aunt Kitty's big blue eyes.

The officer continued, "You may think it strange, madam, but most of these men are now in better condition physically than they've ever been. When they are first brought to prison, they're all run down from the tobacco or liquor habit, or both. Often men are unable to work for weeks after they come to prison because of the condition of their nervous systems on account of using tobacco or liquor."

The journey back to Macon was a rather silent one. Donald looked back at the camp, which was beautifully located on a knoll overlooking a stream. The sight of the overseers' tents and the double-decked cages on wagons for the yellow-and-black-striped, shackled, driven convicts made his heart heavy.

"Uncle Harry, is there no way of helping those poor fellows?"

"I'm afraid not, Donald. They're too far on the wrong road."

Soon thereafter a fork in the road was reached. There stood two boys holding in place a huge road sign. "Hello, boys, what are you doing?" asked Uncle Henry cheerily.

"The board has fallen down, and we are holding it up so that you won't take the wrong road," answered a freckle-faced, barefooted little fellow.

"That's mighty kind of you, boys." Aunt Kitty reached into her bag and drew forth a bag of sweets, which she had reserved for the return trip. A moment later she glanced at Donald's grave face. "Did the convict camp make you sad, dear?"

"Yes, Aunt Kitty. But I'm always going to watch and try to keep other people from taking the wrong road."

"That's right, Donald," approved his aunt heartily.

A FELLOW'S MOTHER

"A fellow's mother," said Fred, the wise,
With his rosy cheeks and merry blue eyes,
"Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt
By a thump or bruise, or fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings,
Bags and buttons and lots of things.
No matter how busy she is, she'll stop
To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care—not much, I mean—
If a fellow's face is not quite clean;
And if your trousers are torn at the knee,
She can put on a patch you'd never see!

"A fellow's mother is never mad,
And only sorry, if you are bad;
And I'll tell you this, if you're only true,
She'll always forgive you, whatever you do.

"A fellow's mean who would never try
To keep the tear from her loving eye,
And the fellow's worse who sees it not
That his mother's the truest friend he's got!"

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly **should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

YOU ARE INVITED

The Seventeenth district W. C. T. U. of Minnesota cordially invites all members of our organization, who, either as delegates or visitors, are in Minneapolis in attendance at the Methodist General Conference, to be present at the Pioneers' reception in the Y. W. C. A. parlors, May 6, from two to six o'clock.

There is rejoicing at National Headquarters over the arrival of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President and Editor-in-Chief of the official organ, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President-at-Large. Their presence is always an inspiration to the members of the Headquarters family.

Mother's Day, May 12

The unanimity with which the chief executives of our states and the leading men of every community have approved and enthusiastically sanctioned the observance of a mother's day is proof of the reverence in which they hold the sacred relation of mother and child, and the value they place upon it as a factor in the life of a Christian nation. Mother's Day has been characterized by one of our governors as "the highest bit of practical sentiment that has ever taken hold of the hearts of men." Certainly its observance has proven a blessing to many, opening closed hearts, sweetening embittered lives, bringing back to the fireside many a prodigal, suggesting tender ministries to bereaved, forlorn and needy mothers. The sentiment generated by the widespread observance of the day should be productive of a larger, nobler patriotism. If the very name of mother is a reminder of noble, unselfish devotion, loving protection and care for the weak, the most fitting way in which to do her honor is for every son and every daughter to take a firmer and more determined stand for the things for which the motherhood of the nation has always prayed and pleaded and fought—laws which shall make it easier to do right and more difficult to do wrong, which shall provide a safe, clean place for the little ones to grow to manhood and womanhood. Not neglectful to send the tender message in letter, book or flower, let them not forget that they do the one to whom they would pay tribute, greater honor if they translate their homage into the type of citizenship which shall work for the abolition of those evils which break mothers' hearts, destroy their sons, ruin their daughters, and imperil the sanctity of the homes where they should reign as queens.

Insanity in Prohibition Kansas

The alarming increase of insanity in nearly every section of the civilized world is notice to society that something is radically wrong in our present day habits of life. Among the various causes ascribed for this increasing ratio of unbalanced men and women, unprejudiced students of the subject give a prominent place to alcoholic habits and their effect upon the children of drinking parents. If this statement needs additional proof to sustain it, it seems to be furnished by statistics showing a notable decrease in commitments to insane asylums in prohibition states. It is credibly stated that while in 1904 there were in dry Kansas 56.2 commitments to asylums per hundred thousand, the number since then has steadily decreased. In 1910 the number had fallen to 42.3, and in 1911 to 38.3, and the explanation given by the state board of control and the asylum officials is that there has been each year a stricter enforcement of the prohibition laws and a consequent diminished consumption of liquor. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* says in this connection that it is not surprising that insanity should decrease with the diminished consumption of an article which is credited by alienists with the direct causation of at least 10, and probably a considerably higher, per cent of existing insanity, and which indirectly is a more or less important factor in a very much larger percentage of such cases.

"Come Quick—Danger"

The three mystic, imperious letters—C. Q. D.—flung out into space over the wireless, through the magic of twentieth century science, by a vessel in dire peril, receive instant recognition and attention. At their summons sister ships do not hesitate to alter their courses, and adjust their movements to lend assistance to the craft which is in danger. Carefully planned schedules, far-reaching commercial enterprises are at once laid aside when the message comes flying over the angry waters that precious human lives are at the mercy of the waves. To ignore such an appeal would draw down upon a vessel the well-merited opprobrium of the world. Blessed be the wireless telegraph which affords a channel of communication in such emergencies!

But the shipwrecked travelers upon the high seas are not the only ones who are sending out these messages of distress, "Come Quick—Danger." From mother and father the wide world over the frantic plea is being sent to the men who make and control the laws of our land. Come quick—danger—for my boy is in jeopardy. He is being drawn into a maelstrom more perilous than that to be found in mid-ocean. Come quick—danger—for my daughter is in danger of being lost in the depths of vice and iniquity. Come to the rescue and protect our boys and girls by giving them a safe city, state and nation, free from the legalized liquor traffic, in which to live and breathe and have their being.

Can these mothers count on as quick and ready and sympathetic a response to their agonized cry for help as came to the "Titantic"—as would come to any sinking boat? Are the hearts and consciences of Christian men less sensitive to such a call than are the instruments which receive the wireless messages?

When the "Personal Liberty" Theory Collapses

There are times and occasions when the most ardent advocate of "personal liberty" is willing to admit its limitations. The individual who most vociferously argues for the right of every man, and all men to indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors in accordance with their own pleasure, as he takes his seat in the railroad coach rejoices in the knowledge that the train on which he is to travel across the continent is manned by engineers and brakesmen, whose "personal liberty" is restricted by the most stringent prohibition laws the railroad company can frame. The passenger who is whirled through the streets in a motor car, enthusiastic as he may be on the subject of "personal rights," feels far safer if he knows his chauffeur has enacted for himself a prohibitory law which makes him a total abstainer. The manufacturer may emphatically declare his right to take his glass of liquor as often as he pleases, but to his employes in his factory, upon whose clear brains and steady hands and efficient service depends his success, he denies this right during working hours. The patient in the hospital may have been brought there by an attempt to demonstrate his "personal liberty" to ruin his health by the use of alcoholic liquors, but he insists that the surgeon who stands over him with scalpel to bring relief through an operation, shall not endanger his life by the same abuse of "personal liberty." In short, the personal liberty theory completely collapses when subjected to these practical tests.

AMONG THE STATES

The Michigan Legislature at the session recently closed passed a bill prohibiting brewery-owned saloons and voted to submit the question of equal suffrage to the people at the next election.

Partial home rule for Alaska, with authority vested in the Legislature to grant women the right to vote, was approved by the National House of Representatives, April 24, when it passed the bill for a local Alaskan government.

At the constitutional convention in New Hampshire, which opens June 5, petitions will be presented asking that there be submitted to the voters of the state for ratification an amendment to the constitution providing for suffrage for women.

A bill granting women the right to vote passed the lower house of the Arizona Legislature and lacked only one vote of passing the senate. Nearly the required number of signatures have been secured to petitions under the initiative clause of the constitution, and it is confidently expected that an amendment providing for woman suffrage will be submitted to the people at the next regular election in November.

The supreme court of Nebraska has sustained the law prohibiting the sale of liquors on dining cars in Nebraska. An injunction was some time ago granted restraining the Union Pacific and Burlington from selling liquors on trains. This was contested. The supreme court decided against them. So there is prohibition at least on trains in Nebraska.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a law making the violation of the prohibitory law a felony. The penalty for the second offense is fine and imprisonment at the county farm; for the third violation, $600 fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five. Other measures passed provide that the owner or lessee of property where a blind tiger is located shall be liable to a $500 fine and one-third of all the fines collected on account of violation of prohibition statutes may be used to ferret out other illegal sellers and to prosecute them.

WARNING

Information has been received from the Quebec W. C. T. U. that a woman giving her name as Mrs. Annie or Aimee Connelley, a slim, attractive brunette of pleasant manner, accompanied by Noble Connelley, her husband, has been visiting different cities in Canada and the United States, representing herself to be working in the interests of the W. C. T. U. Her method has been to solicit from business men advertisements for a "shopping and information card" containing W. C. T. U. news, each advertisement to cost $5.00, with the understanding that 15 per cent of the gross receipts is to be paid to the local union. All W. C. T. U. workers are cautioned against any individual of the above description, who may appear in their communities and ask their co-operation.

OF ONE MIND

The Good Citizenship Committee of the Chicago Church Federation Council is of necessity composed not only of men from all religious denominations, but also of those with many differing political affiliations. Political parties of all kinds seem to have a following among its members. The attempt of the committee is to create a "church conscience in civic matters." On one matter, however, says a writer in the *Congregationalist*, the "church conscience" among all these many men of many political minds was singularly unanimous. Quoting his words: "When the church conscience of this many-party committee of the federated churches was tested, there was one heart and one mind in this conclusion: **There must be no political compromise with the liquor interests. It was the sense of the committee that united churches must be organized solidly against the domination of the saloon."**

WHO IS DENIED "PERSONAL LIBERTY?"

The liquor men have much to say about the "personal liberty of an American citizen," but how about the personal liberty of the boys and girls who are to be the future citizens—the hundreds and thousands of children who are deprived of their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" through the liquor evil, and who receive their education on the street, to be promoted later to the reform schools and states' prisons? Even if the saloon paid every cent of the cost these institutions bring upon the tax-payers, it could not transform these mentally warped and morally perverted children who were reared in homes that are held in the remorseless clutches of the whisky trust.

GOVERNOR HOOPER CALLS SOCIOLOGICAL MEETING

A new idea along sociological lines has been projected by Governor Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee in the calling of a convention to meet in Nashville, May 7-10. He has invited the Governors of sixteen Southern states to send official delegates, and church and social workers of prominence from both North and South, as well as advocates of various reform movements will appear upon the program. The great problems of education—especially for the mountain and negro children, the curse of child labor in the mills, the proper housing of communities, intemperance, the needs of the negro, etc., will all be considered at length. Altogether the event promises much for social progress. The National W. T. C. U. will be represented by Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U.

No service in itself is small, or great,
Though earth it fill;
But that is small which seeks its own,
And great which seeks God's will.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MOTHER

A Tribute, by Robert J. Burdette

I have known many women who have brought the picture of Christ into my thoughts as I noted their daily work. Smiling over the humblest service. That's mother. Cheerfully doing the things of which the rest of us have said, "You catch me!" That's mother. After the long, long day's work—five or six to seven hours over union time—girding herself and kneeling to wash the feet of guests that were unworthy to cross the threshold of her sweet home. That's mother. Sinking into a chair, weary and faint, only to rise from it with the unfailing smile on her dear, tired face, to wait on some man who has worked eight hours that day; or to mend a jacket or catcher's mitt for a boy who has played all day; or to sew on a bit of lace or adjust a ribbon or change something about a gown for a girl who has had such a good time all day that she can't stop, but must go out for a better time in the evening. That's mother. Staying at home that the others may go out and enjoy themselves. That's mother. Sacrificing this hope, that comfort, and that rest, for people who forget to say, "Thank you." That's mother. Laying off her wraps and staying home from prayer meeting or church because somebody danced herself or played himself into a headache. That's mother. Getting accustomed to hear the rest of the family say, as they get ready for the evening's entertainment: "Oh no, mother doesn't care to go. Church and prayer meetings are mother's only dissipations." Well, those are about all some families allow her. They don't cost anything, and the rest of the family don't want to go.—*Sunday School Times*

A SONG OF TRUST

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care.
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.
I would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;
I would be giving, and forget the gift:
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up, and laugh, and love, and lift.

—*Howard A. Walter*

Men who live for self never succeed in satisfying self; or in quite satisfying anybody else; men who live for others in Godlike unselfishness, have joy themselves while giving joy to others.—*Henry Clay Trumbull*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The need for generous gifts from the local unions for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund has never been so great as it is today. If the heavy demands made for actual needs are granted, $10,000 should come into the National Treasury for this Fund. Receipts to date have been good, but owing to a hard winter, followed, in many states, by storms and floods, commemorative meetings have not been held as widely as usual. Notwithstanding this fact, many unions are sending in their offering of $2 each to the work. We must not let this Fund fall behind that of other years; all unions should consider it their duty, as well as privilege, to send an offering for the extension of our work and for the furtherance of our principles in state campaigns. Every state has been asked to raise more money this year for the Memorial Fund than it has ever done before in any one year. Will your local union help by at once sending your donation to your state treasurer?

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise indicated:

Nebraska: Clay Center $2.55.

Maine: Auburn, Greene, Leeds, Livermore Falls, Mapleton $1, Bolster's Mills, Gorham, Portland $8, S. Portland, S. Windham, Westbrook, Raymond, Farmington, Kingfield, Sedgwick, Southwest Harbor $3, Winter Harbor, Bar Harbor, Rockland, Warren, Nobleboro, Bethel, W. Paris $4, Hiram, S. Paris, Norway, Hampden and Hermon, Orono, Enfield, Dexter, E. Corinth, Bath, Woolwich, Bowdoinham, W. Bowdoin, Skowhegan, Machias, Springvale, Eliot, Kennebunk, Kittery Point, N. Berrock, Hartland, St. Albans, Turner. Total $100.

Rhode Island: Avondale, Carolina, Clarke Mills, Woonsocket, Ashton, Anna Gordon, Central Falls, Washington, Wakefield, Centreville, Winship Class, Richmond and Hopkinton, Westerly, Warren $4, Avondale L. T. L. $1.25. Total $31.25.

Indiana: Morgantown, Smithville, Bloomington, Powers, Jay Co., Poseyville, Hartford City, Fremont, Dana, Mooresville, Otterbein, Eaton, Farrville $1.20, Roanoke, Anderson $2.50, Sims $1.79, Stinesville, Goshen, Bath (Willard), Muncie, Coatesville $1, Madison, Plainfield, Danville $.65, Richmond (Mary W. Hill) $1, Lebanon $2.17, Millersburg, Oxford $4, Gas City, Marion (Central) $2.50, Upland, Van Buren, Grant, Deer Creek, Little Ridge, Fairmount, Swayzee, S. Marion, Fowlerton, Lawrenceburg $3, Bright, N. Vernon, Portland, Dunkirk $3, S. Wabash $1.10, Richmond (McCall) $.75, Indianapolis (Frances Willard, Mapleton, S. Side), Normal City, Albany, Laporte, Columbus $3.57, Evansville (F. Willard, Oak Hill, McCurdy, West Side, Central), Howell, Huntington (Emily Newcomb), New London, Bloomington (West Side), Martinsville, Rockport, LaFayette (F. Willard), Culver, Economy, Richmond (F. Willard) $7, Newcastle (F. Willard) $.50, South Bend, Pleasant View, F. Willard), Ray, Pleasant Lake, Ashley $.50, Roll, Westfield $.40, Carmel $1, Princeton, S. Kokomo, Alquina, Vincennes, Frankfort, Mulberry, Kirklin, Bluffton, Keystone $.80, Geneva $1.81, Zanesville, Newcastle, Everton $1.20, Greentown, Russiaville, Kokomo $3, Boswell $10, Earl Park. Total $195.04.

Tennessee: Tullahoma $2.04, Clarksville, Chattanooga (Park Place), Springfield, Petersburg, Sparta, Nashville E, Tiptonville, Troy, Howell, Chattanooga $3.30, Jonesboro, Maxwell, Ravenscroft, McKenzie, Nashville (Westside) $4.85, Huntington, Fayetteville, Belvidere, St. Elmo. Total $44.19.

New Jersey: Ocean City Y. P. B., Five Mile Beach, Cape May City, Ocean City, Somerville, Peapack and Gladstone, (W and Y. P. B.), Bedminster and Far Hills, Lakewood, Point Pleasant, Alloway, Daretown, Elmer, Friesburg, Hancock's Bridge, Salem, Woodstown, Hancock's Bridge L. T. L. $.50, Union Hill (Ellis), Union Hill (Emma Bourne Y. P. B.), Jersey City No. 1, Beverly, Burlington, E. Riverton, Jacksonville $4.20, Medford, Riverside, Moorestown $8.30, Mt. Holly (No. 1, Armour), Palmyra and Riverton, Pemberton $5, Tuckerton, Beverly Y. P. B., Bridgeboro Y. P. B., Delanco Y. P. B., Oak Ridge, Pompton, Passaic, Morristown, Succasunna, Rockaway, Lambertville, Flemington, White House $1.50, Englewood, Ramsay, Newton, South Bound Brook, Cranbury, Jamesburg, Milltown, Metuchen $2.80, S. Amboy, S. River. Total $120.30.

Missouri: Golden City, Iantha $1, Liberal. Total $5.

Louisiana: $4, Athens. Total $6.

Ohio: Oberlin, Salem, Jamestown (Willard) $1, Basil, Jerry City, Gnadenhutten $3, Tiro, Logan, Rogers, N. Jefferson $1.50, Strasburg, New Holland, E. Liverpool (Simon), Grover Hill, Cleveland (Ensign), Hardin, Darbyville, Mt. Union (Lucy Hayes), Ridgeville, Cincinnati (Central), W. Zanesville, Washington C. H., Freedom, Jeffersonville, Elizabeth Mann, Rockford, Norwalk Y. P. B., Lynchburg, Norwalk, Mt. Blanchard $3, Bedford, Marion (F. Willard), Perrysville, Miamisburg $3.50, W. Portsmouth, Middletown, Blanchester, McClure, Circleville $2.25, Montra, Bellefontaine, Jamestown, Newton Falls, W. Elkton, Colerain, N. Hampton, E. Liberty $1.45, Harriet Wilcox, Bethesda, Fitchville $1, Machsburg, Slater, Upper Sandusky, Warsaw, Milan, N. Middletown, Perrysburg, Buckland, Kings Mills, Fall Creek, Somerford, Midvale, Cleveland (Lillian Stevens), Centrefield, Nashville, Franklin Township, Warwick $1, Carey, Van Buren, Short Creek, Bellefontaine, Bucyrus, Bethel, Wooster $2.50, S. Akron, Pemberville, Bluffton, Columbiana, Nelsonville, Evansport, East End, Londonville, Jackson, Springboro, Tiffin, Gilboa, Springfield, McCutchenville, Spencerville, Cambridge, Mansfield (Willard), Five Points, Cumberland, Batesville, Ashville $1, New Baltimore, Delta, Commercial Point, Madisonville, Pansy, Clara Barron, Covington, Colebrook $1, New Vienna, Lakewood $1, New Waterford, Sycamore, Mentor, Youngstown (Central), Warren, Minerva, Springfield Church, Toledo (Mary Hiett), Democracy, Auburndale, Cleveland (Annie W. Clark), Huntsville, Schoenbrun, W. Cairo, Bethel, Steubenville, Riverside, Warren Y. P. B., Superior, Osceola, Lorain, Fresno, New London, New Comerstown, Westerville $3.60, Gahanna, Junction City, Dialton, Marysville, Richfield $2.30. Total $269.10.

Kansas: Cawker City, North Branch, Norton, Yates Center, Helmick, N. Topeka, Nortonville, Alton, W. Brown, Waverly, Spearville, St. John, $.70, Wellington, Waldo, Wyandotte, Thayer, Pretty Prairie, Quincy, Rosedale, Ransom, Salina (Wesleyan Add.), Osawatomie, Oakland, Phillipsburg, Parsons, Pawnee Rock, Sabetha, Meade $2.10, Marion, McPherson, Nickerson, Ottawa $1, Olathe, McCracken, Waverly, Agricola, Arkansas City, Alena, Athol, Atchison $1.60, Bluff City, Bala, Bonner Springs, Chase, Concordia, Chanute, Clyde, Dennis, Elk Falls, Emporia, Florence, Fort Scott (Willard) $1, Greensburg, Glade, Holton, Haviland, Hutchinson, Horace, Lucas, La Harpe, Minneola, Mound City $5.16. Total $121.66.

Michigan: Saranac $1, Detroit (Central) $3, Mitts $1, Ithaca, Brooklyn, Kalamazoo. Total $11.

Texas: Harlingen $.66, Pearsall. Total $2.66.

New Hampshire: Northwood.

(Continued Next Week)

SUPERINTENDENTS

CIRCULATION NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

MRS JENNIE M. KEMP

The name and address of over 900 local superintendents of this department have already been reported and I am sending a letter and some working material to each one. New York sent in the largest list—304, and received the $5 offered. Tennessee gave to its superintendent the "consolation" dollar for fewest replies to her letter to each local union.

Plans are being made for a general rally of the children at a picnic gathering on July 20. This date is selected in honor of Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion and editor-in-chief of *The Young Crusader*. July 21 is Miss Gordon's birthday, and on the preceding day, Saturday, the children are to be rallied everywhere. The picnic may be in the woods, on a lawn, or even indoors, if the weather is stormy. Let us at once set our department machinery in motion to secure hundreds of subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, with which to "shower" Miss Gordon, July 20. The better plan will be to appoint captains in each legion, and among children where there is no legion. Choose sides and see which side can secure the most subscriptions. July 20, let the report of the captains be one of the features of the program and give special honors to the winners. This can be made a great factor in our educational campaign. Getting the children together for an L. T. L. or a W. C. T. U. picnic is in itself educational. And a picnic for our children must, of course, include work for our children's paper, *The Young Crusader*. The June *Crusader* will contain suggestive program and helpful articles.

An attractive post-card in the "true blue" *Crusader* color has just been printed. Its use is to introduce the paper to your friends and solicit their subscriptions. I am sending these, free of charge, to those who will put them into immediate circulation. When asking for them, please say how many you will use. Post-cards—premium watches, do you see the opportunity?

Evanston, Illinois

HEALTH AND HEREDITY

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

The resignation of Dr. Wiley left some of us speechless! Why it was accepted against the will of the people is one of the unexplained mysteries. Just the other day a Pure Food exposition at Worcester, Massachusetts, urged the retirement of Messrs. McCabe and Dunlap from the Department of Agriculture and the reappointment of Dr. Wiley to the Bureau of Chemistry, showing that, in general, food manufacturers are honest and want to exploit honest goods. The National Canners' Association expresses its appreciation of Dr. Wiley's "fearless and rigid enforcement of the pure food law."

It is singular (I speak as an individual, not a party politician) what a silence on great, humane effort settles down at Washington when the machine is working at election time. The Ellen M. Stone ransom—where is it? Dr. Wiley, vindicated in the congressional inquiry, and by the people, and promised a free hand in the prosecution of his beneficent work—where is he? Conservation—what of that?

It takes a "Titanic" loss to break the silence. Governments are cruel sometimes, especially in administration, or non-administration. "Out of the depths I have cried unto thee."

In the meantime, Bureau Secretaries go on and on and, says a Boston newspaper, "Secretary Wilson's continuance in office will contribute greatly to President Taft's defeat." Politics and pure food part company on the eve of election.

"The Fly Must Go"

Dr. Clifton Hodge of Clark University is doing what he can to speed the departing guest; the feather duster must go with him. "Disease prevention," "cleanly living," are the key-notes of the age; the fly is a disease causation, a chief promoter in "race suicide."

Prof. Hodge has given a course of three lectures at Jordan and Marsh's great department store in Boston,—spring house cleaning, conservation of health, indeed! The modern campaign for health, he says, is the most interesting fact in modern biology. "It is civic biology, community co-operation, municipal domestics." What has been done in Dresden, Vienna, Munich, can be done in Boston, Chicago, and New York. A picture of a fly dump in Worcester was shown—16,000,000 flies, the result of a children's crusade.

Dr. Hodge does not recommend people to swat or chase the fly, but to trap him. His traps are for sale—an effective device to allure them in, and unlike some so called altruists, he has no money interest in it. "Beer is a most satisfactory bait," says this biologist, "and it is a most excellent use to put it to."

The pathological side—dirt, disease, and death, is too grewsome to delineate.

Begin now. Two flies in the house in April may be progenitors of millions. What they may do is disgusting to read about. The only safe way is to get rid of them and of what they feed upon as disease producers: garbage, the stable offal and all kinds in streets, alleys, and dumps.

Lively Health Events

In spite of the oblivion of Government and of the press in general, the District of Columbia Health and Heredity superintendent has held up the banner at Washington.

It is evident something "is doing" when (December 20) 400 people gather to hear Dr. Wiley on "The Health of the Nation;" again, in February, to hear Drs. Kelley and Pollock on the "Protection of Children" (Heredity). Baltimore caught the healthy infection and Dr. Sisco went from Washington to assist. She writes: "In the Health and Heredity School we lay great stress on pure food, unadulterated; on healthy dress; physical therapeutics, etc. . . . . There seems no end to the amount of good accomplished."

Health Day in New Hampshire (February 9) was observed at the initiative of Dr. Ellen Wallace, state superintendent, and by appointment and co-operation of Governor Bass. The press published addresses in a most generous way and health talks were given in the schools.

The milk supply, oral hygiene, correct poise and carriage, the dangerous fly, mental hygiene, the boy and the cigaret, tuberculosis prevention, dust, ventilation, light, the drinking-cup, the rights of the child, are subjects included in Health Day observance. Several states now have this anniversary, as Georgia, Utah, Texas, New Jersey; also cities and communities in many states.

The District of Columbia designates April 15-20 as "city cleaning week." Milwaukee observes May 6-8 as "clean-up days." The removal of garbage and rubbish, stable and other waste, helps enforce pure food for the fly—indeed to starve him! Gardens are being substituted for dumps and waste places made attractive. For a nominal sum the poor may raise their own vegetables, being awarded tracts of unused lands.

Tree planting and conservation of the forests have come to be a science, and now we have in the United States hundreds of experts whose profession is to study trees—the soil, the growth and most favorable conditions for planting.

You can put up a house in six weeks, but it took that elm I see from my window 100 years or more to grow. And yet, men cut and cut and waste and destroy God's beauty and beneficence. My heart goes out to "An April Birch," by V. G. I.:

The breath of God is in the breeze
And touches all the quivering trees.
But one, in maiden mood apart,
To hold communion with her heart,
In awe-struck beauty now receives
The heavenly tidings in her leaves:
God's sunbeams on her whiteness fall
And life leaps up to meet His call.

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

ORGANIZERS

MRS. MINNIE JOHNSON GRINSTEAD

Since our state W. C. T. U. convention at Kansas City, Kansas, in September, I have filled a few dates and wintered with my own, so have not had the thrilling experiences of some of my fellow fielders. An itinerary covering five and a half weeks in my own state, striking my best for suffrage, is now on. I am in the midst of the trip and up to date have addressed 3,000 school children on temperance and suffrage and everywhere have been well received.

In the mining camps and smaller towns, where I asked for an expression of opinion, the people were almost unanimously for the suffrage amendment. Parsons, Oswego, and many other prominent towns are to be included in this trip. I have been impressed by the splendid co-operation of white ribboners in the support of our consecrated little missionary to the miners, as she has gone in and out with me. Years agone, when a teacher in eastern Kansas, I saw the open joint, but now the camps are quiet and the places are closed, showing the power of law when enforced.

In our western home, Judge Grinstead has given such a cleaning to Seward county as it has not known for some time. The Supreme court has just affirmed one of his cases, where the lower court gave a conviction for maintaining a gambling place. He continues to secure convictions and to be a terror to evil doers.

We women fully expect to secure the ballot in November and until then I shall give time, prayer, thought and effort to the cause.

"There is but one happiness, duty,
There is but one consolation, work,
There is but one delight, the beautiful."

In the field, April 19

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! IS MONTANA'S RALLY CRY

Special Correspondence

Montana has devoted much attention to organization this year. Mrs. Wilder Nutting, corresponding secretary, has been in the field for weeks and has organized or strengthened several unions.

Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. A. A. Walker have done some local work, and Mrs. Marsh of Kalispell has organized a union near her city which contains fourteen active members. Mrs. Hutchinson, state president, has recently made a trip in which she organized a union at Willow Creek with twelve active and four honorary members; addressed children in three public school rooms, and also at the Orphans' Home at Twin Bridges; held one institute and one school of methods, addressed two "ladies' aids"; and gave a reading and lecture combined. Mrs. Hutchinson on this trip secured twenty-one active and twelve honorary members, two subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, eighteen to *The Young Crusader*, and one to our Montana Edition.

Bozeman Institute Inspires

Bozeman, Montana, held an institute April 9, delegates from the unions of Livingston, Manhattan, Three Forks and Belgrade being guests. Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag was chief instructor. The departments made most prominent were the L. T. L. and Law Enforcement. In the evening a temperance rally was held; and pastors of the churches, professional and business men spoke in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic because antagonistic to the best interests of church, school, home, profession and business.

IOWA'S ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

As usual Iowa's white ribboners are pushing their work with courage and fidelity. The letters from our general officers overflow with encouraging facts and wise counsel. There is great rejoicing over the refusal of our Supreme Court to recognize the efforts of the liquor dealers to touch the validity of the Moon law.

Oskaloosa, as well as many other places, has gone dry, and the hearts of the "saloonatics" are quailing before the strong, steady march of prohibition against this evil business. They are building barriers to obstruct our way, but we tear them down.

Mrs. Laura Hale, state organizer and lecturer, is having phenomenal success in her work. White ribboners are expecting a great uplift from the presence in the state during the month of May of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. The honored wife of our Governor, Mrs. B. F. Carroll, is engaged in a national campaign against the white slave traffic.

Telegrams, letters, petitions and appeals from individuals and churches for the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill are flooding Congress. The writer has sent requests on behalf of her local union to Hon. A. B. Cummins, and Hon. G. Haugen, Senator and Representative respectively from Iowa, asking them to use their votes and influence in favor of the bill, and has received from these men promises that they will do this, and will also give their support to every good measure that shall come up.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, president of the Montana W. C. T. U., has moved from East Helena to a large ranch property near Radersburg, which is her post-office address.

Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag, Montana's evangelist, made a recent trip to Bozeman, Livingston and Columbus, doing institute and evangelistic work.

Seventy school children of Elmer, N. J., are to have home gardens this season under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., Miss Elizabeth Souders in charge. Various prizes are to be awarded, among them a one dollar prize "for the best spoke in the wheel of the school garden," offered by Miss Souders. Nearly 800 packages of seeds have been given out, the Agricultural Department at Washington, on application, furnishing a large quantity free of charge.

In a short time the paid enrollment of the W. C. T. U. of Carrollton, Alabama, has been almost doubled. It has celebrated Neal Dow and other red letter days with the purpose always of increasing its list of members, and is more and more convinced that "in union there is strength."

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor gave two powerful addresses recently at Freeport, Ill., her logic and earnest appeal fling the hearts of Christian workers with freshened temperance zeal. At Winslow was held the annual spring institute of Stephenson county, Miss Marie C. Brehm, lecturer. Her countless arguments against the liquor traffic were well received. A medal contest was held one evening, Miss Margaret Faubel being victorious.

Several successful contests have been held in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Building of Topeka, Kan., one of these sentiment-making events resulting in the securing of about forty signers to the pledge. While the judges were deciding the fate of the contestants, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, state president, delivered an address which made the audience "sit up and take notice!"

Champaign county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Alice Walker, president, is eagerly campaigning for new members. Unions have been organized at Sidney, Royal and Tolano, the latter entertaining the spring institute of the county in the delightful style of "older" organizations. Dr. Edwin Worrell was the speaker on this occasion and there was a gold medal contest, the happy winner being a lady seventy-one years young. May 27-June 9 will be filled with efforts to add still more names to the list of white ribboners and the county asserts that it means to elect two delegates to the Portland National Convention, which will necessitate a gain of 400 members. Watch Champaign grow!

"A saloonless nation, a stainless flag in 1920," was the thought reiterated by the speakers at the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Lambertville W. C. T. U. Mrs. Emma Bourne, for many years state president, delivered a stirring address and Revs. Brunyate, Potter and Boddis uttered strong words of appeal against the liquor traffic. In recognition of their many years of faithful service, life membership certificates were presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Lambert and Mrs. Mary E. Hayhurst, president and treasurer respectively. The charter members of the union, with the exception of one, were all in attendance. A Y. P. B. will probably be organized at Lambertville.

"Red letter days are to the W. C. T. U. of Como, Mont., like refreshing showers to parched vegetation." So writes a member of that union in telling of the observance of Neal Dow day at the home of Mrs. W. B. Harlan. Mrs. Hanna Platt, the president, is an all-around worker and state superintendent of Mothers' Meetings.

Large audiences greeted Mrs. Eugenia F. H. St. John, National evangelist, upon her recent tour in Nebraska. She succeeded in organizing several new unions and added forty-eight active and ten honorary members to the white ribbon ranks. "We sincerely hope Mrs. St. John will call upon us again," writes Mrs. Harriet C. L. Vance of Alliance, state L. T. L. secretary.

A "Christian mother" is the latest source of comfort furnished by the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Her entire time is employed in befriending sick and homeless young men in hospitals and boarding-houses. Many a heart-string will loosen its tension of anxiety when it becomes known to "the folks" afar off that there is one who is watching over the son or brother alone in the great, grasping city.

THE OLD PLEA

He "Didn't Know It Was Loaded"

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug, caffeine, a serious poison to the heart and nerves, causing many forms of disease, noticeably dyspepsia.

"I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years and did not realize the bad effects I was suffering from its use. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it, too, contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"At first I was troubled with indigestion. I did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee, but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food.

"I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indigestion. I kept on with the coffee and kept on with the troubles, too, and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhea, nausea and severe attacks of vomiting. I could keep nothing on my stomach and became a mere shadow, reduced from 159 to 128 pounds.

"A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach which had got so bad he could do nothing for me and I became convinced my days were numbered.

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injures people so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects—my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came on at long intervals and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better.

Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and I again turned to Postum. Would you believe it, I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum. I am now a well man with no more headaches, sick stomach or vomiting and have already gained back to 147 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

LOVING JUSTICE TO PARENTS

MRS. M. L. LAYBORN, Loveland, Colo.

Oftentimes that which, on the part of the parent, is perhaps regarded as a privilege, he or she owes to the child as a God-given right. And so we think of parents as having the great right—a privilege committed to them by the Creator—not only of in some measure pre-determining the physical qualities, but also, more largely, perhaps, of influencing the mental and moral character of their children even before birth. The mother's right to go down to the very edge of "the valley of the shadow of death," if need be, that they may live; the right to give days and nights of anxious, watchful care and arduous toil that the lives thus given may be kept and sustained. Then the right to teach the baby lips to speak those sweetest of all words, "Father," "Mother"; the right to steady the tiny form when the first tottering steps are taken. In very truth, the right—nay, I would say rather the greatest privilege given to mortals in this life, that of caring not only for the physical being of those who are their own flesh and blood, but of nurturing and leading into right paths those precious souls entrusted to their keeping by the Great Father of All. Aye, even the right to teach the infant heart to first recognize, and the baby lips to utter for the first time, "Our Father who art in heaven."

But the babyhood days pass all too quickly; the boys and girls come to years of fuller understanding and greater responsibility. The true parents continue their right, or privilege, of working and doing for them, but what have they a right to expect, in return, from their sons and daughters? Many things might be enumerated, but are perhaps all encompassed within the four I shall mention, the first of which is *respect*.

Respect Should Mark Home Relations

I feel sorry for parents whose children do not show them proper respect, and I pity the child and all with whom he or she may be connected in later life who has not been early and definitely taught this trait or virtue as a necessity.

True, the lips may speak words of respect and esteem, there may be an outward show of courtesy and favor, but unless the acts of the life are in obedience to the parents' wishes, there is not *true* respect.

Parents, one or both, are generally to blame when respect is lacking. The father who does not treat his wife with due respect for womanhood, wifehood, and motherhood, cannot justly demand that his children do so; and when the mother finds fault with her husband, and constantly scolds and nags at him, she cannot expect her children to hold their father in as high esteem as they otherwise might. So I contend that parents must honestly strive to do their part. We are all human, we all make mistakes, we are sometimes most cruel to those we love best, but when we have made mistakes, spoken wrong words, or committed wrong deeds in the presence of children, let us see to it that we acknowledge the wrong and ask for pardon in their presence.

But let us take it for granted that parents have honestly tried, with God's help, to merit respect from their children, the respect they should demand, and which can only be manifested fully in one way. That leads directly to the second right, *obedience*.

Obedience a Natural Result

The requiring of obedience must begin in the superlatively impressionable period of infancy, and be carefully and faithfully carried on and out through the formative periods of childhood and youth, clear up to young manhood and young womanhood. I have no patience with this notion of a long drawn-out argument or discussion with a child as to the right or wrong of a matter in order to secure obedience. There is the necessity of teaching the right and wrong of things, and times and occasions for such work, but it is not at the critical point when obedience is the issue. The fact that it is the will or desire of the parent should be sufficient evidence to the child that it is right. If children, when very young, are not taught to obey because their parents know what is best for them, they will pay very little heed to arguments that may be brought to them when they are older. Parents should enforce this right for their own benefit and comfort, but far more for the good of their boys and girls. The criminals of our country, both in and out of the jails and penitentiaries, are almost without exception those who did not recognize and yield to home laws and authority when they were young.

But when there is on the part of the children a proper and due respect for father and mother, evidenced by a willingness and desire to obey and do their will, the next right of the parent will follow and be respected as naturally as day follows night, and that right is *service*.

Service in Like Measure

The father, the head of the family, toils early and late that the needs of the family may be met and the mother, very commonly, puts in still longer hours of toil and care that the children may be properly clothed and fed, and their every interest served; but neither of them will count this a hardship or burden so long as the children are comfortable, contented, and happy, and are developing toward true manhood and true womanhood. They cannot, however, have the best and truest happiness, nor be making their rightful normal growth, unless each one renders some service toward the home-making and the home-keeping. That monster, selfishness, gets a strong grip on a boy who, though physically able, sits idly by and sees his mother chop the kindling, carry the coal and water, gather up his clothes, books and traps whenever and wherever he chooses to drop them, and whoever in later years becomes that boy's wife is certainly to be pitied. We fear, too, for the girl who leaves her room for mother to care for, puts the skillets out of sight when she should wash them, runs hither and yon to parties and picnics while a tired mother stands for hours washing and ironing the pretty gowns she sat up nights to make for her, while she herself does not possess a single gown, perhaps, that this same daughter would care to have her appear in, should she find time and strength to accept an invitation and attend a real social affair. We all know far too many such cases. But, in contrast, we go into homes where the work would seem to be endless but for the fact that each one has a part in it, and faithfully and cheerfully performs the same in love and happiness. The mother, queen bee of the hive, is often taken for the sister of the oldest daughter, while father and son, as they walk in true comradeship down the street to their work, attract the admiration of all their acquaintances.

The parents who have thus obtained the rights above set forth, Respect, Obedience, Service, have reason to be proud and happy, and we all know many such. I feel that parents have a right to one other thing—something that cannot be demanded or forced, but comes of itself when, and only when these other rights have fully obtained, and is otherwise sadly wanting. That is the right to *affection*.

Let Love Rule the Heart

Loving parents have a right to expect the expressed affection of their children, young or old. This is found very nat-

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MY MOTHER'S FACE

VERNE B. BROWN, Prairieville Mich.

'Tis the face of my mother, angelic, divine,
My mother who gave life to me;
Who prays for my guidance
And follows my course
As the mariner's eyes watch the sea.

'Tis the face of my mother, the likeness is good;
But the artist saw not what I see;
He copied the features,
While I look within
At the mother heart beating for me.

How the face of my mother has helped me when weak,
And her soft hands have smoothed out my pain;
Like an angel she came
To death's door where I lay
And beckoned me back home again.

Yes, the heart of my mother is spotless and pure
As the white ribbon pinned on her breast;
'Twas her love for that emblem
That lessened my fall,
And brought me back home to the nest.

Mother's hair—how I love it, with streaks of snow white,
I gave her the gray long ago;
'Tis mine—yes 'tis easy
To make hair turn white,
For mothers must reap what sons sow.

Oh, the face of my mother is sweetly divine,
And hallowed with smiles and with tears;
But the care does not tarry,
A strong faith within
Has lifted the pain of the years.

And the face of my mother will meet me in heaven
When from life's battered temple I'm free;
There she'll wait at the gate
When my soul takes its flight;
What a welcome will be there for me.

How the face of my mother will make heaven bright,
She'll enter the gate without fear,
For the sunbeams of heaven
Have homed in her heart,
She has brought heaven down to us here.

Arizona Ever on the Prohibition Highway

Special Correspondence

The general trend of prohibition affairs is encouraging in our state, though the cause is not marching along with as great strides as we could wish.

The first state legislature, now in session at Phoenix, over the Governor's veto, recently passed a bill having an emergency clause which has been very much objected to because it was attached to a so-called liquor bill, although the measure neither forbade nor restricted the sale of liquor. Saloon men generally feel that their friends made a mistake in passing it the way they did. One prominent saloon owner was heard to comment bitterly, that this act "will create more prohibition votes than anything the prohibitionists could possibly have done."

Encouragement for Suffragists

Those who believe that woman suffrage is an aid to temperance have much reason for encouragement. Although Arizona has the initiative and referendum, the Governor recommended the submission of an amendment to the constitution granting women the right to vote. A bill to that effect was passed by a large majority in the lower house of the Legislature, and only lacked one vote of passing in the Senate. The vote in that body, however, will not affect the matter much, for the reason that the suffragists have their petitions practically all signed under the initiative clause of the constitution, and the amendment will be referred to the people for settlement at the regular election next November.

Women Working Toward Election

The women approached the Legislature on the subject, not so much with the expectation of having the Legislature submit the amendment, as with a view to arousing and creating popular interest in the question, preparatory for the contest this fall.

Arizona has one county, Graham, entirely free from saloons, and Maricopa, the largest in point of population, with Phoenix, the capital of the state for its county seat, has no saloons except in Phoenix, and it has only about half the number it had a few years since.

When one recalls that ten years ago Phoenix, and every town in Arizona, were wide-open towns, with unrestricted gambling, saloons that never closed their doors day or night, year in and year out, and with women and singers to attract and debauch, one realizes what great advances have been made. Witness gambling outlawed, women not allowed near or in saloons, Sunday and night closing acts, with partial prohibition in many counties, and total prohibition in one. What state has made greater progress toward the realization of temperance ideals than has Arizona?

Bill Would Shut Out Foreign Miners

In many of our great mining centers there is a large foreign population made up of Slavs, Bulgarians, Italians and Mexicans. This is the drinking and irresponsible population of our state. There is now pending in the Legislature a bill, called the Kinney Bill, which seems sure to pass. This bill requires that none but English speaking citizens of Arizona shall be employed in underground and other hazardous positions in and around the mines. If this bill passes, it means the migration of a large portion of that foreign element, and the substitution therefor of English-speaking, American-bred miners—the class of miners that make American homes, with neat wives and bright children. The object of the bill is not only to check the appalling loss of life which takes place almost daily in some of our large mines, because of the confusion of languages, but also to make Arizona a true American-speaking, American state. Although the measure was probably never devised as an aid to temperance, it is sure to prove such, as the American miner is much more easily influenced toward sobriety and right living than the miner who is foreign-bred, and much more likely to vote his own sentiments.

There are also better registration and election laws in contemplation, which shall make fraudulent elections less probable.

W. C. T. U. Growing in Strength

Altogether, the outlook for the future is hopeful. The W. C. T. U. grows gradually in strength, influence, and numbers. A few new unions are formed each year, though much organization work, or visiting of unions is impossible, owing to the distance between points, and the high cost of traveling.

Mrs. H. E. Beckley, of Tucson, has been employed by the state organization for two months' work, and will begin in the southern part of the state next month. We are hoping for large results from her efforts.

The headquarters of the Arizona W. C. T. U. is in the building owned and occupied by the Phoenix union. The "W. C. T. U. Home," it is called, and a home it is, in every sense of the word. The main floor has an auditorium, reading room, rest room, dining room, and kitchen. The upper floor has seven airy, pleasant sleeping rooms, which are rented at very moderate rates to women and girls who are employed in the city. There are bathrooms, lavatories, electric lights, furnace heat, and all comforts of modern living, with a matron to oversee and give her personal care to all. In this building we have held our two last conventions, but the next one, to be held in the early fall, will be in Tucson.

Always hoping, always working, never giving way to discouragement, the W. C. T. U. in Arizona looks forward to the time when our state shall be one to help "make the map all white."

EVANSTON'S YOUNGEST W. C. T. U.

The Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of Evanston, Ill., composed of enthusiastic young people, on May 26, demonstrated its ability to combine in one evening's program wholesome mirth-provoking entertainment, and thought-arresting information concerning our work. After a number of excellent musical selections and a most creditable presentation of "A Perplexing Situation" participated in by some of its members, and local talent, Mrs. Lora La Mance, National organizer, told of the splendid enterprises of the W. C. T. U. and the opportunities afforded for serving the world through its well-organized departments. To Miss Edna Rogerson, president, and her able assistants, is due the success of the affair, the result of which is not only an awakened interest in W. C. T. U. work among the young people of the town, but a substantial fund in the treasury for the carrying on of further work.

"She makes a beautiful climate for me," said a mother of her attractive daughter. That is what should be said with truth of every Christian. They should temper the moral climate of the world, warming its coldness, cooling its excessive heat, soothing its sorrows, and cheering its discouragements.—*Exchange*

Does It Pay?

Does it Pay? Economic Studies in the Liquor Problem, Professor John A. Nicholls of Boston, Secretary Twentieth Century Pledge-Signing Crusade and Lecturer on Social Reforms. This volume is second in a series of four published primarily for the Y. P. B. Study Course. Paper cover. Price 15 cents.

Post Cards

World's W. C. T. U.—Belted globe with verse from "Some Glad Day." In white and green.

W. C. T. U. Invitation Card—In white and gold.

Frances E. Willard—Photograph, with appropriate verse.

Price of the above, 2 for 5 cents; per dozen, 25 cents.

Rest Cottage, W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Tinted or in sepia. Price, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

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LOVING JUSTICE TO PARENTS

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

urally in the little child, but is too often lost and forgotten in later years. There may be that love and respect deep cherished in the heart, and still showing forth in obedience and service, perhaps, but the little affectionate word is not spoken; the caress or kiss is bestowed less frequently if at all, and, should distance separate, the love-laden letters come far apart. Many are the heartaches that would never be if we were all more thoughtful in these little things—these little acts of living love. This sad failure is often plainly marked when old age has come; when the once loving and affectionate boys and girls are grown men and women, and have become absorbed with the work, cares, and affairs of their own busy lives. The aged father or mother—so often the one without the other, making the need all the greater—is not intentionally neglected at all. They may be amply supplied with physical comforts and necessities, even luxuries, perhaps, but there is a heart-longing for a little of the inner comforts—a soft soothing heart and word; a little quiet visit with John or Mary; a little ride or walk with someone who really cares, and a hundred other small kindnesses that cost so little and mean so much to their hungry, lonely hearts. Our hearts are wrung with pity, and we are stirred with indignation when we see a child left by its parents to suffer cold and hunger, and it is right and natural that we should so feel. But let us not pass indifferently by the white-haired father or the care-worn mother, waiting patiently and alone the summons to "come home," and who, hungering for just one soft caress or a simple endearing word, is chilled to the heart for lack of that which they with such lavish hand and heart showered upon their children in the days now so far past, this thing so lacking in their experience as they wait in lonely vigil at their eventide of life.

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THE DAWNING OF DENNIS

(Continued from Page Six)

ave herself up to a demonstration of rief. But this did not last very long. Vith sudden decision she dashed away he tears and picked up the morning paper. A large picture of a silvery-aired old lady, tenderly watched over y a beautiful young girl, occupied the enter of the page. Beneath were the vords:

"If you have a mother, write to her, end her a bunch of flowers or go to ee her and tell her that you love her etter than any one in the world; that he is the best friend a child ever had. Nothing in all the world is so great, so glorious, as the love of a tender, self-acrificing mother. God could not be everywhere at once so he made nothers!"

As Biddy Malone read, a glow of gladness crept over her tear-stained face. The star-shine increased as she read, until her whole chubby person was irradiated with good cheer. The tempest had been followed by brightest sunshine.

Thoughtfully she read of the origin of Mother's Day. "Shure and that's a good idea!" she said aloud. "Mebbe it'll make these thoughtless children think—mebbe Dennis."

A knock at the door sent the old lady flying to answer the summons of a blue-coated messenger boy who thrust a long box and a black-bound book and pencil in her face.

"Sign here!" he commanded tersely.

"There must be some mistake!" faltered Biddy.

"Isn't your name Malone? It's yours then!" And the boy was off.

The old lady broke the string and raised the lid. An exquisite fragrance crept from behind the embossed pink paper wrappings. It set every heart-string to quivering; every hope to dancing joyously. With shaking hands she soon lifted out a great bunch of fragrant creamy carnations and feathery emerald ferns. Long satin ribbon streamers fell from the bouquet and at their ends dangled a small white envelope.

Almost believing that she dreamed, Biddy Malone slowly took her iron-bound spectacles from the clock shelf and as slowly put them on.

"Mrs. Bridget Malone," read the name on the envelope. Perhaps her children had remembered that it was Mother's Day.

"My Dear Mother," she read slowly. "I did not need the newspaper to remind me that I have one of the best mothers who ever lived. I may have seemed neglectful, but I never forgot how you kissed the place to make it well; how you did without food that your children might have plenty; how you slaved night and day and sent us to school; how you shielded us from kicks and curses that you yourself had to bear. And I have not forgotten the last day at home, when you bore the brunt of the storm which otherwise would have fallen on my luckless head.

"I can forgive Father, for I realize now that he was the victim of an awful habit, but I love you and appreciate you more because of the contrast. Like most men who have attained to any degree of success, I realize that all that I am and all that I ever will be is the work of my loving, sympathetic Mother, so I am sending you these white carnations that they may tell you with every whiff of fragrance that your son Dennis loves you.

"Mildred, Jim, Emmet, Mary and Bridget are to be at my home tonight for dinner. Together we are going to try to give you the kind of a Mother's Day that you deserve.

"I will come for you with the new limousine which Lilian's father gave her for a birthday present, and when we once get you I do not know when we shall let you go. We wish to make some arrangements for your future. What it shall be, will rest with you. You shall have a home with each or all of us, or you are free to stay at the cottage if you prefer. **Dennis Malone.**"

A tanned, red face thrust itself through the doorway and an inquiring, fretful voice queried, "I seed a messenger boy stop at your house and I didn't know whether he'd brought you a fortune or a bill. Who was he lookin' for?"

The tearful mother held up the bunch of carnations whose spicy odor already filled the room. With head on one side she studied the flowers, then with a brisk step she walked to the mantel and took down a vase which her husband had given her on her wedding day, but which she had used very little. This she filled with water.

"A boy brought the bouquet and a letter from Dennis," she explained to Mary Halsey. "This is Mother's Day, you know! The children are all to be at Dennis' house for supper and he's coming after me in an auto. I guess I might as well send these clothes home. I'll probably stay several weeks."

"Oh!" breathed disappointed Mrs. Halsey and faded away. When Bridget Malone was sure that her visitor was gone, she sank on her knees beside the flowers and buried her tear-stained face in their fragrant silken beauty.

"Bless your sweet heart, honey," she breathed; "Dennis did love Mother after all!"

That evening from behind closed blinds Mary Halsey and all the neighborhood watched Biddy Malone sail away in the handsome limousine to enter upon the enjoyment of her reward.

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920"
Have you seen this great song?
It is in my new book
"Songs and Sayings for You."
You want it in your home and your union. This book also contains the thrilling new piece, "How I wish he knew my Jesus," which is dedicated to the white ribbon army. Price of the book, 25c. To introduce it, will send 3 for 60c; 6 for $1.00. Order today of Rev. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

"You may ask where do I stand? You have a right to know.

"Creep up close to the heart of God, who hates every evil thing. Ask him where He stands, and put me down on that side.

"Or, if that is too much trouble, go to the poor pale-faced woman, the ragged and half-starved children, the innocent victims of the accursed traffic. Ask them where they stand, and put me down there.

"Or, if that is too much trouble, go out to your cemetery, and, creeping in among the graves of the victims of the demon drink, ask yourself as you contemplate their ruin, where in the name of all that is holy, a man should stand. When you have your answer put me down there.

"I stand here tonight giving no quarter and asking none, conscious that I am sustained by Heaven, endorsed by every good woman and every honest man. But if I should stand alone here, I should stand, conscious that one with God is a majority."—*The Pioneer*

A BAD TEMPER

makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas, fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For *a single trial*, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

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MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

SONG OF THE SUFFRAGETTE

If a lassie wants a ballot,
Wants to run the town,
If a lassie gets the ballot,
Need a laddie frown.
Many a laddie has the ballot
Not as brave as I;
Many a laddie votes his ballot
Overcome with rye.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

"WILL YOU HELP ME OUT?"

(Continued from Page Four)

After the formalities of the law had been disposed of, the venerable judge said: "Prisoner, it is rare for this court to find personal satisfaction in the law being made more severe than it is. In your case the heaviest penalty which can be imposed is twenty years. It will probably mean life with you. It will be well if it is so. You richly deserve being shut from the world forever. The sentence of this court is that you shall be committed to the care of the sheriff of this county, by him to be convoyed to the state prison at Dannamora, there to serve in confinement for a period of twenty years."—*The American Searchlight.*

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

A CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP SPECIAL

"THE UNION SIGNAL Campaign Edition is a 'Christian Citizenship special.' If every union would subscribe for at least twenty-five persons—editors, pastors, teachers, Y. M. C. A.'s, public libraries—how great an opportunity for the distribution of literature. Let us 'shower' our editor-in-chief on UNION SIGNAL Day and every other day, recognizing her as our Great Campaigner."—*Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, National superintendent of Christian Citizenship*

The Campaign Edition (16 pages, monthly) is only 25 cents per year. It will cost but $6.25 to distribute the 25 copies (4,800 large pages of the best literature) to the leaders of thought in your community, giving 16 pages to each once a month. Other unions are doing this, why not yours?

FOR THE CHILDREN

Plans are being announced for a picnic rally of the children under L. T. L. or W. C. T. U. direction in every city, town or rural neighborhood. These plans should, of course, include a great subscription campaign for the L. T. L. and children's paper, *The Young Crusader.* July 20 is chosen for the picnic in honor of Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion and also editor-in-chief of *The Young Crusader.* Let us show our appreciation of the years of devotion which Miss Gordon has given to our work for the children by showering her on July 20 with *Crusader* subscription flowers. Reserve July 20 for the picnic day and start a *Crusader* subscription contest early.

LEST YOU FORGET!

Equal suffrage campaign material.

UNION SIGNAL of May 30.

Extra copies must be ordered in advance.

Only $1.25 per 100 copies to one person.

Five dollars for 500 copies to one person.

Two cents a single copy to any address.

Order must be in this office May 27 to secure above reduced rate for 100 and 500 copies.

WATCH THE CAMPAIGN EDITION GROW!

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL made a gain of over 1,000 subscribers last month. The April 15 count was 3,419 and West Virginia has "spelled down" all the rest of the states and stands at the head of the list with 732 subscribers. Iowa comes next with 449, Colorado third with 247; Pennsylvania 222, Missouri 155, Wisconsin and Northern California 120 each, New York 109. Which state will get the "head mark" next month?

GOOD-BYE TO MOTHER

Representative Norris, of Nebraska, was on a street car one Sunday when there entered a white-haired woman, a man, of, say, thirty, and a well-dressed young woman. The conversation soon made it apparent that the young man and his mother were from a farm, and that they were visiting Washington for the first time. The young woman was the sister of the young man. The man was starting for home, leaving his mother to visit longer.

The car was crowded when it came to a transfer point. Here the young man was to leave his mother and sister. He arose, took up his bag, and turned to kiss his mother. She stood up and threw her arms about his neck. For some minutes she delivered a last motherly message.

"All out for Union Station!" shouted the conductor, with his hand on the bell cord.

Embarrassed, the young man still held his arm about his mother's waist.

"Start the car, conductor," said a man in a silk hat. "It's church time now."

Still the aged woman poured out her admonitions.

"Why can't people do this sort of thing before they start for church?" the man with the silk hat grumbled.

It had gone far enough for Mr. Norris. "Young man," he said to the farmer, "you just take all the time you want to say good-by to your mother. You don't know when you will say it to her for the last time. And if any of these people are so worried about their sins that they must hurry to church, why they might get down on their knees right here and pray."—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE SPRING ZEPHYR

I am the gentle breeze
That blows in spring—
The thing
Concerning which the poets sing
Their melodies.
I flip hats through the street;
I rout
The microbes out
And send them forth to meet
The man who fails to close
His mouth or use his nose
For breathing purposes. I make
The hobble skirt
Look like a pair of tights. I'm wild and free;
I break
Through windows, and I flirt
With destiny.
I am the gentle breeze;
I scatter dust
Upon the wicked and the just;
When buds begin to bulge
I rip off signs and uproot trees.
I cause old people's bones to ache;
I make
The rich depart for warmer climes,
And carelessly betimes
I cause the poets to indulge
In rhapsodies. —*S. E. Kiser*

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The Public Needs the Truth

"Constantly going out from our Literature Building is that which will equip the people with the truth concerning the great problem." This sentence is quoted from what might be called the foreword of the National W. C. T. U. "Catalogue of Temperance Literature and Organization Supplies." They are the words of Mrs. Stevens, who as National W. C. T. U. President is also head of the National W. C. T. U. publishing house. A glance through the eighty-seven pages of this, the first catalogue issued by the National, gives some idea of the equipment our organization furnishes for the education and arousement of the people on the drink question.

Please Give Special Attention

Campaign literature, with its appeal to the popular and often unthinking mind; books and leaflets dealing with scientific and economic phases; literature for young people and for children for home and public libraries; and the wealth of material provided by forty different departments from as many different view-points — all this is there to choose from. The catalogue makes it possible and easy for the white-ribboner to "give special attention to everything sent out from our new Literature Building at Headquarters," as recommended by our National President in her last Annual Address. If you are not already provided with a copy, send for one. It will be mailed free of charge.

An Appeal to Reason

One of the most valuable additions to the equipment of a temperance worker is that little book by Professor Nicholls, "Does it Pay? Economic Studies in the Liquor Problem." We are more and more impressed with its worth as an educative agency. Its eight chapters are full of boiled down facts and arguments which make for the abolition of the traffic. It appeals to the intelligence, to the reason. "Every merchant," says Professor Nicholls, "knows that in proportion as a man spends his money for liquor he is an unprofitable customer to the tailor, the shoemaker, the landlord and the farmer." Local unions would be doing a fine stroke of business by distributing copies of the book among the tailors, shoemakers, landlords, farmers, and other intelligent voters of their locality.

Prohibition Post Cards

We are bringing out a series of campaign post cards. Four of these are ready. Don't fail to send for some of each. We are sure you will like them. They are designed to further the Great Crusade and to keep our goal —a liquorless nation—before the minds of the people. Then we have on sale a trio of cards which every woman who wears the white ribbon will want to supply herself with. (1) Photograph of Miss Willard, in soft brown shadings; (2) Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters; (3) the Frances E. Willard Statue. *We have only a limited number of these,* so send in your orders without delay. Other post-cards are listed on page 14. Prices of all literature and supplies mentioned here may also be found there.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 9, 1912. No. 19

W. C. T. U. Workers in the "Sunrise Kingdom"

Miss Azuma Moriya, National superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Japan, supported by Legioners of the United States.

Mrs. Koiso, nurse of the former Emperor of Japan, during his boyhood. She has been a member of the W. C. T. U. for twenty-five years.

Mrs. Joseph Hardy Neesima, wife of the famous Dr. Neesima, founder of Doshisha University. For many years Mrs. Neesima has been a member of the Kyoto W.C.T.U.

Group of Members of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan, at the last National W. C. T. U. Convention at Kyoto

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Brave Japan—Thirty Days of White Ribbon Effort in India—The Message of the Ship—Wanted: Clear-Brained Young Men—Young People's Branch Work

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

LIQUOR MEN ON THE WARPATH AGAINST DISTRICT EXCISE BILL —OWEN BILL FOR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DISCUSSED—GOVERNMENT APPOINTS SPECIAL WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC COMMISSIONER —FLOOD VICTIMS FURNISHED FOOD BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

For more than a week the investigation concerning the "Titanic" disaster before the Senate Committee was carried on, sailors and officers and a few passengers being among those whose testimony was taken. Senator Smith of Michigan, chairman of the committee, showed a determination to ascertain the speed of the ship at the time of the impact—whether its speed was lessened after wireless messages were received telling of icebergs and the dangerous field of ice. Colonel Gracie of Washington, D. C., one of the survivors, told of a group of men on a collapsible boat, standing all night with the waves dashing over feet and limbs. So close together were they that if one moved even his head, there was danger of the boat capsizing. All through that long terrible night, they prayed over and over the Lord's Prayer. Men who had almost forgotten how to pray, and men who had never before lifted their voices to God followed the rest again and again. "There was no hope for us except through divine power, and that, thank God, was given us," said Colonel Gracie. At the close of the investigation, Senator Smith left for New York City to carry the investigation still farther. The English sailors, officers, etc., sailed for home, glad indeed to return to their waiting families.

A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the formation of a committee of one hundred women of the country, to arrange for the erection of a memorial arch over one of the prominent avenues of Washington, typifying "Woman's Tribute to Heroic Manhood," as exemplified in the "Titanic" disaster when men sacrificed their lives for the sake of the women and children. The fund will be raised by means of one dollar contributions. Headquarters have been established in the Union Trust building, which as soon as opened, were visited by Mrs. President Taft, who gave the first dollar.

A bill has already been introduced in the Senate requiring vessels carrying passengers to be equipped with two skilled wireless telegraph operators, instead of one, that there may be a person on duty at all hours of the day or night while the vessel is in transit; the apparatus to be capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, day or night.

Liquor Men Vigorously Fighting District Excise Bill

The District excise bill, which passed the Senate and has gone to the House, and which, if enacted into law, would work a reformation in the sale of liquor in the Nation's capital, is now in the hands of the House District of Columbia committee, Hon. Ben Johnson of Kentucky, chairman. The liquor men of the District are, of course, determined to fight every inch of the way, for they realize that if this bill becomes a law, it will work havoc to their business in this city. The brewers throughout the country have been urged to lend their aid in defeating its passage and no stone will be left unturned to this end. On the other side are the friends of the measure, eager and ready to do all in their power to bring the hoped for result. The House with its four hundred members must decide the fate of this important measure.

Owen Bill to Conserve Life Discussed

This week in the Senate has been given up to discussions and speeches in regard to the Owen bill for a Department of Health, Senator Works of California delivering a speech in opposition, which occupied the greater part of two days. Senator Owen of Oklahoma, speaking in defense of his bill, and regarding the numerous petitions Senators were receiving in opposition to it, said: "These protests are based upon a false theory, viz., 'that the health service of the United States would be under one school of medicine.' That suggestion is not true, the bill expressly providing to the contrary—that the health service shall have nothing to do with controlling the practice of medicine; that it shall not interfere with the right of the citizen to choose his own practitioner; that it shall not prevent the practitioner of any school of medicine or of healing from practising his profession. Human life in the United States could be prolonged an average to our entire population of fourteen years, if the people were properly informed in self-preservation, as was demonstrated in the report on national vitality.

The annual death loss in the United States is approximately seven to the thousand in excess of what it should be under improved conditions. The preventable deaths were caused by polluted water, impure and adulterated foods and drugs, foul air, bad ventilation, ignorance of the health laws, of hygiene, of exercise, of foods, and self-care, and by epidemics and various preventable diseases, such as tuberculosis, typhoid and malarial fevers.

Government Appoints White Slave Traffic Commissioner

The bill endorsed by the Attorney General asking of Congress an appropriation of $75,000 to aid the Department of Justice in suppressing the white slave traffic, is needed at the present time. Attorney General Wickersham has appointed Stanley W. Finch, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, a special commissioner to suppress this traffic. Mr. Finch will begin a vigorous campaign in every state in the Union for the extermination of the vice. By a systematic and comprehensive plan of investigation, and prosecution, and by placing agents in every state in the Union, he will co-operate with societies and individuals interested in wiping out the traffic. About 600 special officers will be employed in this active campaign. A vigorous investigation of conditions in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and the District of Columbia has already been started. The Kenyon Injunction and Abatement bill, which is now before the Senate D. C. Committee, is right along this line.

Senator Tillman Pleads for Re-election

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, than whom there is no more dramatic figure in the Senate, has sent a communication to his constituents asking re-election to the United States Senate. He says, "I have held this office (the Senatorship) for nearly eighteen years, and I am now asking you to re-elect me to it. Although my health is broken and I am no longer the strong and vigorous man I once was, I have a ripe experience and a thorough knowledge of the workings of the Government and have many warm personal friends in the Departments and in both branches of Congress. I came to the Senate in a cloud of obloquy on account of newspaper abuse at home. I have fought my way in spite of it and have lived to see most of the newspaper men in the press gallery my friends. I have flattered no man and feared no man in debate, and I have a strong desire to 'die in harness' for sentimental reasons only."

Flood Victims Furnished Food by War Department

The War Department is spending over $10,000 a day in furnishing food for the flood victims in the South, an average of 160,000 people being fed daily; all this in addition to the outlay of the Quartermaster's Department for forage, tents and the hire of boats for rescue work, which amounts to $277,179. The devastation and loss to the people living in proximity to the raging torrent is incalculable.

May 4, 1912

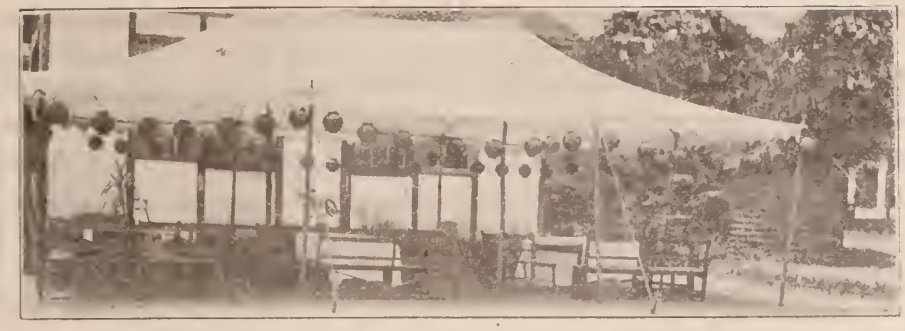
COMPENSATION FOR WHAT?

The liquor interests often demand, with a show of righteous indignation, that they shall, as a matter of equity, be compensated for loss that may come to saloon property by the refusal of a license. They should remember the ancient rule that those who seek equity must do equity and enter a court of equity with clean hands. Do they compensate the mother when they drag her boy down to ruin? Do they compensate the wife when they destroy the earning capacity of her husband? Do they compensate the children whose lives are blighted by a father's dissipation? Do they compensate society when they convert wealth producers into paupers? Do they compensate the state when they blunt the sensibilities of citizens and make a drink more potent than an argument in securing votes?

The man who profits by cultivating in others the appetite for strong drink ought to be the last one to insist upon recovering compensation for any loss that he may suffer because of the enforcement of laws enacted for the protection of society.—*William Jennings Bryan*

BRAVE JAPAN

ANNA A. GORDON



Tea-house for Delegates to Convention

In connection with the good news from India concerning plans for National Headquarters for the W. C. T. U., similar tidings from Japan will be noted with deep interest and are an added proof of the encouraging growth of our great work in the Orient.

Entrance to Girls' Dormitory at the Doshisha Jo Gakko (Girls' School) where delegates to the National Convention at Kyoto were entertained.

Under the inspiring leadership of Madame Kaji Yajima, the veteran president of the Japan W. C. T. U., and Miss Ruth Frances Davis, our gifted World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, heroic efforts are being made to build National W. C. T. U. Headquarters in Tokio. A small fund has been raised by the Japanese themselves, but they cannot secure a sufficient sum unless outside help is received. Miss Davis' mother, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis of Wisconsin, when at The Hague conference, where she had a few precious days with Miss Ruth (a delegate from Japan), was convinced that such headquarters are absolutely necessary for the permanency of the great work in Japan to which some of our most devoted white ribbon workers have given years of earnest toil and which now, to so large a degree, devolves upon Miss Davis. Mrs. Davis has resolutely set herself to secure a substantial sum for the National Headquarters in Tokio. Any appeals Mrs. Davis may make to the W. C. T. U., will conform to National W. C. T. U. regulations governing such requests for financial aid.

The Illinois W. C. T. U. is especially interested in the project of headquarters for Japan, because the first white ribbon worker who went from the United States to Japan was Miss Mary Allen West of Galesburg, whose birthday we celebrate July 31 as White Ribbon Missionary Day. A new pamphlet prepared by Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson gives all needed information for those who desire to observe the day in the interests of the World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund.

We earnestly hope that both India and Japan may be successful in securing National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

Gymnasium at Kyoto in which W. C. T. U. Convention was held.

THIRTY DAYS OF WHITE RIBBON EFFORT

MRS. MARGARET B. DENNING, President India W. C. T. U.

From the twelfth day of January to the twelfth day of February, I gave all my time to traveling from one convention or conference to another. Whatever work is done must be crowded into the months of the cool season, as traveling in the heat is dangerous. I went first to Meerut to speak at a mission conference and gained nineteen new members; then to Lucknow for the United Provinces convention. Almost all the reports of unions and of superintendents were encouraging; yet the majority of the twenty-two in attendance were busy missionaries, whose time is already overcrowded. It requires real consecration to the white ribbon cause for these women to throw themselves into this work.

From Lucknow I went to Baroda where a great number of missionaries were assembled. Besides taking part in the business of the conference, of which I was a member, I secured more members for the W. C. T. U.

Then followed the Bombay divisional W. C. T. U. convention, held in the beautiful city of Bombay. Here the attendance was smaller, but the women were much encouraged over the interest manifested in European schools over the temperance prize essay contest. Three out of our five divisions now conduct these and at Lucknow it was decided that the United Provinces should also take them up. This year when it becomes necessary for me to leave for the hills to escape the damp heat of the lowlands, I have decided to go to Simla, that I may endeavor to help our workers in the Punjab, where they are few and scattered and I trust we may begin the prize essay department there.

In November I made a short trip to Lahore and Amballa. Our brave little local union in Lahore has invited our next biennial national convention, March, 1913, to meet in their great city.

From Bombay I went across Hindustan to Calcutta for the Bengal divisional convention. Mrs. Thacher (from the United States) was with us part of the time, and spoke to us about her work among the soldiers and sailors. At a lawn party, which opened this successful and interesting convention, in response to an appeal in my address, a gentleman present promised the first prize for essays, 25 rupees, and offered to secure the second as well. Under the management of Mrs. Sunder, the president, and Mrs. Burnett, the corresponding secretary, the arrangements and program were excellent, and best of all the reports showed an advance in work and membership.

A memorial from the United Provinces convention was approved by both the other conventions, and no doubt will be by the Madras and Punjab divisions, as well. It asks the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee to furnish us with $5,000 or $6,000 and a yearly subsidy of $2,000 to build a Willard Memorial in which we may have our W. C. T. U. headquarters, as well as a few rooms to be used as a temporary home for friendless women with children, until they can find employment. The subsidy, with what can be raised out here, would defray taxes and running expenses. Such a temporary home would prevent much

(Continued on Page Eleven)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston Illinois

Congressman Richmond P. Hobson's Hope Is in Young America

Alcohol has destroyed the nations and civilizations of the past and is now threatening the nations and civilization of today. This greatest of all destroyers must be destroyed and Young America must destroy him. Let us prepare the youth of the nation and through them put prohibition into the constitution of the United States. Not a single class in any college should be allowed to graduate without having had presented to its members in scientific form the great truths underlying this war against the liquor traffic. One of the weakest elements of our struggle has been the lack of leadership, the lack of a system for developing leadership. The destroyer today has a strong hold upon our colleges, particularly in the large universities. This grip must be broken at any cost.

THE MESSAGE OF THE SHIP

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

We have been shocked and grieved recently at the loss of the most beautiful ship ever built. It set out upon its journey with flags flying and band playing; everywhere were laughter and music and joy, but, alas, that magnificent ship never arrived at its destination, never came into port. O the pity of it, the great wealth and the precious lives lost! In every community there are those who have sailed out on life's sea with a body splendidly equipped, with a good education, with the cheering of friends and relatives to speed them on to success, but today they are stranded among the icebergs of bad habits—the tobacco habit, the drink habit, the habit of wasting time and talents. Many of these will never make a successful voyage over life's sea.

The day the "Titanic" went down there was pointed out to me upon the street of a certain town a young man thus stranded. He must once have been handsome and I have been told that if he did not drink he would be one of the brightest lawyers in the state. Yet, already, though still in his thirties, he had gone through the agonies of delirium tremens. In another town, a young man, with tears in his eyes, said to me, "O I wish someone could do something for my brother. I have told him I would quit college and go to work in order to send *him* to college if he would only give up drink. I believe he will some day. I pray for him myself, but my hope lies in my mother's prayers." Both of these instances came under my observation in prohibition towns and how much more frequent are they in the towns where the sale of liquor is licensed. Our warfare is not simply against the saloon as an institution, but against that awful poison, alcohol, and we must not lay down our arms until the manufacture of the poison has been stopped. I wish we might impress upon our young people everywhere that neither fine birth, nor education, nor wealth will save one from the alcohol habit when once it has enslaved him, and that the brighter, the keener, the more beautifully developed its victim, the more danger there is. As a noted physician has said, "A beautifully made watch will not endure the rough handling we might give a stone crusher."

The Young People's Branch has a *mission*. It is not composed of young people who join because they cannot find enough work and recreation to fill their time, but rather it is made up of those who, in the bright and happy way characteristic of youth, would warn their friends of the fearful terrors on life's sea, and urge them to take the safe path far from the danger. Their mission is also to go to the rescue of those already among the icebergs, and who need immediate help.

Rev. Maltbie Babcock, the great preacher, and wonderfully charming, versatile man who so loved and understood young people, often made use of the figure of a ship, and one of his beautiful addresses to young men on "There Go the Ships," has been printed by us in leaflet form. I am anxious that just now, when the great sea disaster is fresh in our minds, our unions and branches should put this leaflet into the hands of thousands of young people to help them to guide their ships safely to port and arrive at the "desired haven." Send to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., for these leaflets. Price, 75 cents per 100.

Study Course

I trust many of you are studying the second book of our study course, "Does it Pay?" A southern city has ordered a large number of these volumes for use in campaign work, and as a text book for general information on the financial side of the liquor question it is invaluable. Let all our members see that it is widely read.

Libraries

Has your Branch begun to collect a temperance library? If you can buy only one book each month, you will be surprised how interested many would be in reading up on these questions. You will find a list of books in the Y. P. B. Year Book.

Correction

"Where East and West Meet," a leaflet mentioned in the Y. P. B. pages for April, is by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson and not by Miss Cameron, as possibly might be inferred by the wording of the paragraph in which it was listed. It is one of the books issued by Miss Cameron as a World's W. C. T. U. leaflet for young people.

In Memoriam

How we shall miss "Jac" Lowell. Although only in his early twenties, his clever drawings and writings have entertained us for a number of years. While he wrote on other subjects, the warmest corner of his heart was reserved for the temperance cause. He was always so prompt in sending in his manuscript, and so appreciative of any word of encouragement. I was impressed with the fact that he very thoroughly read and digested all our literature that came to him. He will be missed in the little New England town where he was greatly beloved, but most of all will his loss be felt in the home. Let us pray that God's blessing may rest on the dear ones who mourn, and that from the inspiration of his life many young men may be led to consecrate their youth to our holy cause.

Miss Mosher Speaks Before Arkansas' Clubwomen

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher recently gave an address before the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Little Rock, Ark. She made a very earnest plea for the help and co-operation of the club women of the state in the warfare against alcohol, and emphasized the movement now developing for national constitutional prohibition, urging each club to secure and study "The Great Destroyer," by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. She was listened to with the most intense interest and at the close of her address, upon the motion of the secretary of the Federation, the convention, with great enthusiasm, endorsed the resolution for national prohibition introduced in Congress by Mr. Hobson. Miss Mosher received invitations from a number of club women not connected with the W. C. T. U. to visit their towns.

HAVE YOU?

Have you paid your dues?

Have you inaugurated a membership contest?

Have you subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL, either weekly or monthly?

Have you given the young people of the town anything helpful as a substitute for the pool-room, saloon and other harmful amusements?

Have you put up any of our attractive temperance posters in public places?

Have you seen that the moving picture shows of your town are presenting only uplifting pictures?

Have you held a union temperance meeting with the young people's church societies?

Have you put good leaflets in stations, stores, barber shops, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s?

Have you read the new Y. P. B. leaflets, "A Heavenly Vision," "There Go the Ships" (fine for young men), "A Mother's Prayer Answered" and "School Influence of Young Total Abstainers." All can be secured from the National W. C. T. U.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

What Is the Value of Instruction Regarding Alcohol?

It is universally admitted that the use of alcohol is dangerous; further that a knowledge regarding danger is valuable. Education is the great reforming influence. Knowledge is the safeguard of society. The present generation is protected against the ravages of cholera, of smallpox, and of yellow fever through a widely disseminated knowledge on the part of the people regarding the general causes of these diseases and the rational method of checking their spread. If the future generations are to be protected against the appalling ravages of "the white plague" and against the degenerating influences of that curse of man, alcohol, it must be similarly through a wide dissemination of knowledge regarding them. Therefore I say, educate, educate, educate. Let the children, the youth, the young men and women know the whole truth, and the value of that knowledge will make itself manifest through a rapid decrease in the ravages of tuberculosis and alcoholism. If boys and girls are taught the dangers of the moderate use of alcohol, few of them will later suffer from the effects of its excessive use.

WINFIELD S. HALL, Ph.D., M. D., Northwestern University Medical School

WANTED: CLEAR-BRAINED YOUNG MEN

"The passing of fuddle-brained kings and fuddle-brained generals, and fuddle-brained engineers and book-keepers and mechanics, is one of the sure achievements of the century," says Rev. John F. Cowan, in a "straight-from-the-shoulder" article in the *Christian Endeavor World.* No young man can read this interpretation of the present-day "handwriting on the wall" and fail to be convinced that the youth who has anything to do with alcohol, risks not only his health but his success as a business or professional man.

"The handwriting on the wall to-day," says Dr. Cowan, "is against 'Fuddle-brain.' The railroads do not want to put him in their engine-cabs. The electric companies dare not trust him where the reckless handling of a switch may send thousands of volts of energy on death-dealing errands. Uncle Sam cannot trust Captain Fuddlebrain to navigate the delicate machinery of his dreadnoughts. Bankers and merchants cannot have their accounts kept by a young fellow who comes back from his lunch stupid with beer. The insurance companies and fraternal orders do not want to insure a 'cigaret-heart' or 'beer-kidneys.' Even the docks and mills do not want him to handle pig-iron or shovel ore."

As a further pointer to the young men, he gives the following facts:

The biggest street-car advertising company in America refused, for righteousness sake, a $150,000 contract, for a three years' campaign of education by advertising-cards in the cars, urging the use of beer.

In the sixty-two mile walking-match at Kiel, Germany, in 1908, total abstainers won the first, second, third, fourth, eighth and ninth places. Moderate drinkers won the other places up to the tenth. Of the 71 per cent of moderate drinkers who entered, 94 per cent failed to reach the goal, 73 per cent were in the last twenty-six to reach the goal; only 40 per cent were in the first twenty-five to reach the goal. Of all who entered, 29 per cent were total abstainers, and they furnished 60 per cent of the prize winners. "Of one thing I feel sure," says Dr. Cowan, "not only in athletics, but in business and in public life, young men are being weighed in the balance on the score of their self-control."

HOW DOES IT STRIKE YOU?

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS

Here is a suggestion for the Y. P. B.'s who wish to help us in raising money for our work in Japan. It occurred to me on receipt of a letter from Miss Rebecca Johnson, Woodstown, N. J. She says:

"From the sale of Japanese pictures which you sent us last summer (value $15), we cleared $42, which amount I am sending to you. Everybody just raved over the beautiful paintings, especially the wood-shaving pictures. The Japanese certainly do beautiful work."

Now the idea that came to me was this: If one Y. P. B. can turn $15 into $42, why cannot others do the same, giving us in Japan the benefit of it towards prosecuting our cause? If you want to help us, and I take it for granted that you do, for who of you could read Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson's beautiful little booklet, "Where East and West May Meet," without being filled with an earnest desire to do all in his or her power to further the progress of temperance work in the Orient—send me a Postal or American Express order for fifteen, twenty or any number of dollars you may care to invest and I will forward you at once that amount of money's worth of Japanese pictures, small lacquer boxes, trays, or other inexpensive articles which I feel sure would *take well* in America.

This impresses me as being a fine idea. How does it strike you? I shall be looking for lots of letters on towards spring.

A CALL TO GIRLS

Girl of the thoughtful brow,
With pencil and book in hand,
Studious, eager, earnest now,—
Oh, come and join our band!
Come with your teeming brain,
Come with your efforts true!
There are fields and fields of ripening grain
Which no one can reap like you!

Girl of the well-filled purse,
With treasure at ready command,
Come with your riches and help the work
Through all your native land!
Give with a willing heart,
Open your purse-strings wide!
There's plenty of work for such as you,
That none can do beside!

Girl of the bird-like voice—
Help with your stirring song!
Make the saddened of earth rejoice
With your melody sweet and strong!
Sing with your very soul,
And look to God while you sing!
That weary hearts may uplifted be,
On the anthem's jubilant wing!

Girl of the magic pen,
Write with a holy fire!
Kindle afresh in the hearts of men
A pure and sweet desire!
Write for the poor and weak;
Write for the good and true!
There's labor ahead that will surely count,
Which only you can do!

Girl in the dear home-nest,
Loved and loving and fair,
Girl of the winsome, sparkling eyes
And the sunniest golden hair,
Oh, make your influence felt,
Let others its blessings share.
Dear little girl in the dear old home,
Your work lies around you there!

Girl of the laboring hand,
Breadwinner brave and true,
Toiling from early morn till night,
There is a part for you!
Pray with a trustful heart,
Pray with a faith so strong
That God will answer, and speed the cause
Your love has helped along!

Girls of whatever creed!
Girls of the bitter North,
Of the sunny South, of the Western plain,
Of the East, oh, rally forth!
Whatever your lot in life,
Whatever your state or birth,
There is work which only the girls can do,
Through all this suffering earth!

—*Harriet Francene Crocker*

THE LURE OF A PUMPKIN PIE

MABEL WAY, Claremont, Minn.

A wide shelf full to its very edge with glass jars of golden pumpkin! Before Mrs. Burns, with her husband, had left the farm that fall to move to the city she had insisted that a load of pumpkins be gathered from the field. After that, she had worked for days, cutting them up, paring, stewing, and last of all, filling receptacles with the golden mixture. And all this because her son, Fred, was so fond of pumpkin pie. "I am sure they never would taste the same to him made out of the kind of pumpkin you buy in the stores," she declared.

Fred, after vainly trying to get work near home, had gone to another city. The house seemed very lonely without him, and the sight of the dozens of cans was one of the things that always spoke to his mother of him, causing a tightening at her throat. "I don't know what in the world we are ever going to do with all that supply of pumpkin," she thought one day as she stood looking at the shelf. "Someway, since Fred left, I don't feel as if I could make a pie."

That very morning a letter had come from young Burns. It was full of funny descriptions of his experiences, but between the lines the mother read the story of the aching heart of a homesick boy. He had ended, "I wish I had a piece of your pumpkin pie tonight, Mother. They don't grow that kind at my boarding place."

Perhaps, because her thoughts were with her own boy, Mrs. Burns' eyes grew keen to detect the home hunger in other boys' lives. "I believe that tall, freckled-faced fellow who goes by here to that boarding house on the corner is as homesick as he can be," she said once to Mr. Burns. "I noticed him almost a month ago. He came whistling down the street with his hands in his pockets. When I first saw him coming, I almost thought it was Fred. But he never whistles now; he goes by with his head down, looking dreadfully sober. I'm sure he hasn't been able to find work, and, doubtless, he is all out of money. I'd just like to call him in and give him a piece of pumpkin pie. I believe it would hearten him a little."

Mr. Burns looked up with a whimsical smile from the wheeled chair, where he had spent his days since the runaway accident which had made him a cripple for life. "I guess boys and pumpkin pies are pretty closely connected in your mind, Sarah, aren't they?" he suggested, his kindly eyes sparkling.

"Well, I don't suppose that Fred is the only boy in the world who likes pumpkin pie. This chap is from the country, you can see that easily enough, and it's likely he knows what a good pie is. You needn't tell me that those he gets at that boarding house are like home made ones. I dare say they aren't more than half an inch thick, and of course they are made out of pumpkin from those tin cans they have in the groceries. I hav n't any doubt but that a good piece of pie made out of our own pumpkin would taste like home to that boy."

The smile had died out of Mr. Burns' face but the kindly lines had deepened. "There are a good many boys in the city who are hungry for a look at 'Mother' and a piece of 'Mother's pie,' I imagine," he said thoughtfully. "I've sat by the window and watched them go by, and I've seen a homesick expression on many a young face. This time of year, when the fall work is done, so many of the country boys come to the city. It's hard to get work and lots of them don't find any. I can see it in their very walk."

The next day when the tall, freckle-faced boy went by he looked more sober than ever. His hands were thrust deep into his pockets and his head was down. Mrs. Burns could not get him out of her mind. Presently she brought out the moulding board and rolling pin and took a jar of pumpkin from the shelf. Mr. Burns smiled mischievously.

"You needn't smile, Father," she said as she rolled out the crust. "Yes, I am thinking about that boy. I can't keep him out of my mind. We can both see that he can't get any work to do in the city and that he is homeless and friendless. I expect nothing but that he will become so blue and lonesome that he will get into bad company to try to forget his feelings. Someway, since Fred went away from home, every boy like that makes me think, 'What if he were our boy!' I don't see that there is really anything that I can do about it. Of course I don't expect to have a chance to give him a piece of pie; making it, though, kind of relieves my mind."

Twenty minutes later the pie came out of the oven; it was such an one as would have delighted Fred's heart. "I believe I'll make some doughnuts, too," Mrs. Burns decided, "though the land knows what I'll do with them after I get them made. They always dry up so before Father and I can demolish the pile."

She was just frying the last of the "batch" when the doorbell rang. She opened the door and, to her surprise, there stood the tall, freckle-faced boy. Under his arm was Nig, the Burns' black kitten. "Isn't this little animal yours?" the young man inquired, doffing his cap. "A dog must have chased it down the street, for I found it crying in a tree over on the next block. I was sure I had seen it on your porch, so I coaxed it down and brought it along."

"Oh, I'm so glad you did!" Mrs. Burns exclaimed, swinging wide the door. "Bring him right in and give him to Mr. Burns, won't you? My hands are all covered with flour."

The pumpkin pie was on the table, and to Mrs. Burns' satisfaction, she noticed the boy's eyes linger on it an instant. "Just wait a minute," she said impulsively, as he turned toward the door, "I want you to eat a piece of this." She was cutting the pie as she talked and soon had a large slice of it on a plate. "Sit right down and talk with Mr. Burns and me while you eat," she coaxed. "We get real lonesome since we moved to the city. You see we don't have as many people to run in and talk to us as we did in the country."

The boy's face lighted. "It's awfully good of you," he said. "I was thinking just a little while ago, that I'd give almost anything for a piece of one of my mother's pies. This looks just like them."

"That's just what my boy, Fred, is wanting," Mrs. Burns told him. "He thinks Mother's doughnuts, too, are pretty good," she went on, bringing a plate of these and setting them before him. "They're hot yet. That's the way Fred likes them best. He's off in another city working."

Suddenly the boy dropped his head on his arms. "I guess Fred's homesick, too," he said without looking up. And then came the story of the young man's own struggles; of his high hopes and cruel disappointments.

"And weren't you ever tempted, my boy?" asked Mrs. Burns.

"Yes," was the answer. "The gaming tables beckoned to me, the places of vice called loud and long, and the saloons with their cheerful, bright lights and their open doors, fairly touched me on the shoulder as I passed by—but thank God, Ma'am, I've held myself steady so far."

At last the young fellow straightened himself. "But I haven't found work yet. I must go out now to try one more place. If I don't succeed this time, I don't know what I'll do." Despair was beginning to creep into his tone.

"Do! Why, you'll keep right on trying. There's a place for you somewhere, my boy. Don't give up till you find it," Mr. Burns encouraged.

"Drop in again this evening, won't you? We'll be real glad to see you," Mr. Burns said as he rose.

"I'll be so glad to come. You don't know what it means to me to be invited into a real home here in the city."

"We'll always be delighted to see you," Mr. Burns said heartily. "Come whenever you feel like it."

When the boy left he went whistling down the street. Things did not seem to him nearly as discouraging. There was new courage and determination in his walk that would go far toward helping him get work. In his heart was the glad consciousness of newly found friends who would be interested in his success or disappointments.

That evening when he came again and jubilantly announced that he had secured work, he and Mr. Burns celebrated the event by finishing up the pumpkin pie, the boy laughingly declaring that

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

"HAVE MERCY!"

(A PUBLIC MEETING EXERCISE FOR FIVE BOYS OR GIRLS)

"JAC" LOWELL

I speak for just a tiny bird
That tries to sing its song,
Though shut within a dusky room,
And caged the whole year long!
Oh, think how cruel prison walls
Would seem to you or me!
Will someone please have mercy,
And set such songsters free!

I speak for someone's starving dog
Which prowls around the street,
Abused by cruel boys and men,
And robbed of things to eat!
Oh, think how hard 'twould seem to us,
If forced to wildly roam!
Will someone please have mercy,
And find stray dogs a home!

I speak for every aged horse
Which toils along the road,
Obliged to bear a stinging lash,
And pull a double load!
Oh, think how hard 'twould seem, were we
Abused from morn till night!
Will someone please have mercy,
And give each horse its right!

I speak to aid a teacher kind,
Who has to toil and fret
To teach the orphan boy who puffs
The poison cigaret!
Oh, think how hard it is for both
The teacher and the boy!
Will someone please have mercy,
And help them up to joy!

I speak to aid a mother sad,
A widow old and gray,
Whose only hope, her boy, has gone
The drunkard's wretched way!
Oh, think how mother-hearts must ache
When dear ones swiftly fall!
Will someone please have mercy,
And help such mothers all!

In unison

We plead for all the aching hearts
Which dwell beneath the sun!
O, friends, we pray, have mercy,
And try to help each one!

THE COMING MEN

F. W. WINGATE

"Say, boys, did you ever stop to think
That we are the coming men?
That we've only a few short years to prepare
Ourselves for the work, and then
The fate of the world will rest in the hands
Of those who are boys today?
I tell you it makes a fellow feel
He wants to be armed for the fray!
We can not afford to hamper ourselves
With habits that work us harm;
We need to be true of head and heart,
With a steady, strong, right arm;
We need to be 'men'—real, honest men,
With a love of life and its joys,
But ever ready to stand for the right;
And in order to do that, boys,
We've got to begin right now, or else—
No, I am not 'Preacher Ben,'
But don't let's forget in our work or our play,
That we are the coming men!"

—*Western Christian Advocate*

At an exhibition at Brussels an alcohol firm had set up a signboard with following notification: "R—— Gin and fine liquors." The abstainers speedily put up another signboard looking quite like the former and close at the side of it, but with this inscription: "Intelligent folks do not drink nor offer." So the passers could read: "Intelligent folks do not drink nor offer R—— Gin and fine liquors."

"Men are only boys grown tall." At a recent dinner in Washington about a hundred members of the House of Representatives who are serving their first terms, forgetting party lines and the responsibilities of public life, passed the evening in a mock debate on a proposed tariff on cats. There was a strong feeling that there ought to be a prohibitive duty on pole cats, and some duty on the malt in Maltese cats, but that catnip and catsup should be placed on the free list.—*Youth's Companion*

THE PENNY THAT WOULDN'T SPIN

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

It was Bobby's penny and as bright as gold. It was very round, too, and had a picture of Lincoln on it, but—*It Wouldn't Spin!* Bobby tried and tried to make it, but it just *wouldn't*, and Dan said the boy whose penny *would* spin five times without stopping, ought to have the boy's penny that *wouldn't* spin—and Dan's old, bent penny always would spin.

Bobby wanted to cry. "It's *my* penny an' it ought to do what I tell it," he said.

"Ho! Ho!" laughed Dan. "Your penny's like you."

"'Taint either," cried Bobby, "I can spin round an' round!"

"But you don't mind your mother any better than your penny minds you," crowed Dan. "She told you to hurry to school or you'd be late."

"My!" cried Bobby, and caught up his penny and ran away. He didn't even turn around when Dan called after him, "Stingy! 'Fraid of your old penny! Mine can beat yours any day!"

"You're late, Bobby," said teacher.

"It's 'cause my—penny wouldn't spin," explained Bobby, "an' if it would a-spun five times I'd a had Dan's penny that always spins! But —it *wouldn't*," with a tearful gulp, "an' I'd a-ben awful late if I'd stopped to make it."

"Dear me! What a wise penny yours must be, Bobby," said teacher. "It *wouldn't* let you take what was not your own, and it *wouldn't* let you linger after school began! What a splendid *Wouldn't!* If you only get that kind of a *wouldn't* yourself, Bobby, you'll be sure to spin the right way all your life."

WHY JOHNNY FAILED

Johnny had a little mind,
It was his very own,
And nothing could be put in it
Except by him alone.
It wasn't very big, it's true,
But there was room inside
For lots of fine things, chosen out
As Johnny should decide.

Mother and father gave to him
All sorts of good advice,
But Johnny never put it in
Or thought about it twice.
But all the ugly things the boys
Upon the corners said,
Why, Johnny picked them up at once
And put them in his head.

At school the teacher tried her best
To give him facts and rules
Of every useful sort—but, no!
For Johnny hated schools.
He picked up brag, and vulgar slang,
Dime novels, too, ten deep,
And filled his mind till it was like
A tainted rubbish heap.

So when the day of manhood came,
When Johnny searched his mind
For skill and power, it played him false,
And nothing could he find
But worthless trash and ugly thoughts,
And so he failed, alas!
Is any other boy who reads
Coming to Johnny's pass?

—*Priscilla Leonard, in the Morning Star*

Little kiddies poor and spare
Have the RIGHT to God's fresh air.
Little lives but just begun
Need their daily meed of sun.
It is placed there in the blue
Not to gladden just a few,
But that all God's children here
May enjoy its rays of cheer.

—*Exchange*

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***The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

Whatever economy the United States Congress may feel compelled to practice, it is to be hoped it will not fail to give consideration to the request for an appropriation of $75,000 to aid the Department of Justice in suppressing the white slave traffic.

Amid the multitude of questions which are presented to it for consideration, the General Conference of the Methodist Church, now meeting at Minneapolis, did not forget to register its condemnation of President Taft, and Secretaries Wilson and Knox for the favors shown to the brewers in connection with their congress in Chicago, last October.

"Don't ask liquor men questions that will embarrass them, but put on your thinking cap and ask yourself whether it is a wise thing to maintain at great expense churches, schools and Juvenile courts to make good men and women and then license institutions, at a much higher cost, to degrade, debauch and forever ruin the same men and women."

"Prostitution, protected by a thick hedge of secrecy, imperceptibly renewing itself through changing administrations, is the one fixed point of maladministration, the unbreakable bank to which every corrupt politician may repair when in need of funds. This corruption spreads until the brothel, the saloon and the gambling hall are the trio literally at the base of the real administration of our cities," was the explanation of the intolerable vice conditions prevailing in our great cities, given by Jane Addams at the Men and Religion Congress in New York.

"The Century of the Child"

It has a pleasant sound and it gives one a comfortable consciousness of virtue to enumerate some of the many forms of activity for the protection and salvation of the child; the provisions for its health, its education, its advancement. With self-congratulation we recall the child welfare exhibits, the child labor laws upon our statute books, and the establishment of a Federal Bureau for the investigation of problems relating to the children. On the other hand, when we hear from the most authentic sources that 2,500,000 children are today at work in sweat shops, factories, offices and stores, we feel inclined to sit down in sackcloth and ashes. Better than donning these garments of humiliation, however, than assuming this posture of inactivity, would it be to trace to its first cause the reason for this extravagant investment in the lowest class of labor of the material out of which are to be made the men and women of tomorrow. One does not have to seek far for statistics showing that a large proportion of these little ones are forced into this hard condition by poverty, and that back of the poverty is the indulgence in drink and the wasting of the children's rightful substance by their natural protectors. Do those short-sighted financiers who deem it impossible for our communities to exist without the license money from the liquor business take into account the deficit in manhood and womanhood this nation must meet twenty years hence, if the children to the number of over two million are compelled through the evils of drink, to exhaust their physical and mental energies in holding a man's "job?" Is there, indeed, any price too great to pay for the salvation of the children, and has the twentieth century any right to claim the name of "the century of the child" if it does not eliminate from the social and national life that great destroyer of the home and despoiler of the child, the legalized liquor traffic.

The Liquor Problem and the Conservation Congress

That the curse of liquor is the explanation of many of our present day evils is becoming more apparent with every new turn of the wheel of investigation along reform lines; new light is thrown upon the subject at every conference of social workers. At the recent Conservation Congress held in New York City there was a thread of protest against the legalized liquor traffic running through most of the addresses. One of the most stirring watchwords, "Enlist the men of America in definite social service tasks," was but another way of saying, "Let every American line up in definite work against the liquor business." The representative of the labor movement, in urging redress from the wrongs of those oppressed by the greed of others, named the "trade" as one of the handicaps to the laborer. Every reference to the social evil—the white slave traffic—was an indictment as well of its twin evil, the liquor traffic, without which it could not live. "What can the 600,000 immigrants who return annually from America to the old world, carry with them of the fruit of our faith, our business integrity, our temperance, our social purity?" was the query which brought home the importance of maintaining not only for our own nation, but for the world a high standard on this all-important subject. That there is occurring every day as a result of the use and sale of liquor a veritable "Titanic" disaster in the loss of life, was the assertion of Congressman Hobson, one of the speakers at the Congress, who likewise affirmed that if all the ships that sail the sea in a year went down at once with their immortal cargo, the carnage would not equal the destruction caused in the same time by alcohol.

The conservation of all that it is best in America means inevitably the annihilation of that which is pulling down and destroying the citizenship, the health, the ultimate destiny of our nation.

Railroads Aid in Fight on Traffic in Women

Certain railroads with terminals in Chicago are co-operating with the Federal and municipal authorities to aid in destroying the traffic in women, according to the statement of an official. At one of the stations separate quarters for men and women and special caretakers to guard them, and see that they reach their proper destinations without being preyed upon, are to be provided. With the co-operation of an immigration protective society, the references and addresses of those to whom the travelers are going are investigated, and if there is nothing to arouse suspicion, they are accompanied by a guide to their respective destinations. In view of the well-known fact that there are men who make it their vile business to visit these stations with the definite intention of enticing to vice resorts these "strangers in a strange land," who, because of their ignorance of our language and customs, are easy victims, this co-operation of the railroads will be a great aid to the anti-vice movement.

This is one of the many indications of widespread interest in discovering a remedy for the terrible disease which afflicts society—the social evil of which the white slave traffic is the outgrowth. There has been a marked change of attitude on this question in the last few years, and men and women, as never before, are not only talking and reading about the unspeakable atrocities that are being perpetrated in their midst, but they are saying, "This condition of things shall not be tolerated. *We* must take measures to stop it. What is *my* part in abolishing this abominable traffic which endangers my girls and boys as well as those of my neighbors?"

The smallest soul is the one that has never had any exercise in reaching out to help other souls.

ALCOHOL'S FOES ACROSS THE WATER

The Government of Hungary, Europe, has taken an advance step along temperance lines in the authorization of the observance one day a year of an Anti-Alcohol Day. Upon it the teachers endeavor to impart to their pupils the latest facts concerning the evil wrought by the use of strong drink.

That the anti-beer speech made by the German Emperor before the German students and commented on at length in THE UNION SIGNAL is fruitful in results is amply proven by recent statistics. These show that in Munich alone the consumption has decreased 100 quarts per capita. The German Ministry of Education recently approved a notice bearing the following heading: "Give your children not a drop of wine! Not a drop of beer! Not a drop of brandy! Why?" Eight strong reasons against the use of alcohol are appended. The notice is to be distributed by certain departments of the Board of Health.

France is strenuously agitating the liquor question. Prominent men are testifying to the increasing power of King Alcohol in that country. Just recently M. Bourgeois, ex-cabinet minister, has declared that "this scourge of drink has a permanent place in all our social miseries. It hides itself behind tuberculosis, in madness, in crime, but it is always at the bottom of all our evils, all our degeneracies. It is the chief enemy of the race." The statistics of cases at the largest colony for epileptics in the world, that at Bielefeld, in Westphalia, indicate that more than half of the members are children of drinkers.

Anti-alcohol exhibitions in Switzerland, Italy and Germany are arousing interest and making sentiment. One recently held in Dantzig was set up in the *Rathhaus* (city hall), where for nearly two weeks it was visited by all classes of people. One hundred and six lectures were given in connection and 3,717 pupils visited the exposition rooms at hours set apart for them. Trade unions, groups of employes in factories, etc., the city government, the imperial wharves and the railways sent their employes to see the exhibit and soldiers to the number of 4,708, whose duty demanded their presence in the city because of a strike, were ordered to attend.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, National Press correspondent, and Miss Lella M. Sewall, National superintendent of the Flower Mission department, sail for Europe, May 14, on the steamship "Franconia," of the Cunard line. They expect to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, has become the wife of Mr. Edward M. Lawrence, a highly esteemed and leading business man of Lubec, Maine. They were married at Seneca Castle, N. Y., by Rev. C. M. Adams. Mr. Lawrence took a prominent part in the Maine prohibition campaign, during which he and Mrs. Lambert met. During her several trips in Maine Mrs. Lambert made many friends and will receive a most hearty welcome as a future Maine citizen. THE UNION SIGNAL extends heartiest best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. FLORENCE WHITEMAN, president of the W. C. T. U. of Nappanee, Ind., an ardent white ribboner who had served the cause most loyally.

MISS A. E. HUFSTADER, of Fredonia, N. Y., formerly of Delevan and Lockport, N. Y., and at one time president of Niagara county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., a devout Christian character and a loyal, faithful white ribboner.

The hearts of all white ribboners will go out in sympathy to Mrs. Annie G. Darley, for many years our W. C. T. U. representative in the Philippines, whose husband, Rev. A. M. Darley, has recently passed away at Manila. The last news received from Mr. and Mrs. Darley told of the recovery of the former from a serious illness and their plans for an early return to the homeland.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM T. STEAD

In a communication from Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., she pays the following tribute to Mr. William T. Stead:

One of my most valued friends was on the "Titanic." He was a hero in life; he could but be heroic in death. I am every hour remembering so many kindnesses shown me by Mr. W. T. Stead. His introductions to people in the South African colonies secured for me enormous kindnesses and practical help from the Cape Colony prime minister, Dr. Jameson; from Sir Richard Solomon, attorney-general of the Transvaal, and from many others. On his office door, through which many of the world's most interesting leaders often passed, was painted his favorite text: "Trust not to thine own understanding; in all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths." Years ago, when he was Mother's guest at my dear old home in Derbyshire, he wrote his favorite motto: "Seek not thy place in life—thy place in life is ever seeking thee."

When my brother died, I went one lonely morning to Mr. Stead, who I knew would give me some helpful thought. We spoke about God's leading. "I am never in doubt about it," he declared. "I never doubt Him. I always keep the trust in God I learned as a little child at my Mother's knee."

I pass on to you, dear friends, these convictions concerning one whom England and the world could ill afford to lose. To me this world seems distinctly poorer, for our true, tried friends are surely among our very dearest possessions.

We two branches of the great Anglo-Saxon race, with one history behind us, one language, one literature, feel today more closely bound by this common sorrow; more in earnest; more united. Yea, we are severed and united by the wide ocean which has wrought this devastation.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MEDITATION CORNER

Each one resembled the children of a king. Judg. viii. 18. If the King is indeed near of kin to us, the royal likeness will be recognizable.—*Frances Ridley Havergal*

Upon the wreckage of thy yesterday
Design the structure of to-morrow;
Lay strong corner-stones of purpose, and prepare
Great blocks of wisdom, cut from past despair;
Shape mighty pillars of resolve, to set
Deep in the tear-wet mortar of regret;
Work on with patience; though thy toil be slow,
Yet day by day the edifice shall grow.
—*Selected*

Our life is like the dial of a clock. The hands are God's Hands passing over and over again; the short hand, the Hand of mercy. Slowly and surely the Hand of discipline must pass, and God speaks at each stroke; but over and over passes the Hand of mercy, showering down sixty-fold of blessings for each stroke of discipline or trial; and both Hands are fastened to one secure pivot, the great unchanging Heart of a God of Love.—*Florence A. Armstrong*

THE "NO" HABIT

"Funny the way Ma always says No nowadays if you take her sudden-like. Why, if I only want to run over to Dick's after supper I have to begin two days ahead to hint I might some time like to go or else she cuts me off with an up and down 'You can't.'"

"It's the only way she shows she's growing old," commented the wiser brother.

"Afraid of that which is high," might be interpreted, "Afraid of that which is sudden," and the Bible describes by it not only old age but a certain timidity of temperament, or sometimes merely a foolish habit. Many a mother regrets too late the out-and-out No that slipped out just because it didn't involve the risks of Yes, and crushed all too needlessly a childish pleasure. The shy girl says No to every invitation simply because she is too shy to say Yes. Happy the one with a friend wise enough to perceive she isn't merely "waiting to be teased," who yet can coax her to accept what she'll afterward wish she had. The new comer who starts by saying No to requests for slight services in the church, fearing they'll involve more skill or more time than she has at her command, soon wonders why she's no longer asked for this or that which she is really quite willing to do and wholly capable of. No pastor or Sunday school worker but rejoices in the far too small group of those "easy to be entreated," who have not yet acquired the destructive No habit.—*Selected*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

(Continued From Last Week)

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise indicated:

Pennsylvania: Tioga, Warrington, Quakertown, Penn's Park Y, Richboro, Bensalem, Solebury $1, Newtown, Yardley, Wakefield, Wrightstown, Bristol, Churchville (Y, W), Newtown (Y. P. B.) $1, Bucks Co. L. T. L. $1, Jacksville, Branchton, Clarington, Allentown (Central), Macungie, Emaus, Carpenter's Corners, Cool Spring, Greenville, Leesburg, Salem-Kennard, Sharpsville, Sharon, Transfer (W, Y. P. B.), Mercer, Germantown, W. Philadelphia, German, Franklin, N. W. Philadelphia, Olney, Coudersport, Shingle House $3, Andrews Settlement, Middleburg, W. Newton, Scottdale, Greensburg, Greensburg (Willard), New Alexandria, Mt. Pleasant, Vandergrift, Irwin, Tunkhannock, Delta, Shrewsbury, Kingsley. Total $106.

New York: Frankfort, Little Falls, Mohawk, Poland, West Winfield, Hempstead, Maspeth Y. P. B., Whitestone Y. P. B., Andes, Hancock, Hobart, Walton, Katonah, Mamaroneck, Mt. Vernon, Ossining, White Plains $2.10, Cairo Y. P. B., Syracuse (No. 2, Clover Leaf), Otego, W. Exeter, Fulton, Hannibal, Mexico, Minetto, Orwell, Oswego, Palermo $1, S. Hannibal, Brookton, Pleasant Valley, W. Danby, Lensingburgh, Troy (Central), Churchville, Rochester (3, 9 and 10, 11, 15, 18, 19th wards), Spencerport, Clarksville, E. Syracuse $1, Canaan, Hudson, Martindale and Craryville, Philmont, Binghamton (Central $4, S. Side), Endicott and Union, Lestershire $1, McClure, Onaquaga $1, Tracy Creek, Vestal (Central $1), Burke (W, Y. P. B. $1), Chauteaugay, Dicklnson (Center), St. Regis Falls, Tupper Lake, Glens Falls (Mission), Warrensburg $3, W. Glens Falls, Haverstraw, Nyack, N. Lansing, Scio. Total $137.10.

California: Orland, Salida, Prescott, Hanford, Tulare, San Francisco (Central), Casper, Stockton, Ripon, Pacific Grove, Fresno, Del Rey, Lodi, Oak Park, Parkfield, Palermo, Petalumna, Santa Clara, Mt. View, Morgan Hill, Saratoga, Campbell, Palo Alto, Los Gatos, San Jose (Willard), Modesto, Ceres, Luna Vista Y. P. B., Luna Vista $1.60, Madera $1.60, Roedrig $1.05, Selma, Spring Valley, Castroville, Lakeport, Benicia, Berkeley, Alameda, San Leandro, Oakland, E. Oakland, Woodland. Total $82.25.

Connecticut: Stonington, Ashford, Thomaston, Bantam, Mystic, New London, Brookfield Centre, S. Coventry, Hanover, S. Norwalk, Milldale, Durham, Terryville, Bridgeport, Pawcatuck $3.25, Hartford, S. Willington, Scotland, Rockville, Shelton, Moodus, Portland, Mansfield Centre, Deep River, Niantic, Seymour, Stamford, S. Manchester, Wethersfield, Ellington, Westchester. Total $63.25.

Colorado: $67.15, Akron. $69.15.

South Dakota: $57.95.

North Dakota: $33.25.

West Virginia: $45.06.

Iowa: Hancock $1, Anton. Total $3.

Mississippi: Madison Co., $4.

Illinois: Evanston (Riley) $1.50, La Moille, Calhoun $1, Mt. Sterling, Sumner $5, Morris, Mazon, Plano $1, Seward $4.70, Marissa, Sharpsburg, Newton, Orangeville, Van Brocklin, Winslow, Freeport, Greenville, Olney (English, G), Auburn Park, Mary Allen West, Morgan Park $1, N. Side, Park Ridge, Wilmette, Woodlawn $3.50, Oakdale, Aurora, Dundee $2.60, Elgin, Flanagan, Long Point, Pontiac, Decatur, Edwardsville, Upper Alton, Sullivan, Princeville $2.05, Peoria, West Side, McNabb, Coulterville $1, Houston, Sparta, Springfield, Oakdale, N. Rockford, Pecatonica, Rockford (Central), Urbana, Champaign, Ivesdale, Tolona, Eureka $3, Jerseyville, Belleflower, Colfax, Mendon $1, Quincy, Homer, Canton, Farmington, Ipava, Central, Elkville, Elizabeth, Galesburg $2.39, Pittsfield, Rockport, Elmira $1.50, Minier $3.50, Washington, Mt. Carmel, Greenfield, Clinton Co., Matinton, Onarga $2.50, Sheldon, Watseka $2.20, Grand Ridge $1, Lostant $1.25, Marseilles, Tonica, Amboy, Dixon, Franklin Grove, Prophetstown, Princeton. Grant Park $4.10, Metropolis, N. Belvidere, Dahlgren $5, Atkinson, Geneseo (W., Y. P. B.), Industry, Granville, Lawrenceville, Fairfield, Paris, Y. P. B., Guthrie, Gibson City $4, Roberts $1, Reynolds, Covel, Lexington. Total $231.79.

District of Columbia: Mt. Pleasant, Chapin, Le Droit, N. Capitol, West End, Georgetown. South West, Capitol Hill. Anacostia, South East, Elkington. Total $22.

Massachusetts: Bourne, Chatham, Falmouth, Sandwich, S. Chatham, Adams, Tyringham, Williamstown, Attleboro (W, L. T. L.), Attleboro Falls L. T. L. $1, Berkeley, Mansfield, New Bedford, N. Attleboro, N. Easton (W, Y. $1), N. Westport $4, Rehoboth, Fall River $5, Taunton, Vineyard Haven L. T. L. $1, W. Tinsbury, Amesbury, Danvers, Haverhill, Lynn Barrett, Lynn Causey, Salem, Greenfield, Montague, Northfield, Orange, Shelburne Falls, Whateley, Holyoke $4, Palmer, Springfield (Armory Hill, Central $5), Westfield, Amherst, Northampton, Williamsburg, Concord, Dracut, Holliston, Lowell, Malden, Maynard, Medford Hillside, Newton, W. Newton, Pepperell, Reading, Somerville, Winter Hill, S. Framingham, Waltham, Wellesley Hills, Winchester, Woburn, Brookline, Foxboro (W, L. T. L. $.30), Needham, Needham Heights, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, E. Wareham, Marshfield, Marshfield Hills, Onset, Mattapoisett, Plymouth, Rockland, S. Hanson, Wareham, N. Abington, Allston, Daughters of the Temple, Dorchester (Field's Corners $4, Uphams Corner), Jamaica Plain, Revere, Roslindale, Roxbury, F. E. W. Settlement L. T. L. $1, Athol, Clinton, Boyston, Fitchburg, Gardner, Lancaster, Leominster Y. P. B., Lunenburg, Leicester, Mendon (W, L. T. L. $.25), Millville $3, N. Uxbridge, Warren, Westboro, W. Brookfield, Whitinsville, Worcester (W, Scandinavian $5), N. Adams, Medford. Total $233.55.

Minnesota: Bricelyn, Pipestone, Clarkfield, Lincoln, Goodhue, Cottonwood, Worthington, Utica, Anoka, Garden City, Byron, Truman, Elliott, Huntley, Ogilvie, Rochester, Winona, Chatfield, Madella, Fairfax, Blue Earth, Cleveland, Hobart, Lake Crystal, Buffalo, Argyle, Mabel, Fergus Falls, Granite Falls, Winnebago, Monticello, Carrie Knox, Backus, Mora, Ada, Carlos, Minneapolis (Effie Burgen, Western Ave., Hobart, Como), Hinckley, W. Duluth, Le Roy, Glenwood, Pequot, Northfield, Clinton, Le Suer, Mazeppa, Tracy, Atwater, Minnesota City, Redwood Falls, Red Wing, Farmington, Willmer, Spring Valley, Hanley Falls, Appleton, Pleasant Prairie, Fertile, Henley Falls Y. P. B., Vernon Centre, Aitkin, Brookpark, Etna, Beaver Creek, Park Rapids, Albert Lea, S. Troy (W, Y. P. B.), Marietta, Lake Benton, Welcome, Pine Island, Malta, Maine Prairie $1.25, Lafayette Y. P. B. $3, Austin (East Side) $1, Orono $3.51, Rushford $3, Minneapolis (Eighth Ward) $2.90, Preston $5, Dover $3, Montevideo $7.70, Lamberton $.55, Oxford $1. Total $183.91.

Florida: Ft. Meade, Lake City, Cleomater, DeLand, Lake Weir,, Arcadia, Ft. Myers, St. Cloud, Tampa Y. P. B., De Funiak Springs, Cottage Hill, Lee, Starke, Oak Grove, Alva, Lawtey, Key West, Terra Cela, Eustis, Jacksonville, Gainesville, Magdalene $3.50, Bradentown $3.19, Orlando $4.40, Sarasota $2.20, Jacksonville $3.36, Riverside $5.50, Zephyrshills $1, Archer $2.75. Total $66.90.

Oregon: Albina $5, Medford $2.30, Riddle $.75, Plainview Y. $.70, Turner, Cottage Grove, Mt. Scott, Brownsville, Silverton, Echo, University Park, Chehalis, Center, Mrs. Harford, Dufur, Milton, Ashland, The Dalles, Enterprise, Plainview, Albany, Falls City, Grant's Pass, Shedd, La Fayette, Marshfield, Roseburg, Drain, Pine Grove, St. Johns, E. Eugene, Creswell, Wallowa, Newberg $3.70, Canby $3, Baker $6.35. Total $77.80.

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

MRS. S. M. D. FRY

A good many new superintendents of Literature write to me for instructions as to what to do and how to do it. It would be better for them to write first to their own state superintendent of Literature; then to me, if they need to know anything more as to methods. In case no state superintendent of Literature has been appointed, the state corresponding secretary acts in that capacity and will, of course, give instructions regarding the return of annual local reports and other purely state matters.

I wish it might be thoroughly understood that I am not the manager of the stock of literature at National Headquarters; that I have no authority in regard to printing or selling leaflets; that I am not employed in the literature offices at Headquarters; that I have no literature at my disposal to give away; that orders for literature should not be addressed to me. Requests for free literature should go to the General Officers through the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, and orders for the purchase of literature should be addressed to "The National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill." If orders are addressed to me, they are simply passed on to the proper parties, but are not followed up personally by me and cannot be; I have other duties.

Parties wishing to purchase the literature which I get out for my National department of Literature can either address me, or "The National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill." If they wish free samples, they would better send to me unless they are sending to the Literature Building for something else, in which case they can get them there.

I am just now getting out three new leaflets: "A Temperance Literature Quiz," "The Lure of the Dollar," and "Every One an Educator." Price, 25 cents per 100; samples free.

The Catalogue of the general and departmental literature is just out and is free for the asking. Every worker and every union should have one.

Now that a single order to one place can cover everything desired, instead of sending to forty or more different places, there ought to be a great increase in the amount of literature used. To have in one little catalogue all information as to what the different departments have to offer, as well as concerning the other literature and supplies, is a great saving of nerves, time, and money. The Purity department, whose superintendent resigned soon after the National Convention, is being well taken care of by the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Parks, and some excellent literature has been issued.

The best thing I know of now for the information and inspiration of both old and new unions is the sample leaflet plan. Any union or individual sending $1.00 to "The National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.," will each month receive a budget containing all the new leaflets published that month. This is far cheaper than to buy the new leaflets any other way and will keep one up to date all the time.

The special train for the National Convention will leave Chicago, October 12. I have asked the state superintendents of Literature to have their reports in my hands not later than October 1, which is full late, considering the innumerable things to be done the last few weeks before Convention. This means that local superintendents, in order to be included in the report of the state, must send their reports to their state superintendents much earlier than usual. I hope the twenty-two states which failed to report last year may be among the first to be heard from this year.

I shall soon be sending some new literature and my report blanks to the state superintendents.

Evanston, Ill.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

A plan by which county superintendents can easily do some good work is this: Before the county institute, or convention, take the telephone books and count how many physicians are in the county; send to me for enough of the "Letter to Physicians," "Medical Men and the Alcohol Question," and "Alcohol Injures Children" to supply one of each to every physician. These are all new this year. Have the correct number for the doctors of each town, or small city, in a package by itself, marked with the name of the place for which it is intended. At the institute, or convention, give these packages to the local superintendents, or local presidents, with instructions to enclose one leaflet of each kind in envelopes, put on two-cent postage, and mail to every physician of the town whose address is known, or can be found in the telephone book or directory.

The leaflets can be paid for by the county, or by each local union, as seems best. It will be well to send leaflets to nurses also. There are special ones for them. Those for physicians, above named, are only 30 cents per 100, so that enough of the three kinds for 100 doctors can be purchased for 90 cents. Many counties without cities have fewer than a hundred physicians. In cities having a large number of physicians the leaflets might be sent to one or two hundred of the more prominent doctors and nurses.

The object of this work is to bring to the attention of physicians that which is being said against alcohol by leaders in the medical profession, with the expectation that this information will cause many to have less faith in the remedial value of alcoholic liquors than they now have, judging by their practice. The physician, to a large extent, holds the key to the solution of the alcohol problem. His influence must be won to the side of total abstinence before well-enforced prohibition can be a reality. There is much to hold the city physician back from outspoken opposition to alcohol. One thing is, brewers and distillers are frequently large supporters of hospitals. Another is, the idea is largely prevalent in the profession, that it is unscientific to advocate certain reforms. There are other reasons which need not be cited. But considering all, it is remarkable that so few doctors can now be found willing to say anything in favor of alcohol. The W. C. T. U. should encourage them to go beyond the negative attitude, and become a positive force in the combat with alcoholism, *for we need them.*

Any local union can take up this work of sending the special literature to physicians and nurses even if the county does nothing. It will be necessary to send to me for the leaflets for physicians and nurses.

Individuals can do the work even if the local union fails to take it up. A W. C. T. U. sister in Georgia conceived an excellent plan; it was to mail one leaflet of this department every Monday for six weeks to a physician who prescribed liquor for his patients. This is much better than sending several at once.

Individuals can also do good work quietly by mailing suitable leaflets to persons who are using liquor. For example, "Beer Drinking Injures Health" can be sent to those who think beer "a liquid food"; "Do Alcoholic Liquors Aid Digestion?" and "Do Weak Hearts Need Alcohol?" can be sent where the information conveyed therein may mean a life saved from falling under the blight of the drink appetite. Every woman who would like to help in this way should send to me for the 25 cent sample package of forty or more leaflets, and select what she thinks will be most helpful.

In the ways mentioned here many persons who would never attend a W. C. T. U. meeting can be quietly educated in temperance truths, and the cost of leaflets and postage for mailing may be much less to a local union than the cost of having a public speaker, essential as that is at times.

How many readers of THE UNION SIGNAL know that the last National Convention authorized a Correspondence Study Course on Alcohol and left it in charge of the Medical Temperance department? It would be a great advantage to every local union to appoint at least one member to take this course, and have her appear at each meeting for a while and tell briefly what she is learning. Something new is a great help in W. C. T. U. work. Our unions seem to have plenty of money for answering appeals from outside agencies. Why not use some of it to add to the interest in the meetings, and also build up total abstinence sentiment by a free use of educational literature against the poison alcohol?

A cheap and effective way to educate is to have extracts from the leaflets copied into the local papers wherever possible. Give these extracts to the printer all prepared by being pasted on sheets of writing paper, and they probably will be used.

Northern California is the only state that has placed the recommended books, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," and "Alcohol and the Human Body," in libraries this year. A woman in a large city recently reported to me finding several books favoring alcohol in the public library, but not one book in opposition to it. The enemy is ever alert; we must be, also. There is a reduced price on the department book for libraries where states send for a number at once. Write to me about it.

When it was thought last year that Maine had lost her prohibitory law, English temperance workers declared that the weakness of the prohibition propaganda in America is that we aim our arguments at the *saloon* instead of at the *drink*. There is much of truth in this criticism. Every one can fight the *drink* with the facts on the printed page if an effort is only made.

Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

THIRTY DAYS OF WHITE RIBBON EFFORT

(Continued from Page Three)

evil, and would save hundreds from temptation in this non-Christian country, where Europeans are at a great disadvantage, especially if they are destitute and burdened with children. Meantime these women have no place to go. Please remember that the majority of us who are pushing the W. C. T. U. work are busy missionaries of all denominations, quite unable to finance such an institution. We are quite ready to work it out, and are throwing our lives into saving India—European and Indian.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

OHIO'S BUSY YOUNG PEOPLE

"Ohio the Seventh" is the latest Y. P. B. rally cry. Ohio is out for suffrage and with high license pending in the new constitution, it's the busiest of times for its 1,000 young people and their leaders. Dry Wood county organized a Branch—the first in the state—at Eaglesville and is still large and active, while the membership of the county is the third largest in the state.

The state Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, has just returned from fifteen days of busy organizing, and reports that she has addressed over 1,500 school children, formed a new L. T. L., and organized four Y. P. B.'s, which, with the names of their presidents, are listed in another column.

At an all day institute at Cygnet, three young men were candidates for W. C. T. U. membership, but Mrs. Powers, after explaining to them Y. P. B. work, sent them out to interest others, and a little later organized a new Branch which in twenty-four hours' time numbered fifty pledged members.

The large Prairie Depot Branch tendered Mrs. Powers a reception, at which ten members were secured. The president of this active Branch, Chester Stover, led in the rally cry:

"Prairie Depot, yes, we're here!
And the reason why?
To work hard as a Y. P. B.
Until the Nation's dry."

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF Y. P. B. WORKERS

Special Correspondence

An ideal day was given us for the first conference of Y. P. B. workers in Central New York, which was held in the Assembly Hall of the University Block, Syracuse, N. Y., on March 30, 1912.

The registration papers for the day sessions indicated delegates from eight counties. Twenty-six cities, towns, and villages were thus represented by delegates numbering from one to ten, Kenwood, of Madison county, sending the largest number. Other places in that county were also represented by young people who were to be organized, and came to learn the requirements. The president of the Cornell University Branch was the guest of the president of the Syracuse University Branch, and this made possible a beautiful acquaintanceship between these young leaders of college temperance work. Among the Y. P. B. delegates of official position were the four county general secretaries, county organizer of Cayuga county, six officers and superintendents of the State Federation of Young People's Branches, and many local officers of Y. P. B.'s, as well as officers of W's. Two state W. C. T. U. superintendents and two county presidents helped with practical plans.

One of the principal speakers of the day was Miss Helen I. Root, state L. T. L. secretary, who spoke on the relation of the L. T. L. to the Y. P. B. Other speakers were: Professor Parsons of the University; Mrs. Maude Perkins; Miss Mary Elizabeth Cobb, president of Syracuse University Y. P. B., who told of work done by college branches; Nelson A. Price, president of the State Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; Miss Elizabeth Malette of Ontario county, and Mrs. Charles Kelly of Oswego county.

Mr. S. B. Groner, general secretary of the city Y. M. C. A., paid a valued tribute to the members of our organization, and showed the need of greater cooperation of all human agencies for preventing crime. The Rev. Dr. James Empringham, rector of St. Paul's Church of Syracuse, brought greetings from the Ministerial Association, saying that the temperance question was the one question on which the members agreed, though varying widely as to creeds. He expressed himself strongly on the subject of abstinence from liquor and proved a very inspiring speaker. The general secretary of the city Y. W. C. A. sent very cordial written greetings. The speaker of the evening was Prof. James A. Shea, principal of the Lincoln School, and fortunate indeed were our young people to hear truths uttered with such eloquence. Miss Lois Secor concluded the program with a reading from "Dr. Luke of the Labrador."

The Proclamation for National Prohibition in 1920, written by the National W. C. T. U. President, was read by Foster C. Rulison, of Ames Y. P. B. With a question box, and discussions from the floor, the day was one of help and inspiration. One notable fact was that every one on the program was present. Another one was that practically every one present was a subscriber or at least a reader of our official papers.

NEW Y. P. B.'s

Colorado: Fannie Holley Branch, Pueblo; Greeley, 30 members, Robert K. Candlin, president; Flagler, 17 members, Mr. Velman Rice, president; Seibert, 14 members, Mrs. Byrd Cornell, superintendent.

California: San Diego, Miss Sara Gustin, secretary.

Illinois: Whitehall, 31 members, Mr. Henry Wemken, president.

Washington: High School, Centralia, 8 members, Mr. Otho C. Woods, president.

Ohio: Cygnet, 50 members, Frank Leslie, president; North Baltimore, Helen Gee, president; Pemberville, Eulalie Anderson, president; Bradner, Miss Braddock, president; organized by Mrs. Van Kirk, Columbus, Edna Dean, president, and Harrisburg, Anna Lane, president; organized by Mrs. Frank Smith, Osceola, August Spiegel, president.

Texas: Organized by Miss Zoe Atchison, Groesbeck, 7 members, Miss Carrie Cayton, president.

Oklahoma: Organized by Willard W. C. T. U. of Alva, Y. P. B., 20 members, in East Side school and L. T. L., 50 members; on West Side, L. T. L. of 70 members and Y. P. B. in process of formation.

Arkansas: Wilmar, 17 members; Warren, 120 members; Bald Knob, 30 members; Judsonia, 10 members; Pangburn, 10 members; Leslie, 35 members; Valley Springs, 7 members; Black Rock, 12 members; Capps, 18 members; Tuckerman, 42 members.

The Y. P. B. of Beacon, Ia., which began its temperance existence with but twenty-three members, now has forty-two. It is soon to hold a silver medal contest.

READ HER RECORD

Miss Effie McLaird, a National Y. P. B. organizer, during two months' work in Nebraska gave thirty-eight public addresses; spoke at fourteen parlor meetings; delivered 122 addresses in public schools; addressed student bodies in three colleges; gave eighteen talks in Sunday schools; gained eighty-eight active and thirty honorary members for W.'s and Y. P. B.'s; enlisted 254 children in three L. T. L.'s; secured 131 signatures to the pledge and organized three Y. P. B.'s; made seventeen calls in the interests of the work; spoke before many young people's societies, and obtained numerous subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

ITS WORK SPELLS SUCCESS

The Y. P. B. of Falconer, New York, E. Bessie Gardner, president, has been unusually successful in its work this year. Special study has been made of "Alcohol and Health." Some very interesting features of the programs have been lectures given by local physicians on such topics as: "Alcohol in the Medical Profession," and "Alcohol and Heredity." A lecture to be given at our next meeting, by an ex-Cornell base-ball coach, on the subject of "Temperance and Athletics," promises to be one of great interest and instruction.

The greatest feature of the Branch this year, however, has been the membership contest which lasted over a period of about one month. The result was an increase in our number of 145, making a total of 190 members, of which number over half are young men. This is an astounding result, considering the population of the village—a little less than 3,000.

The president selected two captains, one of the "reds;" the other of the "blues." She also named nine helpers for each side. The winners were to be treated to a banquet given by the losers, at the close of the contest. The young people entered into the struggle with intense enthusiasm, going into the surrounding districts with autos and carriages, to gain new members. The whole village and neighboring city watched with eagerness for the impending "crisis!" On March 17, it came, both sides claiming the enormous number of seventy-two, with one member whose name was contested, entering on neither side. As a compromise the twenty workers prepared the banquet, leaving out no detail to make it a great success. The high school gymnasium was used for the purpose, and covers were laid for 175. The room was decorated in the colors of the contesting sides, and the society color—red, white, and blue. An elaborate toast list was prepared, and the whole affair was delightful in every respect.

The increase in membership has made it impossible for Falconer homes to accommodate the meetings of the society, and the Branch contemplates hiring a hall, two evenings in the month.

The presentation of "Columbia's Congress," an entertainment arranged by Mrs. Don P. Blaine of Washington, D. C., a National W. C. T. U. organizer, aroused hearty enthusiasm among the temperance workers and club women of Ithaca, N. Y., where the affair was recently given. Still further emphasis was laid upon temperance teaching and prohibition truths by the holding at Cornell University of a convention of the New York Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. An oratorical contest took place therewith, Mr. M. R. Hamm of Colgate University winning the $35 prize. Mrs. Mary B. Wood, recording secretary of the state W. C. T. U., was among those who gave addresses of welcome, dwelling especially upon the splendid opportunity open to young men of the present day, to aid in bringing about freedom from the bondage of the liquor traffic.

"America's young people a united force for civic righteousness" was the watchword of a conference of young people's organizations held in Chicago, April 25-26, for the purpose of perfecting plans for an aggressive, simultaneous and national movement for good citizenship. Delegates from between twenty and thirty organizations were present. The officers were: President, Harry S. Warner, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, Charles D. Bulla, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Miss Margaret Wintringer; treasurer, Miss Mary F. Balcomb, Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING BOYHOOD

One of the youngest official lecturers working under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. is Edmund C. Jaeger of Riverside, whose work in the school circles of certain cities of Southern California, has interested many boys and young men in temperance. Although not much more than a schoolboy himself, Mr. Jaeger has delivered many lectures on medical temperance, hygiene and social ethics, and in the last two years is said to have spoken to 200,000 children, circulated 186,000 pages of literature and contributed seventy-five columns to the daily press, the life and health magazines and educational journals. The secret of his success with boys is shown in these words: "The comradeship found in a white-lived, manly boy is about the most precious friendship in the world, it seems to me; and I covet every occasion which will permit association with such fellows. Work for boys is interesting—intensely so, and it helps to keep us young and agreeable. The inspiration and joy that accompany it take all the crotchetiness out of life. I cannot but believe that it is every man's duty to find some time to help the boys of his community. The fellows need his help, and he needs the spirit of youth that the atmosphere of young life can bring to him."

In one of his addresses to high school students, Mr. Jaeger dealt with the health problem as it is related to the use of alcohol and tobacco, and said, in part: "There are 27,000,000 sick people in the United States all the time. They are not getting any pleasure out of their indispositions and some of them by their habits are laying a foundation of degeneracy for the future nation. We have learned to be prosperous and we have learned to be ambitious, but we have not learned to have foresight in matters pertaining to our national vitality. Insanity is increasing three times faster than it ought in proportion to the population. Cases of Bright's disease, diabetes and cancer are growing more numerous. But we must remember that this curse is not without a cause. Last year the men and boys of our country smoked a sufficient number of cigarets, if they had been put in a line, to reach three and a half times around the earth at the equator. Then we used enough alcoholic liquors to give to every man, woman and child twenty-three gallons as his proportion. No wonder some men are sick. Tobacco is killing off our men on the instalment plan, and that is why its effects are not so noticeable. It kills by ambush, as it were, hardening arteries, raising blood pressure and causing numberless forms of digestive troubles which are always laid to other causes. The increase of Bright's disease and apoplexy is proportionate to the increase in the use of tobacco and alcohol."

GIFT TO NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has at different times been the recipient of many unique gifts, the expression of the love and loyalty of white ribboners the nation over. Another has recently been added to this notable collection, by one of the daughters of "Mother" Thompson of Crusade fame—Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle—in the form of an artistic settee of dark-stained wood. The back is composed of panels upon which are painted Michael Angelo's sibyls, copied in the monochromatic shades. In presenting the gift, Mrs. Tuttle says, "I send the settee in memory of Frances E. Willard, as a gift to the new Literature Building erected through the persistent and able management of Mrs. Stevens. May it long stand there with its four sibyls, suggesting to my mind my mother, Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and Anna A. Gordon."

The following interesting description throws light upon the beautiful thought which prompted the work of Mrs. Tuttle:

Herman Grimm, in his "Life of Michael Angelo," in the following manner refers to the work on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, which includes the sibyls and prophets: "Michael Angelo knew the Bible and read it again and again; he had besides ecclesiastical traditions respecting the characteristics of the sibyls and prophets. All twelve figures together seem to express the human mind lost in Biblical mysteries, from the dreamy surmising of things, through every stage of conscious thought up to the beholding of truth itself in an ecstacy of the highest rapture. Next to Jeremiah, the prophet, is the Persian sibyl, an old woman veiled in drapery, holding the book in which she is reading close to her eyes. Then Ezekiel, the prophet, is represented. Then the Erythraean sibyl, a wonderfully beautiful female form. Bending forward, she is turning with her right hand the leaves of a book lying before her on a desk. Then comes the prophet Joel, then Zacharias. Next the Delphic sibyl, young and beautiful, with an upward look of rapture. A soft gust of wind blows the hair aside, while the mantle is distended fully like a sail. The girdle is magnificent. Next comes Isaiah and then the Cumaean sibyl, with half-opened lips unconsciously expressing what she reads. After her Daniel, and then the Libyan sibyl, who with a quick movement of her whole body, seizes a book lying behind her, as if at once to read in it. Lastly Jonah is represented, and under this prophet, who occupies the center of one of the narrower walls of the chapel, Michael Angelo, thirty years afterwards, painted "The Last Judgment."

The thought of the artist was to represent in the Persian sibyl her mother—"Mother" Thompson of sainted memory; in the Libyan sibyl, Frances E. Willard reading from the Crusade Bible; the Erythraean sibyl as Lady Henry Somerset; and the Delphic sibyl, unfolding the polyglot petition, as Anna A. Gordon.

On May 1, at the twelve o'clock hour—the earliest moment possible after the arrival at Headquarters of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon—the General Officers met in the room where the settee now stands, and after many expressions of appreciation of the thought of the artist and donor, offered a resolution of thanks for the unique gift which will hereafter adorn one of the rooms of the new building.

Particular attention is called to the advertisement of the Thomas Communion Service Co., Lima, Ohio, found elsewhere in this issue. Their new "Thomas Special" Self-Collecting tray combines every desirable feature in an individual communion tray.

FLOWER MISSION DEPARTMENT

TAKE NOTICE

We have just what you want for your summer work and especially for Flower Mission Day.

Send 15c in stamps for one dozen F. M. Cards, or, 75c for 100, to

MRS. L. F. PEASE

258 Laurel St. Buffalo, N. Y.

BOSTON WHITE RIBBONERS ENDORSE MRS. STEVENS' PROCLAMATION

The Boston Woman's Christian Temperance Union recently held a May day banquet on Beacon Hill in Boston that was a financial, social, and temperance success. Many representative people were noted in the large gathering. A reception preceded the banquet, the arrangements for which reflected great credit on the committee in charge, of which Mrs. L. C. Loomis was chairman.

The program was of a high order. Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, as presiding officer, reminded many friends of her honored father, Bishop Foster, whose memory is revered in Boston. With dignity and choice diction she presented the speakers and musicians. Among the former were Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D., president of Boston University; Hon. Byron Johnson, ex-mayor of Waltham; Miss Carpenter of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage League; Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon.

A resolution endorsing Mrs. Stevens' proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920 and pledging all to work for the bill in favor of same, recently introduced in Congress, was enthusiastically passed.

BUILDING FOOD
To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food to bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days just gave him the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my little girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong, healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centres and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

¶ We make a Large Variety of Ornamental Fountains for Man and Beast.

¶ Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
118-120 Fifth Ave., New York

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Mrs. May Pauline Sparks of New Jersey has just completed a tour of five weeks in Virginia, organizing six new unions and strengthening many others. Mrs. Sparks is one of the most acceptable field workers it has been Virginia's good fortune to have secured. Mrs. Parrott, state recording secretary, has recently organized two unions, one to be known as Fontaine union in Henry county, and the other at Stuart, Patrick county. For two weeks has Miss Edna Rowan been working on the eastern shore where she organized two unions and several L. T. L.'s and did splendid work in the schools. She has been accompanied on this trip by Miss Lillian Savage, Virginia's new L. T. L. general secretary. Mrs. Weech, who has been working in Rockingham county, will soon go to the southeastern part of the state for engagements in Norfolk and vicinity. Mrs. J. M. Ropp has gone into the southwestern counties for several weeks' organizing work, while Mrs. M. W. Newton, afield in Botetourt county, reports three new unions there. With all these excellent workers scattered over the state, Virginia is confidently hoping to help swell the gain in membership for Mother National.

Mrs. Reese Thompson, state superintendent of Literature, has moved out of the state—a real loss to the W. C. T. U. Chesterfield county W. C. T. U. convention, held at Swansboro, was entertained by the Fonticello union, which was organized last September.

The Lincoln W. C. T. U., on April 19, presented to its high school one of the large photographs of Miss Willard, on which occasion appropriate exercises were held, quotations from Miss Willard being given by the pupils. A member of the senior class read a selection from "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and the presentation address was made by the president of the local union and was accepted, with cordial words, by the principal of the school.

The young union at Cumberland Court House has taken up as special summer work the raising of a certain sum of money for laying new cement walks for the village. During a recent agitation for the establishment of a dispensary in Cumberland, the only argument that appealed to the people was that the revenue from the dispensary would pave the streets and build as good sidewalks as those enjoyed by larger towns. Now that the county has decided to continue dry, the Civic League and the W. C. T. U. propose to build the walks.

Farmville union has entered into a membership contest for the months of May, June and July. The members are equally divided and the side scoring the greatest number of points will be given a banquet by the losing side. Each lady scoring 100 points will be awarded a gold and enamel pin, and each one who fails to score will pay a fine of 25 cents. The points are as follows: New members, 25 points; honorary members, 20 points; UNION SIGNAL, 10 points; visitor at meeting, 5 points.

ONE UNION'S WAY

The W. C. T. U. of Hopkins, Mich., tries to be always "up and at it" and this last year has given quite a little time and thought to the proper observance of some of our red letter days.

Umbrellas were the chief attraction on UNION SIGNAL Day, although there were interesting articles, also, on the life and work of its editor-in-chief, Mrs. Stevens, and attention was called to the SIGNAL—its dress, its illustrations, etc., etc. But to return to the umbrellas! They certainly were in evidence and made their meaning clear. They were open and covered and "dripping" with issues of the official organ. One was plentifully "sprinkled" with pictures of Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Neal Dow, Rest Cottage, and others. A third was "full and running over" with temperance leaflets issued by the W. C. T. U. Then came a "shower" of appeals for subscriptions, to which there was a fair response.

On Frances E. Willard Memorial day the union carried out almost *in toto* the program published in THE UNION SIGNAL, especially making excellent use of the map illustration idea. This gave the members a splendid picture of the actual needs of the field and where and how the Memorial Fund is applied.

In order to replenish its treasury the W. C. T. U. on St. Patrick's Day served supper in one of the churches, making a special feature of the decorations which were truly "shamrockish!"

CONFERENCE OF FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION

The twenty-ninth annual conference of the National Florence Crittenton Mission for Girls will be held in Chicago, June 5-9. The day meetings will be held in the parlors of the Auditorium hotel; the evening meetings in the following churches: June 5, St. Paul's Universalist; June 6, Second Presbyterian; June 7, Oakland Methodist; June 9, Lexington Avenue Baptist. Dean Sumner, Hon. Carl Waldron, Rev. Balcom Shaw, Rev. F. W. Millar, Dr. Anna E. Blount, Miss Mary McDowell and others will give addresses. On Thursday afternoon, June 6, the delegates will adjourn their meeting and visit Rest Cottage, Evanston, the home of Frances E. Willard, where they will be received by the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

New Leaflets

Farmers and Business.
Kansas' Conservation Policy.
The Voter's Creed.
To the Voter.
Weighed in the Balance (cartoon).
Boy or Beer Barrel (cartoon).
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

How to Better the Condition of Workers, Professor John A. Nicholls.
Alcohol the Arch Enemy of Life Forces, Dr. Edward Somers.
Eighteen Years a Voter, Adrianna Hungerford.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Temperance Talks for Busy People:
No. 32, Higher Standards for Army Men.
No. 34, What the Money Spent for Liquor Would Buy.
No. 35, Did the Towns Decline?
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

How to Prepare the Way for a Speaker, Sara H. Hoge.
The Story of the Dollars, Margaret B. Platt.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

The Everlasting Whisper, Christine I. Tinling.
Price 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Boys' Pocket Series No. 13, "How Are You Building?"
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

SEND FOR COPY OF NEW CATALOGUE

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

HERE AND THERE

It was a pleasure to the members of the W. C. T. U. of Winterport, Me., to be invited to attend town meeting. They were not slow to avail themselves of this privilege and stayed to the close of the session.

South Dakota's superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work, whose faithful labors in its behalf have been much appreciated, has changed her place of residence from Lacy, S. D., to Carlstadt, Alberta, Can.

The workers of the W. C. T. U. of Norwich, N. Y., have petted a scheme of theirs so long that it has at last blossomed forth into a full-fledged fact. They have now secured headquarters of their own, consisting of two large, pleasant rooms, desirably located and conveniently arranged. The local president resides in the same building and will superintend the serving of lunches and the furnishing of various accommodations which may be needed or desired, from time to time.

The W. C. T. U. Lawrence county (Tenn.) institute was held at Henryville, April 23-24. Seven delegates from other unions were present and Mrs. R. J. Trego, of Ohio, delivered a splendid lecture. An all day session devoted to the discussion of various subjects and the reading of papers resulted in good to the unions. Mrs. Rose Nipher, in presiding over the meetings, lost no opportunity to fill in every spare moment with information of value.

THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE
OUR SPECIAL SELF-COLLECTING Cushioned Tray has no equal. NOISELESS, DUST PROOF, INTERLOCKING. Best for pew or altar communion. Uses short, shallow cup, glass or aluminum (indestructible) no tipping of head. Saves ONE-FOURTH cost other services. Over 12,000 churches use. Send for catalog and "Special Introductory Offer." **Thomas Communion Service Co., Box C, Lima, Ohio**

HERE AND THERE

Among the fraternal delegates to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, meeting at Warrensburg, Mo., in May, will be Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, National W. C. T. U. organizer.

Posters made of UNION SIGNALS are a prominent feature of the temperance exhibit now being prepared by the white ribbon union of Orange, N. J. They will cover a wide range of subjects touching upon the temperance reform.

Stanislaus county (Cal.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, president, will hold a silver jubilee, May 9-10. May 14 the county votes upon the issue—wet or dry. W. C. T. U. workers say the latter word to them stands for drive-um-yonder. Yes, away yonder!

A profitable occasion was the institute of Winnebago county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., April 18-19, at Winnebago. A matron's gold medal contest, with representatives from three counties was held the first evening, Mrs. L. E. Barr of Stephenson county, winner. Miss Marie C. Brehm was among the speakers at the institute and later gave two addresses in Rockford, under the auspices of the county.

Mrs. Eugenia Dunlap Potts of Lexington, Ky., who recently passed away, was the niece of Mrs. Mary Yantis of Paragould, Ark. She was a beautiful writer and many clever productions of her pen were given to the W. C. T. U. and the Arkansas L. T. L. She was also a contributor to the state paper. At her death the newspapers gave her a beautiful tribute, saying the county had lost its most gifted woman.

The spring institute of the Union county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. had a "surprise" number on its program—a testimonial of regard to Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson for her twenty-five years of continuous service as county president. This was in the form of a silver soap case, twenty-five silver dollars and twenty-five white roses, tied with white ribbon. The presentation was made by the first president of the union, Mrs. Griven Stoddard, eighty-five years of age. Addresses were given at the institute by Miss Esther Elfreth, state president, Mrs. J. H. Fernald of Montclair, and Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest, state corresponding secretary.

The steps taken by the little W. C. T. U. of Morrisville, Vt., in its march along the pathway of prohibition, are each day growing firmer. This has been its banner year. After entertaining the state convention in the fall, it inaugurated the raising of a permanent fund; has attended town meetings; secured endorsement of the Kenyon-Sheppard Bill; "drummed up" a larger attendance at its annual meeting than it has had for twenty-five years; carefully prepared its programs; celebrated the birthdays of some of its members in a "temperance fashion;" faithfully prosecuted Press work, securing a large increase in the space at its disposal in the local papers. "We are pressing on in this battle for God and country," writes Mrs. C. F. Tilotson, corresponding secretary.

"Leaners and Lifters" alike—if, perhance, representatives from each respective class were present—listened with close attention to a paper on that subject delivered before the convention of the Buffalo—Trempealeau county (Wis.) W. C. T. U., held at Galesville, April 23. An address of welcome was made by Mrs. A. A. Arnold, local president, with a response by Mrs. Ada R. Markham of Independence. The confidential relations which should exist between mother and child formed the basis of an instructive talk by Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, head of the W. C. T. U. forces of Utah. Later she gave an interesting address on the good results of woman suffrage in her home state. An entire forenoon was devoted to a discussion as to the best ways and means of enlisting and enthusing young people and children in the great work of securing prohibition. Mrs. J. M. Ingalls was elected president for the new year of service.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Fifth W. C. T. U. district of Michigan, just closed, amid a great ovation elected Mrs. A. S. Benjamin president for the thirty-third consecutive time, Mrs. M. E. Bodwell of Grand Rapids making the address of the occasion. The other officers were also reelected by large majorities.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., has been touring the great state of Wisconsin, being everywhere announced as "the silver-tongued orator of the Rocky Mountains." She will begin work in Ohio, May 12, beginning with a campaign in Columbus, under the direction of Miss Genevieve Sackett.

The Second district of Michigan will hold its annual convention at Hudson, May 15-17. This union held an essay contest recently in the grades of the city schools. It is now holding mothers' meetings in the school buildings. It also has social gatherings frequently, a men's chorus adding greatly to the enjoyment of the last one held.

You Can Weigh
Exactly what
You Should Weigh

My pupils are among the most refined, intellectual women of America. They have *regained* health and good figures and learned how to keep well. Each has given me a few minutes a day in the privacy of her own room to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit each individual's needs.

No Drugs—No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.*

Be Well—nothing short of well.

Radiate Health—so that every one with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed.

Improve Your Figure—in other words, be at your best. You wield a stronger influence for good, for education, for wholesome right living, if you are attractive and well, graceful and well poised—upright in body as well as in mind—and you are happier.

I want to help every woman to realize that her health lies, to a degree, in her own hands, and that she can reach her ideal in figure and poise.

The Simplest Gown looks well on a Figure of Correct Proportion if Carried Well.

Judge what I can do for you by what I have done for others.

I think I do not exaggerate when I say I have corrected more

Chronic Ailments and built up and reduced more women during the past nine years than any physician—the best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are my pupils.

I have Reduced about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs. I have rounded out and Increased the Weight of as many more—all this by strengthening nerves, heart, circulation, lungs and vital organs so as to regulate the assimilation of food.

Won't you join us?—we will make you and the world better.

I have published a free booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly, and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement of health and figure through natural means.

Sit down and write to me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.
I have had a wonderful experience, and I should like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 37, 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft's name stands for progress in the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

THE LURE OF THE PUMPKIN PIE

(Continued from Page Six)

that goody would hereafter always be associated in his mind with good luck.

As the weeks went by a link was formed between the warm hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Burns and those of other homesick and friendless boys in their part of the city. After a little it came about that scarcely an evening passed that from one to a half dozen did not drop in, always finding a welcome and a sincere interest in all their affairs. They often found, too, a freshly cut pumpkin pie awaiting them! Those who came once returned and brought others.

And thus many a young soul, through kindness and a glimpse of real home life, was saved from the temptations and allurements of the great, seething city.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920"
Have you seen this great song?
It is in my new book
"Songs and Sayings for You."

You want it in your home and your union. This book also contains the thrilling new piece, "How I wish he knew my Jesus," which is dedicated to the white ribbon army. Price of the book, 25c. To introduce it, will send 3 for 60c; 6 for $1.00. Order today of **Rev. L. L. PICKETT,** Wilmore Ky

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

THIS IS FROM MISSOURI

"We have just closed a 'Get Busy' contest which was very successful. We gained thirty-two new members, twenty-two subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and thirty-eight to *The Young Crusader*." So writes Mrs. Winnie Boals, Rogersville, Missouri. What a splendid suggestion. Every union ought to have a "Get Busy" campaign this summer. Try it for securing subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* before July 20. Get Busy!

THE UNION SIGNAL FOR MAY 30

It is a pleasure to receive the many advance orders which are reaching us for the issue of May 30 of THE UNION SIGNAL. Our friends in the states conducting campaigns for equal suffrage are quick to see the value of such a paper for wide distribution. Only $1.25 for 100 copies, or $5.00 for 500 copies to one person, if order reaches us before May 27. If you wish extra copies of this valuable number be sure to order in advance. "Delays are dangerous;" order now while you have it in mind.

THE WHOLE FAMILY APPROVE

In sending subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. Seely, of Pennsylvania, says: "I believe this is a great way to get the SIGNAL into homes and I am so glad we can have this Campaign Edition. We (all the family) watch for the SIGNAL every week. It is certainly a great educator and I think no reader could fail to believe in prohibition."

TAKE AN INVENTORY

This is a good time to look over the work of the winter and decide what is the most important line of endeavor for these beautiful spring days. The department of Circulation of National Official Papers is engaged this year in an Educational Campaign. What are you doing along this line in your union? This Educational Campaign includes sending THE UNION SIGNAL to each pastor, superintendent of schools, library, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., barber shop, railroad station, jail or prison; and *The Young Crusader* to all Sunday school and day school teachers, libraries and playgrounds. Money for this purpose may be secured at a public meeting, from generous friends, or furnished by the local union. Please check up the above list and see how many in your community are reading your papers. If any are missing, please see that their subscriptions are promptly looked after by your union.

KIPLING'S RETORT

Temperance principles "done up" in a carburetor are disclosed in the following story told of Rudyard Kipling in *Collier's Weekly:*

"The host stood over a tray.

"'Drink, Kipling?' he asked—the luncheon gong had sounded.

"'No, thanks,' said Kipling.

"'Don't you ever touch anything?' asked a youth who wanted an excuse to hear himself address Kipling. The others were listening for the answer.

"'No,' said Kipling, 'I never could make up my mind to pour lighted petrol into my carburetor.' He grinned boyishly at his own joke, so did we all.

"'What's that, Kipling?' demanded the host, mixing a Martini. 'Your carburetor! Afraid of burning holes in it? Why, look at me!'

"'Yes, look at you,' said Kipling. 'You've got no carburetor. It's been burned out. It's burned into so many holes that there's just a big place where it used to be.'"

SANITARY DRNIKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special price to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56 & 58 Park Place, . Y

THE ADOPTED GIRL AHEAD

Said a saucy girl who was sneering at another
In accents that were very far from mild,
"You ain't got no father, you ain't got no mother—
"You ain't nothin' but a horrid 'dopted child!"

"I'm quite as good as you," came the answer from the other,
"I was carefully selected from a lot;
But only look at you—your father and your mother
Had to keep you if they wanted to or not!"

RHEUMATISM, ACHING FEET AND LIMBS from any cause.
Weak Arches, Callouses or Rheumatic Pains cured by Huxham's Absorbent Pads. The cleanest, most comfortable treatment on earth. Immediate relief or money back. 50c a pair. Advice and folder free.
HUXHAM PAD CO. 1269 Broadway, New York

A recent letter from a woman traveling in China says that Chinese girls are crowding into the schools in such numbers that there is not room enough for them. The franchise law of the new republic demands an educational qualification, and Chinese women are determined to prepare themselves to meet its requirements.

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

OUR APRIL PUBLICATIONS

The package of literature mailed Apr 30 to our sample budget subscriber contains some sixteen new leaflets, a of vital interest to temperance worker We review them briefly here.

Liquor dealers and their allies woul have the public believe that wide-sprea prohibition will decrease the demand fo such agricultural products as are no used in the manufacture of intoxicant In "Farmers and Business" the claim i shown to be without foundation. Se that this leaflet gets into the hands o the farmers.

There is no argument for prohibitio so convincing as verified facts, ther fore campaigners are always alert fo the latest word from prohibition state In the leaflet, "Kansas' Conservatio Policy," prominent citizens of that stat give new and convincing testimony co cerning its "prodigious advance" unde prohibition.

In "Eighteen Years a Voter," Mr Hungerford, president of Colorad W. C. T. U., sets forth facts regardin the results of woman's ballot in tha state. This leaflet is a welcome additio to suffrage campaign literature.

"The Voter's Creed," you will remem ber, was given place on the first page o THE UNION SIGNAL. It is a good leafle for general distribution, as is also tha pertinent query, "To the Voter," wit picture of a trio of bright faced boys "Weighed in the Balance" and "Boy o Beer Barrel" are cartoon leaflets, rein forced by strong words from Seabor Wright and Richmond Hobson.

"How to Better the Condition of Work ers" is an excerpt from Professor Nich olls' little book, "Does it Pay?" It show that the liquor traffic is antagonistic t productive industry and that its abol tion will benefit both capital and labo

Scientific truth put in a new way i descriptive of the leaflet, "Alcohol th Arch Enemy of Life Forces." It is par of an article written by a leading Euglis physician.

We have three more of those littl Temperance Talks for Busy People— "What the Money Spent for Liquo Would Buy;" "Did the Towns Decline? (in North Dakota after the adoption o prohibition); and "Higher Standards fo Army Men," good anti-canteen ammun tion from a major in the artillery corps

Other publications of the month are "How to Prepare the Way for a Speak er," by Sara H. Hoge, Assistant Record ing Secretary of the National W. C. T. U. a leaflet invaluable to local union work ers; "The Story of the Dollars," by Mar garet B. Platt, president West Washing ton W. C. T. U., telling what the dollar say when they talk about the saloon "The Everlasting Whisper," by Christin I. Tinling, part of an address delivere before the National Convention, a mes sage full of courage and inspiration fo all who "belong;" and last (but not leas as an indispensable in the W. C. T. U woman's equipment), the new Catalogu of Publications, sent free of charge o application.

For prices of leaflets see page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIA TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 16, 1912. No. 20

Prohibition Problems

—Adapted from the Kennebec (Me.) Journal

Columbia—This is a lesson in addition and subtraction that every state in the Union should seriously consider.

VIRGINIA EDITION

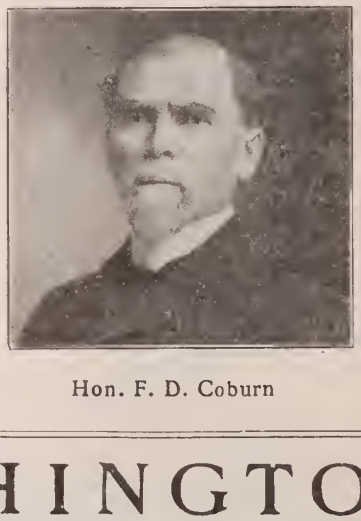
Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Prohibition in Kansas Not a Question Mark—Two Generations of Prohibition—Economic Burden of the Liquor Traffic—The Scourge of Civilization—Tennessee Will Keep Prohibition—An Investment Problem for Voters—Methodists Censure Administration—Virginia W. C. T. U.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS NOT A QUESTION MARK

HON. F. D. COBURN, Secretary Department of Agriculture of Kansas

I could dwell upon our cattle and horses, our orchards, our developing irrigation, our coal, lead, zinc, salt, oil and gas, our schools, colleges, churches, our banks, railroads and the innumerable institutions that spell progress, prosperity and growing prominence, but it is not in this wealth of material possessions, desirable and admirable as they are, that we have the largest pride. It is the far-reaching influences for future good, radiated from temperate lives, devout homes, the schools and the churches, that, next to the boys and girls, are objects of our most jealous and generous care. Those who have homes in Kansas live in a state where the man who sells intoxicants, thereby encouraging drunkenness, poverty, crime and the making of more drunkards out of the rising generation, is an outlaw, and when convicted, lands in jail or on the rockpile, and if found guilty a second time, goes to the state penitentiary. The booze-dispenser has no standing in Kansas legally, financially, morally or socially. He is classified as an "undesirable" whose presence and investments are shunned rather than sought. There may be for him somewhere fields less congenial, but no map is yet printed which indicates their loc tion. Whatever her foibles, whateve she is, whatever she may be or fail to b the pen that in the coming years sha indite the Kansas story must write "Here was a state builded by those wh worshiped God, loved their fellow me despite color or creed, and *were sober*



Hon. F. D. Coburn

The youth of Kansas has his eye fixe far above the horizon of the saloon, an you can raise your boy in Kansas wit out the temptation of the saloon, its all the gambling house and dens of sham which in every part of the world a the haunts and plotting places assassins, hold-up men and profession criminals generally.

Prohibition is in the very air; its i vincible hosts, on the way, are bein augmented by reinforcements at eve cross-roads. The forces that behind t saloon bars are in rebellion against s ciety and morality are facing their d feat.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The question of peace leads in prominence this week. The federation of peace societies of the United States has been brought about and yesterday, in a conference here of representatives from the principal peace societies of the nation, a National Council of Peace and Arbitration was organized. This was accomplished by a reorganization of the American Peace Society on a representative basis, the several societies in the different states and cities becoming constituent organizations. The co-operation of other peace organizations not on a membership basis was also invited, and they were asked to appoint representatives. Among these were the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, the Association for International Conference, the World Peace Foundation, the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, and the American School Peace League. An informal conference of the different factors in the national council will be held at Lake Mohonk next week, when the relations of the constituent bodies and the scope of their work will be discussed.

Provision was made for an executive director to have charge of the peace propaganda and the organization of peace societies on a large scale, based upon co-operation with the peace societies of all nations. The new organization will be the largest in the world. The chief objects sought in the federation are closer co-operation among the various units, a clearing house of information, and more adequate executive facilities.

The ninth International Red Cross Conference is being held in the beautiful Pan American building. Large delegations from many European countries are here. For the first time the Chinese Red Cross is represented. Japan and Brazil also have representatives, the latter for the first time. The Red Cross exhibit is very fine. A temporary building has been erected near the Washington monument, by the United States government, where the exhibits of the different countries are placed. It provides a thorough education in appliances for doing first aid work for the injured and for cures of certain diseases. A complete model of an operating room on an American battleship fills one booth. Opposite stands a display showing the work accomplished by the Red Cross in different parts of the world. A model outfit of bandages, gauze, splints, and antiseptics, bound together for mule transportation, is shown.

Germany offers examples of a score of different railroad hospital cars and of field hospitals, while the French exhibits deal chiefly with electrical appliances, all of which are marvels of man's ingenuity in lessening physical distress.

HELP US!

If letters could come from every state, addressed to Hon. Ben Johnson, Member of Congress, Chairman of House D. C. Committee, urging the passage of the Excise Bill for the District of Columbia, Senate Bill 5461, at this session, it would help in securing the passage of the measure.

A number of young women who have just completed a course in first aid treatment, participated in an exhibit this afternoon before a great throng. Red Cross medals were given each member of the winning team. Yesterday the President and Mrs. Taft received the members of the conference at a lawn party on the White House grounds, this in addition to numerous other social affairs that have been tendered the delegates, many of whom are women, especially in the Japanese delegation.

The Act of Congress to provide for a tax upon white phosphorus matches, and which virtually means their extinction, takes effect July 1, 1915, thus allowing three years yet before the law goes into effect. The shocking conditions resulting from the manufacture of these matches startled Congress into action. But what about these three years ahead? **Let the women of the country refuse to purchase or use these matches, telling their dealers why. If the thousands of women in our W. C. T. U. ranks would determinedly take this stand, it would show that we are a proposition that has to be considered, both as to influence and money, and even though Congress has enacted a law to take effect in three years, we are not willing to be a party to the use of anything which, in t making, works such sad havoc.**

The District excise measure, which in the hands of the House District Columbia Committee, has gone to a su committee. The District of Columbia so dependent upon Congressional acti for whatever legislation it receives, it truly pitiful to see the earnestness some of the sufferers of the liquor tra fic, who have come to my office to see I can give them any hope—women who husbands are spending their week's wa in the saloon Saturday night and all d Sunday (when the doors are supposed be closed) the family suffering for brea We need help from outside. If lette could come from each state, to Hon. B Johnson, M. C., Chairman of House D. committee, urging the passage of the e cise bill for the District of Columbi Senate Bill 5461, at this session, it wou do much good. *Help us!*

Workman's Compensation Bill Passes A ter Long Discussion

After a four days' debate the Sena last evening, by the decisive majority 64 to 15, passed the Workman's Compe sation Bill. Not only did the Sena pass the bill, but it rejected a large nu ber of amendments, a few accepted the committee being adopted. The fig over the amendments occupied thr hours. The voting began at four and was not until seven in the evening th the measure was finally passed. T opponents of the bill tried to assail it every way, by loading it down wi amendments, by rejecting it outrigl and by postponement of consideration next session.

The bill provides a fixed scale of co pensation for the accident or death railroad employes on railroads in int state commerce or the District of Colu bia. This scheme of compensation is substitute for the remedies now obtain through damage suits. It would provi medical service for the injured a means for money recovery proportion to the pay of the victim. It is the o come of a long investigation by the co mission and was strongly urged President Taft.

Amendments accepted by the comm

(Continued on Page Twelve)

TWO GENERATIONS OF PROHIBITION

JOHN S. DAWSON, Attorney General of Kansas

Excerpts from address delivered in Chicago, April 2, 1912

It has been charged that prohibition is a failure in Kansas. If you will look over the Legislature and over the young men who are holding the state offices, you will discover that the whole "blooming" bunch have grown from one-gallused, freckle-faced, bare-footed, goslinghood into young manhood and into office under our state policy of prohibition. It was for many years a query in the minds of our elders just what would happen when the Kansas boys should take up the burdens of official responsibility. Well, we showed them! The last two sessions of the Legislature answered that query by passing the most drastic prohibition law in the world, killing the drug store saloon, making it impossible even to cure snake bites by the liquor treatment, and absolutely clapping down the "lid" and riveting it on. They were not satisfied by going this far, but they showed their appreciation of the benefits of statewide prohibition by making it a felony for the fellow who violated the law a second time, and I have just lately heard from the warden at the penitentiary, acknowledging receipt of an Exhibit "A," illustrating the idea of these young Kansas-bred fellows, in the person of one "Red Mercer," who was sent up from Barber county as a first consignment to serve nine years in the penitentiary for violating the new prohibitory law; and the law that sent him there was made by these tow-headed, one-gallused boys who grew to manhood on the Kansas prairies without ever having seen a saloon.

Solution of the Saloon Problem is No Saloon

Prohibition in Kansas has forced the political parties to make it a part of every party's policy in the state. It has become the business policy of the cities, so that keeping the joints and dives and brothels out of cities is as much the business policy of the average citizen as the keeping of the streets clean, water pure, and the public parks attractive.

Prohibition has put Kansas away out on the firing line of human progress, or maybe I should say that Kansas has solved for the benefit of the whole world the greatest civic problem of the ages. It has demonstrated that the solution of the saloon problem is *no saloon*. This is well expressed by that most distinguished daughter of Illinois, Frances E. Willard, when she said:

"Kansas is away out on the picket line of progress where mortal commonwealth has never gone before. It may be called, with entire propriety, the state of First Things,—the pleasant garden plat on which God tries experiments with humanity to see how large and free we are capable of growing."

Marvelous Prosperity of Kansas

I am going to assume that you know of the marvelous prosperity of Kansas. You must have heard of its wonderful march in material progress. Uncle Sam is impartial in the compilation of his statistics, and the net result is that at various times in the last twenty years, Kansas has ranked first in corn, first in wheat, first in both wheat and corn, both in bushels and dollars. Sometimes Illinois or Iowa wrests from her the first place in corn, but in wheat, kaffir, milo, maize and alfalfa the Sunflower State is far in the lead. Our bank deposits put all others in the shade. More of our working people own their own homes than any other working people on earth.

Thousands Who Never Saw a Saloon

It is a fact, the truth and significance of which the people of other states cannot realize, that there are thousands of young men and women in Kansas, yea, tens of thousands, married, living in their own homes with children about their doorsteps, who have never seen a saloon. I married into the family of a soldier who settled in western Kansas in early days, and not one of my five big, strapping brothers-in-law ever saw a saloon until after he grew to manhood and visited some neighboring state. And this is the rule and the contrary is the exception among all the best young men in Kansas.

Prohibition has taken politics out of the saloons, and has driven the saloon out of politics. It has made our poorhouses a liability instead of an asset. It has abolished illiteracy. It has made us the wealthiest of states per capita. It has caused that peculiar genus homo, the red-nosed bum, to be a curiosity instead of a citizen, and better yet, it has stopped the breeding and maturing of this species. It has demonstrated that the saloon is not a business, but that it is a parasite on business. It has demonstrated that while the saloon at nighttime, with its bright lights, with its impure and immoral pictures, with its men going in and out, may look like business, when the inventory is taken at the end of the year, it is shown not to be a business. It is a gold brick. Prohibition has demonstrated that revenue from crime and license is a bad business proposition.

Thirty Years of Prohibition

Such are some of the results of thirty years of prohibition. That our progress and our unequaled prosperity have been wrought largely by prohibition no man can deny. It is apparent and self-evident. It cannot be duplicated elsewhere where liquor selling is permitted. Prohibition has developed side by side with our farms, our shops, our banks, our factories, our packing houses, our mines and mills and warehouses and railroads. It is rooted down to bedrock with our homes, our schools, and colleges and churches and institutions of charity and correction.

ECONOMIC BURDEN OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Nothing has contributed more to public sentiment against the liquor traffic than the growing conviction on the part of society that the economic loss and waste due to its existence is so great that it can not longer be tolerated. In a recent work on the "Economic and Moral Aspects of the Liquor Business," by Robert Bagnell, Ph.D., D.D., of New York, the author, after outlining the direct cost of the liquor traffic, makes the following statement concerning the indirect cost of the business:

Indirect Cost of Liquor Traffic

There are many friends of the saloon who declare that the license fees take care of all the increased cost to society in police departments, courts, hospitals, prisons, jails, care of the insane and paupers, etc., which are necessitated because of the presence and evil effects of the saloon in the community. For reasons which are apparent we cannot reduce the evidence to statistical tables, for, as has been said, the exact data upon these subjects cannot be obtained. Yet the facts themselves can be known.

Take the case of New York City, a most favorable illustration for the saloon because of the high license paid. The standing committee on hospitals of the State Charities' Aid Association has this to say upon the single item of intoxication: "The report of the Boston Committee estimated that one-eighth of the expense of the police department of Boston was necessitated by the cost of arresting and caring for cases of intoxication; this estimate applied to New York City would mean that $1,650,000 are expended in New York annually for this purpose. The actual cost of maintenance of the Magistrates' courts is approximately $400,000. Twenty-three per cent of all cases that come before these courts are arrests for intoxication; in other words, it costs the city $92,000 annually to try the persons charged with intoxication. The annual cost of maintenance of the department of Corrections is approximately $1,000,000; at least one-fourth of the inmates of the institutions under its care are serving sentences for intoxication, i. e., about $250,000 are expended annually by the city of New York for custodial care of persons arrested for intoxication.

"In Bellevue and allied hospitals there are annually from 7,000 to 9,000 cases of alcoholism, and in the hospitals under the jurisdiction of the department of Public Charities, there are annually 2,000 cases. This means that the persons treated in the municipal hospitals for alcoholism alone, to say nothing about other diseases brought on by alcohol, cost the city at least the sum of $320,000 annually.

"The present annual cost to the city of New York for the treatment of public intoxication is, therefore, if these conservative estimates are correct, $2,412,000."

This is for the single item of public intoxication, to which must be added the following:

(a) The permanent care of the alcoholic insane of all kinds; (b) the whole cost for the arrest, trial, and conviction

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE SCOURGE OF CIVILIZATION

REV. JESSE HILL, Portland, Me.

From the days of Noah, when the world went overwhelmingly wet, to the present hour, intoxicating drink has been the scourge of civilization. Mankind has bankrupted human language in its search for adjectives fittingly to describe a woman's lamentation, the orphan's cry for bread and the wail of lost lives which this evil has caused. It has contributed more infamy and misery than the combined effect of wars, pestilence and famine. The good old days when liquor was on every sideboard, and all drank and few were drunken, is only another poetic instance where "distance lends enchantment to the view." Every morning newspaper, with its horrible details of assault, theft and murder, plagiarizes its descriptions from King Solomon's morning paper called *Wisdom*, with its descriptions of eyes made red and watery, noses with sunset tints, inflicted wounds, trouble and multiplied sorrow produced by drink. Intoxicating liquor holds the unique place of adding nothing to the sum total of the world's happiness and subtracting therefrom everything for which the best of men have fought and died. It has remained undisturbed on its throne only because of two mighty defenders—greed and appetite.

A Devouring Dragon

The liquor business has grown to be one of the most powerful organizations of the world. It is rich in wealth, diabolical in its methods, brazen in its defiance of law—human and Divine—and in most of the country, firmly entrenched behind governmental bulwarks. It corrupts parties and politicians, bribes electors and browbeats legislators. It lifts its menacing rod over judges and juries, and where possible, intimidates governors and presidents. It injures trade and stands in the way of every legitimate industry. It poisons the blood, pickles the brain, and paralyzes the brawn of labor. Wherever you send the gospel to civilize and bless, this traffic follows to brutalize and curse. It bears the stain of a father's blood, a widow's tears and an orphan's misery. It is no respecter of persons—no home is too sacred for its awful blight, no life too tender for its withering touch. It outrages womanhood, debauches manhood and murders childhood. Someone says, "It is like the great red dragon of Revelation with seven heads and ten horns, it stands before our American womanhood waiting to devour her babe as soon as it is born. It laughs at her love, scoffs at her sorrow, curses her prayers and blows bubbles with her blood."

Wrong in Principle

The business is wrong in principle from a legal standpoint. It cannot exist without a license. When once you license it, you have given to it a father and a mother. The Supreme Court of the United States has put the whole business in its true light. In 1846 an attempt was made by the liquor interests of the country to settle, once for all, the status of the saloon in the law. Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were retained to present the matter before the court, seeking a decision which would guard all of the property rights and vested interests involved in the industry. The Supreme Court decided that the individual state had the right to regulate, or even totally to destroy, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, setting forth the proposition that the right to traffic in that which was destructive of the morals and health of the people was not a right which inhered in American citizenship. There are three decisions of our National Supreme Court which we need to keep before us:

This Court in Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S. Reports 86, says, "The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these liquor saloons than to any other source." It is undoubtedly true that it is the right of every citizen of the United States to pursue any lawful trade or business, under such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of the same age, sex or condition. But the court says, "There is no inherent right in a citizen thus to sell intoxicating liquors by retail. *It is not a privilege of a citizen of a state, or a citizen of the United States.*" If the Court says any citizen has a right to engage in "any lawful trade or business," and in a minute afterwards says it does not have the right to engage in the liquor traffic, then that traffic must be unlawful. It is poor policy and wrong principle to legalize the unlawful.

In the case of the state of Kansas vs. Ziebold and Hablin, 123 U. S. Reports 623-662, the Court says, "We cannot shut out of view the fact within the knowledge of all that the public health, the public morals and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks."

Once more, in the instance of the license cases in the 46 U. S. Reports 573-632, the Court says, "If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States (because of prohibition) from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be a gainer a thousandfold, in the health, wealth and happiness of the people."

Foe to Prosperity

These decisions assert that the saloon is harmful to material prosperity; destructive to character, and disastrous to peace and happiness. If ever a business was tried and convicted before the Supreme Court it is the liquor business. The sentence of execution is stayed from year to year by the greed of its patrons and the timidity of its enemies. The theory of the federal government is that the only inherent right to operate a saloon lies in the sovereignty of the state. The appeal to license the business is a request to you and to me to graduate Anthony Zobriniski from the college of restriction and in our sovereign name to let him become in the eye of the law, as respectable as the banker or a federal office-holder. You may not send a letter through the post office to exploit a gold mine if there be no gold in the mine, because the United States must protect its citizens from imposition. You may not send a newspaper through the mail with the advertisement of a lottery, because society must be protected from those who would get something for nothing. But you may open a saloon and grant to a man "letters patent of state ignobility and decorate him with a cross of the national legion of dishonor—knighted, as it were, to be the dramseller to the sovereign majesties of the state in which you live."

Every drop of liquor that is distilled or brewed is held by the great careful central government to be contraband and confiscated property, for a time. Not one barrel of it can be taken from its place of manufacture till the national stamp "U. S." (that always means *us*) is placed upon it. We may not be able to stop the complicity of the federal government with the traffic, but there is one thing we can do. We can answer the question for ourselves: Is the moral character of the state or city a thing worth contending for? Shall we treat it as a commodity which we can sell in our streets and alleys for three or five hundred dollars a year? If you hunt for it, you can sometimes find liquor in the prohibition territory, but that is quite a different proposition from giving the business an opportunity to *hunt* for you. Put the thing under the ban of the law and you have stigmatized it. Every other vocation which creates or panders to the bad appetites of men is put under the reproach of the law. Our public conviction is expressed in law. Law is the solemn and sacred affirmation of a people's judgment of what is right and wrong. Law is a high wall, which if a man cross, he must justify his act to himself and to the world, by some higher light of justice and truth. We never question the wisdom of stigmatizing slander, theft, arson, forgery, robbery and licentiousness, treason and murder. The reproach of mankind, in the most pronounced and awful way in which the deliberate sentiment of the state can be expressed, is uttered against these evils by laws. Let the saloon wear its own badge of shame. License is a compromise. It is wrong in principle and wicked in practice. For the state to go into partnership with the manufacturers of criminals is for the state to commit suicide.

APPEAL OF GOVERNOR HOOPER FOR FREEDOM FROM LIQUOR DOMINATION

"No valuable reform measure of any character can be secured at the hands of a Legislature controlled by the whisky power," declared Governor Ben Hooper of Tennessee in the speech in which he accepted his renomination as governor. In urging the necessity for a body of law-givers which would be chosen by the people without the assistance of the brewers' money, he said:

"When I appeal to the people for a Legislature free from saloon domination, my appeal is not based alone upon grounds of temperance and morality. I want to say to the business men and taxpayers of this state that no valuable reform measure of any character can be secured at the hands of a Legislature controlled by the whisky power. Why do I say this? Because the saloon lobby will always be found in alliance with every other corrupt and evil influence that infests the legislative halls. It cannot win alone. It wins in combination with other interests, political and financial, which have legislative axes to grind. It finances the combination and thus controls the component parts. This is not a fine-spun theory. It is the plain statement of a fact well known to every observer of politics and student of legislative history.

"A state and legislative ticket elected without the assistance of a whisky campaign fund will afford the people the greatest possible assurance of clean, progressive and reformatory legislation. There is not a declaration in the platform upon which you have placed me that cannot be made effective by such a Legislature."

The declaration made in the platform as to the retention and enforcement of the prohibitory law is as follows:

"We declare our opposition to the taking of any backward step in the matter of anti-saloon legislation. We favor the

(Continued on Page Twelve)

TENNESSEE WILL KEEP PROHIBITION

MRS. SILENA MOORE HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

If temperance workers think their work will be done when they have secured prohibition, they will find themselves never more mistaken in all their lives. The liquor men do not give up that way; they fight and fight and keep on fighting, as long as there is one of them left. For the past two or three years, they have been more active than ever before. Realizing the danger to their business by the rapid spread of the prohibition propaganda, they have grown desperate, raised a tremendous fund, which grows constantly, as from a never ceasing fountain, and with this they are putting up such a fight as we have never known from them before in all the years of our battle against the liquor traffic.

This indomitable spirit of the liquorites is what checked the rapid spread of the prohibition movement, and is giving all the trouble in the prohibition states. They are sending out millions and millions of pages of literature throughout the United States, filled with false and misleading statements, calculated to deceive the very elect. Then they are putting up stiffer fights for the Legislatures in the various states, spending more money in trying to corrupt legislative bodies, etc. At present, their greatest and most important strategic movement is the effort to violate the laws in the various prohibition states and sections, keeping constantly, in various ways, this illicit traffic before the public, that the people may conclude that the laws actually cannot be enforced, and will favor their repeal, and the "licensing and segregation of the business."

The next thing for leaders in prohibition struggles to remember is that as soon as the battle is won, half their people will believe that the battle is won forever, and that there is now nothing more to be done. So in the states having prohibition, we have not only to continue our fight against the liquor traffic, but we have to spend time and money and energy in trying to wake up our friends who have been lulled to sleep in a false security.

In Tennessee, the liquor men are putting up almost the hardest fight for leadership in the dominant party of the state that they have yet put up. The Republican party has come out strongly for the retention of our prohibitory laws. Unfortunately, the Democratic party got into the hands of the liquor men during Mr. Patterson's reign, and they are determined to retain their hold, so there is at present a tremendous struggle in the state between the two factions of that party. The liquor men, who called themselves "Regulars," wanted to control the party, even though it lost to the Republicans both the state and the national elections. They knew that a large number of prohibitionists—so called—would cling to what they considered the "Regular" party organization, at the risk of losing all they had won.

Home of a Southern W. C. T. U. "General," Mrs. Silena M. Holman. and her model family—Dr. Holman, her husband, their children, and children's children.

But recently a compromise has been effected, championed by most of the Democratic editors in the state, who arranged for a getting together of the factions. At present it looks as if the extreme liquor partisans had been "downed" in the struggle, and the Democratic party freed from the dominance of the liquor men. There is not a doubt but that a good majority of both the Democratic and the Republican parties in Tennessee are in favor of prohibition. No one knows what the turn in the kaleidoscope of politics will bring, but we now believe that the Democratic party will, at least, not come out in favor of the repeal of our laws, as was once feared. And we think it is a consummation most ardently to be desired that both the parties in this state shall declare for the retention of our prohibitory laws. It is certain that the party coming out for their repeal will be defeated.

At present it is hard to guess what the final outcome in the state will be as relates to the two parties. I think, however, it is likely that the state will go Democratic as to national politics, and that Governor Hooper, a staunch Republican, and one of the wisest and ablest Governors that ever blessed Tennessee with leadership, will be our next chief executive. I believe, also, that Tennessee will retain her prohibitory laws.

AN INVESTMENT PROBLEM FOR VOTERS

Silver and gold in uncounted millions have been delivered to King Alcohol, and in return for our good money he has given us the poorhouse, the penitentiary, and the insane asylum. The economic waste of the saloon is so axiomatic that it leaves no room for argument. I have sometimes thought that if there were more chance for an argument, more agitation against the frightful waste could be developed. It is generally conceded that in this country alone our annual drink bill is between one and two billions. That is simply the direct cost of the liquor consumed. But if we add to that the indirect cost in loss of labor, increase of crime, disease, poverty and insanity we have no figures adequately to estimate the economic waste of the saloon.

Perhaps we can see it more clearly if we take a concrete instance and apply the waste caused by the saloon to legitimate trade. The *Chicago Record-Herald* made the following comparison some time ago. If the 7,000 saloons of Chicago take in $30 each per day, the total amount for all would be approximately $67,000,000 a year. Apply this in legitimate channels of trade and you will have this result.

Employ 10,000 men cleaning streets and doing other public work at $1.50 a day; employ 2,000 teams and men cleaning alleys and streets at $4.00 a day; give each of 60,000 poor families $1.00 a day; buy a $25 suit for the father of each of these 60,000 families; buy one $10 dress and one $3 pair of shoes for the mother; buy two tons of hard coal and one barrel of flour for each poor family; buy one $20 suit and one $4 pair of shoes for 250,000 workingmen, and pay the carfare and lunch of the same number; buy one $4 suit of clothes for every boy and girl in the public schools (180,891 enrolled); establish one free library and museum in each division of the city at $1,000,000 each; build 30 new schoolhouses at $100,000 each; build 36 churches at $50,000 each; give to fresh air fund for poor children $75,000; give to the various hospitals of the city $100,000; and have a balance left of over $10,000. And yet all this money goes for waste and worse than waste.—*Rev. John A. Earl*

A CHANGE OF HEART

MRS. McVEAN-ADAMS, Mound City, Kan.

In Two Parts—Part I

On one of the residence streets of a beautiful town, newly grown into cityhood, two ladies, laden with baskets and parcels of flowers, were walking. A gentleman, coming lightly down the steps of his home, waited for them at the gate and took possession of the larger receptacle.

"Good morning, flower-girls," he said, with the freedom of an old friend. "Which one of my patients are you going to make faint with the strong perfume of these blossoms?"

"Oh, good morning, Dr. Strong. We ought to get out to the hospital with some of these. Are you going there today?" Before he could reply the other lady added, "Aren't we fortunate to have had all these flowers given to us! They helped decorate the church for that beautiful wedding last night."

"As it happens, I am not due at the hospital this morning," said the doctor, "but I am on my way to another public institution—I am going to jail."

"Well," said the younger lady, Mrs. Horton, "I have felt for some time that you would land in jail yet, Doctor, to pay you for your disrespectful talk about our new Flower Mission, but I hardly expected to see you punished so soon."

"Yes, it is quite an unpleasant case," declared the doctor, "a case of mania or dementia among the prisoners. A woman, of course, and unhinged mentally to such a degree that the police judge could not try her case this morning, and sent for me. You would better come, too, both of you. It would do you good to see something of the seamy side of life. From what the judge telephoned, I gather that this woman is a desperate character. Besides, there is a splendid chance to give some of your flowers to a man in the jail, a murderer charged with beating his wife to death—just the sort that women visit and bestow flowers upon."

Mrs. Horton laughed, half petulantly, and rejoined, "O Dr. Strong, how can you be so absurd! Mrs. Jaynes will think you are in earnest. If I did not know your kind heart I would send you away this minute. But we will go with you." She drew her companion's arm, reassuringly, into her own.

The police court was a new departure in the young city, and the jail in use was the old county one. The flower missioners and Dr. Strong were conducted up the stairs by the deputy sheriff.

The patient sat in the woman's apartment. In the same small room, two boys, of twelve and fourteen, stood huddled close to the only window, and whispered together, as they glanced askance at the poor creature who, seated in the sole chair furnished, was swaying back and forth and moaning in a low tone.

Suddenly Mrs. Jaynes asked, "What are these two boys doing here? Why are they not in the detention home?"

The attendant seemed somewhat embarrassed, but finally said, "Why, you see, lady, it's early days with us, so to speak, and we ain't got no detention home, not yit."

"But what have these children *done?*"

"Why, you see, that little feller over there, he ain't done nothin'—just a orphon, so to speak, a ward of the Probate court, and the county has to keep him somewhere, you know, till they settle about his property, and appint a legal gardeen.

"That other boy, he's a sort of a tough, I expect. He burned up a hay-stack and got took up. No place for such young ones down on the men's floor—there's a awful foul-mouthed man down there—besides that murderer. I had to fetch 'em here."

The older boy had been trying to interrupt and now drawled, "Straw-stack, *not* hay-stack. Straw-stack, what there was left of it, not worth a quarter. But I didn't go to do it, 'cause where would I sleep! It was my blamed cigaret went and set it afire."

"Cigaret!" echoed Mrs. Jaynes. "Haven't you a state law against selling cigarets to minors?" The deputy replied merely with an expressive shrug.

The prisoner had given no heed to the visitors. The doctor bent over her, trying to get a look at her face.

"What was the charge against this woman?" asked Mrs. Horton.

The deputy's reply was more stammering than before: "Why, you see, lady, she's about as bad as they make 'em. Took two officers to bring her in. Fought like a wild-cat, clothes most torn off of her."

"But what had she *done?*" reiterated Mrs. Horton, with the maddening persistence of a woman.

The deputy wiped his heated brow with a big red handkerchief, then said, "The policeman's charge agin her was for soliciting on the street."

"Solic—," began Mrs. Horton in amazement, when she was checked by a motion from the older woman. "Do you mean begging?"

The badgered deputy had recourse to the comforting 'kerchief again before he replied, "Immoral conduct on the street was about the size of it."

"Oh!" gasped Mrs. Horton, slipping behind her friend, "but these boys, left here alone with an outcast woman, what may she not have said to them, done to them! It is too horrible!"

"Don't you fret, lady," said the attendant. "She ain't said but just one word since she was brought here from police court this morning, but she says that over and over all the time. There *was* a woman here *one* night—but then, we ain't in shape to handle city business, not yit."

Here the doctor joined the little group at the door. His face was non-committal, and in response to the inquiring eyes of the ladies he said, "There is some mystery and some mistake here, or I miss my guess."

"What word does she say over and over, when she moans?" asked Mrs. Horton.

"Just the word, 'lost.' She did not rouse when I spoke, nor even when I shook her, though I must have hurt her, for she is a mass of bruises. They say it was a difficult arrest, and yet she is young and slenderly built. She is in a stupor or mental torpor, but you ladies may rouse her. Here are your flowers, forgotten, in the corridor. See if you can 'reach her with a flower,' the way your tracts and leaflets tell about."

Selecting some perfect roses the two went together, rather timidly, and laying the flowers upon the prisoner's lap, they spoke to her, trying to remove the rigid and icy fingers that hid her face. This they could not do without actual violence.

They tried in various ways to attract her attention, but not for an instant did the slight figure cease its swaying, or the low voice fail to moan the one word, "lost."

Meantime Dr. Strong, by a liberal gift of flowers, and a promise to bring them some games, to pass away the time, had won over the boys.

When the ladies rejoined the doctor, tears were in the eyes of both, while pity and indignation struggled for utterance.

"Whatever she has done, she is a woman and needs a woman's care," said Mrs. Jaynes. "Can you not send at once for your police matron, and let this patient be taken to her room?"

Again the deputy felt obliged to reply, "Why, you see, lady, we ain't not to say fixt for to take care of city business in all them city ways, and we ain't got no police matron, not yit."

"No Juvenile court, no detention home, no police matron. You will be telling me next that you have no curfew."

"That's so," said the deputy, "we ain't got none, not yit."

"Did you think, Mrs. Jaynes, that you were still visiting in Colorado, where women vote?" said Dr. Strong.

"Well," sighed Mrs. Jaynes, "you surely do need a Ben Lindsey."

All this time Mrs. Horton's indignation had been rising. "I tell you, Dr. Strong, something *must* be done for this girl right away. She seems a mere child. But if she is a criminal and a desperate one, no man had a right to punish her, with all these blows and bruises, before she was even tried. When has she had any food or sleep? See how faint her voice sounds. First thing we know—"

An interruption stopped her excited utterance. The swaying figure fell heavily to the floor. The moaning voice was still. The hands, flung wide, revealed the face of a young girl, on it a frozen mask of terror and despair. Its pallor was accentuated by the blood red of the scattered roses, which had fallen partly over it.

The officials turned the prisoner over to the care of Dr. Strong, who was a

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

BOW-WOW'S DANGEROUS POLITENESS

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

Bow-Wow was the most polite of little dogs. He would sit up on his hind legs and wave his front paws whenever he wanted anything, and it was only after he had waited some time that he gave his sharp bark to call attention to his needs.

Now, Bow-Wow loved mice. So when one morning he heard his mistress say, "I saw a mouse run from behind the flour-barrel in the pantry," he wagged his stump of a tail and followed the master to investigate. Sure enough! When the barrel was moved, there was a mouse-hole, and Bow-Wow took his place beside it. When Miss Mouse did not come out, he sat up and coaxed her with his paws, and when that did not avail, he barked persuasively. The master, coming home some hours later, found Bow-Wow still guarding the hole.

"That mouse doesn't appreciate your politeness, Bow-Wow," he smiled. "It's too much like a rumseller's politeness—it has *teeth* behind it."

"When I was coming home last night," the master went on, turning to the mistress, "there were two boys ahead of me and I heard one of them say to the other, 'Aw! come along! I'd go with you anywhere you'd ask me.'

"'But mother told me never to go into a saloon,' answered boy Number Two.

"'That's 'cause she didn't know Mr. Jones. He's diff'runt from other saloon-keepers. He's just as kind and polite and always has something good for us boys! He never charges anything either when he treats us, an' it's nothin' but soft stuff! He says hard liquor isn't fit for boys.'

"'If a saloon-keeper is giving you soft drinks for nothing, boys,' I said, catching up to the pair, 'it's because that's the way to teach you to like strong drink that he is reasonably certain to sell to you for good cash some day; and no matter how polite he is now, that will not hinder him from kicking you out by and by when you think you can't live without his vile stuff and have no money to pay for it.'

"'You don't know Mr. Jones,' cried boy Number One indignantly.

"'I've known him for twenty years,' I replied, laying my hand on the lad's shoulder, 'and I've known many a man and boy that he has ruined in that time. Mothers are right when they warn their boys against entering a saloon. There's always danger and often death in the place, however pleasant it may look and however polite the saloon-keeper may be.'

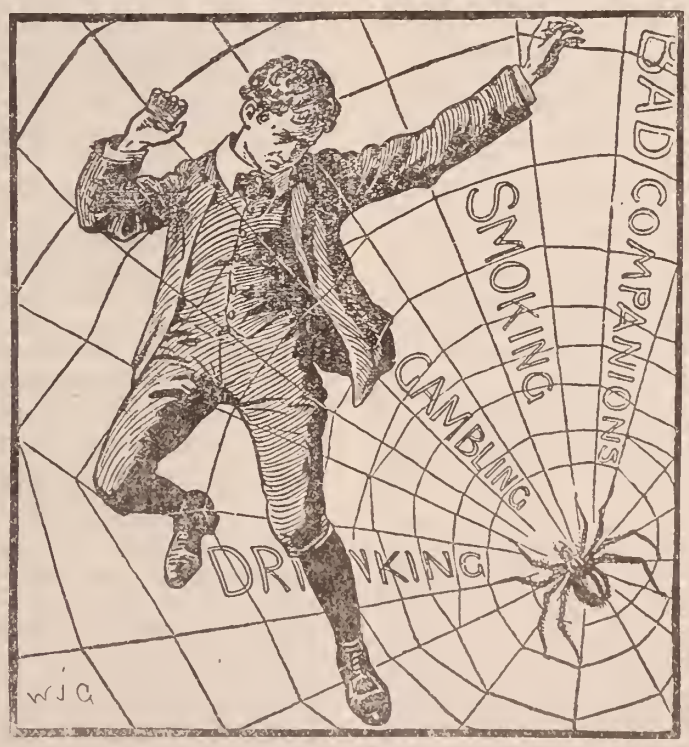
"I walked on after ending my little sermon, but when I looked back later I saw that boy Number Two had left the other. God help our boys. Bow-Wow's teeth are as sharp as if he were not polite, and so are Mr. Saloon-keeper's."

TWO BOYS AND A CIGARET

Two bright little fellows, named Harry and Will,
Were just the same age and the same size until
One day in their travels it chanced that they met
A queer little creature, surnamed Cigaret.
This queer little creature made friends with the boys,
And told them a story of masculine joys
He held for their sharing. "I tell you," quoth he,
"The way to be manly and big is through me."
Will listened and yielded, but Harry held out.
"I think your assertions are open to doubt,"
He said, "and besides, I'm afraid I'd be sick."
"Afraid!" echoed Will. "O, you cowardly stick!
Well, I'm not afraid, look here!" As he spoke
He blew out a halo of cigaret smoke.

Five years from that meeting saw them again.
The time had arrived when they both should be men;
But, strangely enough, although Harry boy stood
As tall and as strong as a tree in the wood,
Poor Will seemed a dwarf; sunken eye, hollow cheek,
Stooped shoulders proclaimed him unmanly and weak.

With thumb and forefinger he listlessly rolled
A cigaret, smoothing each wrinkle and fold;
And the smoke that he puffed from his lips, I declare,
Took the form of a demon and grinned from the air.
And it said: "See that wreck of a man that I made
Of the boastful young fellow who wasn't afraid." —*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*



OUR FLAG

Above the flags of all nations,
Our beautiful banner floats high;
Its stars like the stars of heaven,
And its blue as blue as the sky.

Long may it wave in its beauty,
The symbol of Freedom and Right;
Not a star be lost from its azure,
Not a blot stain its spotless white.

"Good resolutions, like fainting ladies, want to be carried out."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

DON'T FAIL TO READ THEM

If you have an idea that prohibition is not popular with the present generation, read the article on page 3 by the attorney general of Kansas, Hon. John S. Dawson.

If you want to learn how the highest courts in the land regard the liquor traffic, read Rev. Jesse Hill's article on page 4.

If you are desirous of knowing the standing of the liquor business in a prohibition state, note what the secretary of agriculture of Kansas has to say about it on page 2.

If you wish some convincing figures as to the economic waste for which the "trade" is responsible, read "The Economic Burden of the Liquor Traffic," page 3, and "An Investment Problem for Voters" on page 5.

If you are eager to discover, as of course you are, how to conduct a successful prohibition campaign, do not fail to read the spirited story of "Colorado Going Dry," by Mrs. Antoinette Hawley, on page 11.

Especially noteworthy is the advance step reported on page 12 in the article by Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, superintendent of Work among the Indians, telling of the arrangement for the observance of Temperance Day in all Indian schools, and the publication and distribution, at the Government's expense, of a program for the occasion, prepared by the National W. C. T. U. department.

June 26 is this year to be celebrated by all unions in the United States, as a special National Y. P. B. day. In THE UNION SIGNAL of June 13, on the Y. P. B. pages, will be given a program for use on that occasion. Further particulars in regard to the matter will also appear in the state papers.

A Just Rebuke Administered

The great Methodist denomination, always consistent in its attitude against the legalized liquor traffic, again put itself on record at the General Conference now in session at Minneapolis, when it condemned the present administration of the national government for allowing its representative, Secretary Wilson, to attend the International Brewers' Congress at Chicago in October, 1911.

The discussion which followed the opening of this question resulted in the adoption of a resolution couched in no uncertain terms, voicing the deliberate convictions of one of the most powerful Christian bodies in this country. The *Lowell* (Mass.) *Courier-Citizen* says, "After naming President Taft as having been asked to prevent Secretary Wilson's presence at the congress, the resolution declares that '*Those in authority have forfeited all claim on the future franchise of the Christian and sober manhood of the nation.*' Secretary Wilson's explanation of his action was described as 'a most frivolous, fallacious and stereotyped excuse.'"

We wonder if this well-deserved, scathing, yet dignified rebuke will be taken at its true valuation by those to whom it is given. The time has come when a public servant of the people of these United States treads on dangerous ground when he lightly esteems or puts aside as of little worth—the expressed will of the church-going portion of this great nation. That indignation against a traffic that depends for its very existence upon the debauchery and destruction yearly of the youth and pride of this nation, is hastening to white heat, is no dream of visionaries, but actual fact to all who do not walk with closed ears and eyes. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and, unfortunately, high position and conspicuous ability do not make the possessor immune from such madness. The churches are awake, the people are rubbing their eyes. He who reads aright the signs of the times needs no assurance that when once the people of these United States—the common people of whom we hear so much these days—shake themselves and arise, the legalized liquor traffic and they who apologize for and protect it, will be buried too deep for resurrection; the mound that covers them remaining as a constant reminder of the might of a people's wrath when it is justly aroused, and a perpetual testimony to the stamp of God on the soul of man.

The Mathematical Test

Dire prophecies of the fate that will befall a community which has the temerity to do away with the licensed liquor traffic are made by the "trade" in their efforts to persuade voters who never take the trouble to think through a problem, that they cannot get along without the aid of the liquor business. Always these predictions fail of fulfillment, and although the fallacy of the revenue argument has been demonstrated over and over again, it continues to present itself. The only effective way to meet it is to propound a few mathematical queries, something after this fashion: Have you any explanation to offer for the remarkable fact that a comparison of twelve wet cities and twelve dry cities of California, with nearly the same population, shows the city tax rate averages 49 cents on $100 valuation higher in the wet than in the dry cities. Does the further fact that a comparison of eight dry cities and towns of California, having a total population of 61,896 and 2,664 high school pupils, with eight wet California towns and cities with a total population of 66,956 and 1,741 high school pupils, shows that the drys have 923 more high school pupils than the wets, seem to justify the statement that the wet community has the advantage over the dry? Such unanswerable queries are often more convincing than whole volumes of theories.

Statistics showing conditions in any prohibition community where the law is not nullified by unprincipled officials are almost certain to silence pro-liquor arguments.

NO PLACE FOR DISINTERESTED OBSERVERS

"It's not my concern,"—"I'm not especially interested in the subject," are the excuses which meet the temperance worker who endeavors to enlist recruits in the warfare against the liquor traffic. Do those who thus speak realize what a commentary they are making upon their patriotism? What reason can they give for failing to be concerned in an evil which is destroying young men by the thousand, wasting the substance of thousands more, and lowering the productive efficiency of a great multitude of workers. How can they explain their lack of interest in a matter so vital to the future generations, which is depriving little children of sustenance, protection and education, and condemning many to a life of labor before they have reached maturity? Were our nation at war with one of the world powers, who would dare to stand up before his fellows and admit that he was not interested in the outcome of the struggle? Viewed in duration, extent and magnitude, all the horrors of war sink into insignificance beside the atrocities and cruelties for which the legalized liquor traffic is responsible.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

We most heartily commend the action taken by the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Arkansas, in endorsing the resolution for national constitutional prohibition, noted in last week's paper. No doubt other organizations would take similar action if the matter were brought to their attention by our W. C. T. U. workers and speakers, as was done in this case by Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, General Y. P. B. secretary, in her earnest plea for the co-operation of the club women in the warfare against alcohol.

LIQUOR WASTE AND SUMMER OUTINGS

The amount of money we spend every year in the United States, directly and indirectly, for liquor would give a two weeks' vacation to every man, woman and child in the land, with their board and expenses paid. We spend approximately $1,500,000,000 a year for alcoholic drinks, and we spend as much more for judges, police, jails, poorhouses and insane asylums to take care of the people who get into trouble through hard drink. That makes $3,000,000,000, or $30 apiece for everybody. For a family of father, mother and four children it amounts to $180 a year, a nice sum for an outing in the country.—*New York American*

METHODIST CONFERENCE CENSURES ADMINISTRATION

The great body of Methodists of America, by the resolutions adopted at their General Conference, now in session at Minneapolis, Minn., registered their unreserved disapproval of the attitude of the present administration toward the liquor interests in permitting Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to preside at the Congress of Brewers, held in Chicago, last October. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of State, his authorized representatives, were petitioned by the millions of Christian people of the nation individually and through their respective representatives to desist from all national endorsement of said brewers' congress and that the Secretary of Agriculture decline said position of honorary chairman because of the endorsement such position would give to the business represented and the evident purpose in view by said meeting; viz., to increase and extend the sales of beer and thus encourage the increase of drunkenness; and,

"Whereas, The said United States authorities utterly disregarded the expressed wish and prayer of the Christian manhood and womanhood of the nation, with the exception that the Secretary of Agriculture sent out in reply a most frivolous, fallacious and stereotyped excuse; and,

"Whereas, The reply is an insult to the intelligence of Christian people, inasmuch as the writer must have known that the sole and only purpose said congress had in view was to secure the seal and approval of the United States authorities to their part in the beverage liquor traffic, which is the greatest curse and blight to the nation.

"Therefore, Be it resolved, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in conference assembled, that while we pledge ourselves to remain loyal citizens of the United States and to support those in authority in every laudable, lawful and legal way, we do hereby announce as our conviction that in so aiding the beverage liquor traffic by their persistent endorsement of the said brewers' congress in the face of our most earnest protest, those in authority have forfeited all claim to the future franchise of the Christian and sober manhood of the nation."

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Massachusetts' W. C. T. U. President, has been elected delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in Minneapolis, Minn. There are in all twenty-four women delegates to the Conference.

Mrs. Lora S. LaMance of Missouri, National organizer, recently spent two weeks at National Headquarters, conferring with the General Officers and Mrs. Clara C. Chapin in regard to the work of the National Press Bureau, of which at the present time Mrs. Chapin is in charge. Mrs. LaMance's successful experience in publicity work in her state made her a valuable helper and her presence at Headquarters was greatly enjoyed.

Records of all kinds have been claimed by steamships coming into port, remarks a Chicago paper, but none more strange than the boast of the "Columbia," of the Anchor line, which has just completed a trip from Glasgow to New York, without having sold a drink during the entire voyage. Although there was liquor provided, not a drop was purchased, for every one of the passengers was a total abstainer.

VIEWS OF WARDEN OF STATE PENITENTIARY

F. O. Hellstrom, warden of the state penitentiary of North Dakota, in an address before the W. C. T. U. of Jamestown, not long ago, said:

"I would strengthen the temperance laws in every possible way. I would start in by teaching the children in the schools the folly and evil of the use of intoxicating liquor, drugs and narcotics; instil in the minds of the youth that nothing but shame, poverty, degradation and crime can possibly result from their use and the traffic in them. I would make laws with the aim and object to completely abolish the traffic. There is not one word that can truthfully be said in favor of the business. If I had the power to draw the veil so as to expose to view its evils I could show you the slimy coils of Hades, intensified a million-fold worse than the mind of man can imagine. You can see and imagine the crime and wanton abandonment, but a true picture of the evils would cause your imagination to pale into insignificance. To sum up, I will say that it is beyond the power of man to invent a lie that will in the least libel the traffic in intoxicants, opium or other stimulants unless, perchance, something good should be said."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

TEMPERANCE RED, WHITE AND BLUE

O Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
Thy people are sighing and longing
From tyrants still freer to be.
From the robbery, pillage, and slaughter,
Of rum and his murderous crew,
That the home, and the son, and the daughter
Be safe 'neath the red, white and blue.

Look, Columbia, with tender compassion
On mothers now deluged in tears,
As they weep o'er the crimes of our nation,
And groan 'neath the burdens of years;
In our country they yet love so dearly,
While it yields to protecting the few,
Many hundreds of thousands die yearly
From the curse that defies them and you.

O Columbia, withdraw thy protection
From rumsellers, gamblers, and men
Who are fat'ning on blood and corruption,
In groggery, brothel and den;
And extend thy protection to mothers
The home and whatever is true,
That our rumfettered fathers and brothers
Be free 'neath the red, white and blue. —*S. H. Schellenger*

OUR WORLD'S W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVES

Miss Elma G. Gowen of Boston, World's W. C. T. U. representative for South America, has safely reached her new field of work in Peru and for the present will be in Callao. She will visit different points in Peru as the way for our work may open.

Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative for Burma, writes that the Burma and Rangoon W. C. T. U.'s are fully officered and at work. Miss Strout is receiving invitations to speak in different parts of Burma and has recently addressed the government high school at Rangoon, and the missionary and Bible conference held in that city. She has also accepted the chairmanship of the Educational committee of the Y. W. C. A. and will thus come in close touch with hundreds of Burmese young women.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

INFORMATION REGARDING PORTLAND, (OREGON) NATIONAL CONVENTION

OCTOBER 19-25, 1912

We hope, in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, to be able to give the complete itinerary to the Pacific Coast. It is now expected that the official train will leave Chicago on Saturday, October 12, at 12 noon, reaching St. Paul before midnight, and we shall remain there over Sunday, holding mass meetings in the "Twin Cities." Because of the various stopovers en route, the sleeping car rates will be somewhat higher than those quoted in THE UNION SIGNAL of April 18, as explained on page 13 of this issue.

In talking with railroad officials, we find that parties from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska can join the official party at Billings, Montana, Tuesday, October 15. We have had letters of inquiry concerning rates from people in Kansas and Missouri who are desirous of going with us on the official train. The fare from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Portland and return, via Billings, is $55. Those wishing to join the official train at St. Paul, instead of at Billings, can make the trip for a very little more, the rate being $58 from St. Joseph and $59 from Kansas City. Those from states west of the Mississippi River who wish to join the party at either of these places should notify the chairman of Transportation, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, at National Headquarters, and if it is found that there are enough to make up a car to either of these points, arrangements can doubtless be made to attach the car to the official train, thus avoiding any change.

SUPERINTENDENTS

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS

I have been waiting until snowstorms and floods were over before writing about open air meetings. The work of preparing for Chautauquas and other great summer gatherings goes on whatever the weather and it is time to be looking out for our opportunities. Do not fail to make an effort to get time assigned to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in every camp meeting, Chautauqua, prohibition convention, and Sunday school convention. When Old Settlers' Day occurs, ask to be put on the program for a history of temperance in the town. Fourth of July celebrations should be planned now; no topic can so stir the patriotic heart as the bondage of our country to the liquor traffic. Never be timid and doubtful; if you can not get a speaker, and think you can not make a speech, take THE UNION SIGNAL and cut out extracts from the prohibition numbers, paste them in orderly sequence on a sheet of paper, then go off into the woods and practice until you have a good carrying voice and correct emphasis. To her that greatly dares comes great success.

Plan open air meetings for your union and be sure to make them occasions when many prospective members are invited. Make your program vital, not simply pleasant and interesting, but full of the deep, real things of life.

Open air institutes present a fine opportunity to deal with department work; the "Superintendents' Manual," by Mrs. Margaret Munns, is unexcelled in value for such meetings. Supply sanitary drinking fountains (no cups) and always hold a service at their dedication.

Early application should be made for space on fair grounds, and plans perfected. This means hard work for those in charge but it pays—it pays! Provide yourselves with the blotters issued by this department and the leaflet, "In a Nutshell, a brief sketch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union;" each, 30 cents per 100. The National W. C. T. U. is issuing a series of prohibition leaflets which you will need. Be discriminating but generous with your literature.

An automobile tour to visit country schools would do untold good. Maine, in her great campaign last summer, bore testimony that open air meetings were a large factor in securing the retention of the prohibitory law.

Do not forget to plan outings for the L. T. L. This department offers a flag to the state in which the greatest proportion of L. T. L.'s hold open air meetings. Who will win it?

The "Cigaret Arithmetic" blotter published by this department is being widely used in schools all over the country.

Call on me for help; see that the department is presented in conventions, planning street meetings and parades at that time; enter every open door or, if need be, push open the doors.

I am looking for great things this year.

Los Angeles, Cal.

WORK AMONG INDIANS

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

My heart rejoices at the official recognition by the supervisor of Indian schools of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as shown in an article by your superintendent, which appears upon another page of this paper.

I hereby call earnestly on all state superintendents to work with renewed zeal. Teachers always welcome such literature as the L. T. L. Manuals, and that which is good for white boys and girls. Only the best is worth while, for Indians are equal to others in their capacity to profit by what they read or are taught.

By all means push the medal contests. Indians are said to have a gift of oratory—encourage them. I am ready to send the medal for any contest of Indians.

Four thousand copies of Mrs. Edith Smith Davis' "One Hundred Questions Answered" have been sent to teachers by the supervisor of Indian schools.

Alameda, Cal.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, who has just completed her annual prison inspection tour of the South, says: "I believe emphatically that a woman's place is home; but where is her home? Mine is all the way from Boston to San Francisco and from Canada to the Gulf. The question is not what a woman should be allowed to do, but can she do it properly? In this reform—woman suffrage—home is the very watchword, for all the interests of the home, and all the evils that affect the home, are largely dependent upon politics. Women not only should have the power to deal with these, but they could wield it effectively."

"COLORADO'S GOING DRY"

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY, Denver, Colorado

"When we've banished brewery, distillery and dive
Our taxes will be lower, and our industries will thrive."

District conventions come thick and fast these days, but the state president returns from them with shining face and a song of victory on her lips. Why? Because at these meetings it is demonstrated that the people—the bone and sinew of Colorado—actually want state-wide prohibition, for lawyers, doctors, educators, legislators speak from our platforms, shout out our campaign songs and line up with the white ribbon women.

The days are devoted to institutes for campaign work and the evenings to campaign mass meetings, brimming over with enthusiasm for a "white Colorado."

Conditions like these do not "happen;" they are born of confidence in the patient, untiring leader whose every thought is centered on plans, ever new, ever widening, for educating, organizing, crystallizing the wide-spread sentiment against the liquor traffic, into ballot-box opinions.

Notable work is being done in Denver and vicinity by Mrs. Nella E. Bradbury, the district president, who intends to hold all-day prayer conferences with Christian workers in every section of the city.

Those held have resulted in securing the active co-operation of ministers and other good people who only need to know about us and our plans to see that there is but one thing for a Christian to do and that is—help make Colorado dry.

Dr. Maude M. Sanders, state vice-president, has in hand the complete organization of the cities, so that every block is to be provided with a man and woman worker who shall know the exact status of every voter, and what is needed in the way of literature or influence to make them line up on the right side; for we realize that if we are to win, the cities must be aroused and enlightened.

Presbyteries, associations, conferences, and denominational meetings of every sort as well as ladies' aid societies, missionary societies and prayer meetings, in response to the request of the state president, give our speakers a place on their programs. Miss Rose Davison recently made ten-minute speeches at four different prayer meetings in one evening, all for state-wide prohibition.

Not only that; but somewhere today—singing, talking, praying, making votes—are three blessed organizers: Mrs. S. B. Shaw, Miss Rose Davison, Miss Winona Jewell, all working with might and main to win the young people and children, the saints and sinners, to see that Home Protection from drink and lust and every form of vice, is the thing we are fighting for.

Then we have a brave half-dozen brainy, fearless young men who are tackling the hard places on bicycles, in autos, on horseback, or in buggies, holding meetings in school-houses, homes, and little country churches, driving home the fact that

When we've banished brewery, distillery and dive,
Our taxes will be lower, and our industries will thrive.

Presently Christine Tinling will be here to lecture on scientific temperance, for two weeks, in the State Teachers' College at Greeley, on the same basis as other lecturers, with the same credits for attendance, and as if to speed on that good work, lo! and behold! the state superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Helen M. Wixon, has just sent out a pamphlet, with "the law," and her particular "gospel" about it, followed by Edith Smith Davis' notable "Quiz for Teachers," and ending with a boost for prize essay contests in all the schools of the state.

Don't you wish you had that sort at your state capital?

Last but not least are the plans for the first Western Temperance Conference, July 21-27, at the Boulder Chautauqua, when for a solid week, famous men and women will abide in the shadow of the Rockies, and help boost for a "Dry Colorado." We want everybody to come who needs to catch the Western spirit of faith and hope that not only Colorado, but the NATION, is going dry, and that right early.

SPARKS FROM WEST VIRGINIA'S PROHIBITION ANVIL

Special Correspondence

In West Virginia, where the prohibition amendment is the one all-absorbing, never-forgotten, talk-it-all-the-time subject, "Why Vote Yes" arguments fly through the air thick and fast. H. C. McWhorter, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, West Virginia, when asked "Do you believe that a vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment is a contribution to the moral, social and economic interests of the state," gave this vigorous reply: "In my opinion there can be but one answer by any fair-minded, observing person, who has the love of country and the good of his fellowmen at heart. When we consider the fact that poverty, degradation, want and crime are the logical and practical results of the liquor traffic, and that on the other hand, in all the history of the traffic, no good in any form or shape has come from it to the family or community, my answer must be, and is, unequivocally in the affirmative."

Captain Hobson recently delivered his famous address on the Great Destroyer before the convention of the West Virginia Sunday School Association, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., also speaking before that body. The latter in her address advocated a thorough campaign of education on the economic side of the question, comparing the amount of money spent by the American people for food, clothing and other necessary articles with the amount expended for intoxicating liquors. She declared that the distribution of literature was a mighty factor in the creation of sentiment and announced that a great deal of literature had been issued by the state W. C. T. U. for that purpose, and that issued by the National W. C. T. U. largely utilized.

We are working.
We are praying.
We have faith that we shall win.

EX-SALOON KEEPER'S BACKWARD LOOK

Ben Parker, at one time the owner of many saloons in Des Moines, backed heavily by the brewing interests, who afterwards gave up the business, says of his former experience:

"I defy any man to present one single argument that will stand the acid of criticism in favor of the liquor game. I have witnessed the working man spend for drink the money that ought to have bought shoes for his children; have watched the business man spend money over the saloon bar that belonged to other people, and I have been *particeps criminis* to more woe than the bubonic plague ever spread in its most aggressive form. I tell you that the drunkard is more to be pitied than censured. He is a helpless, weak-brained idiot, and is fostered in his prostration by the evils of his surroundings. If all men were strong-minded the saloon would soon go out of business, but unfortunately most men are weaker than their environment and fall before the allurements of vice. It is the absolute removal of these surroundings that will assure the betterment of society, and the way to do it is to stamp out the saloon, the brewery and the distillery. It will require the united effort of the strong to bring about the desired end."

ANTI-CIGARET CRUSADE OBSERVE JUNE 23

Every union in the United States is requested to give particular attention to the enforcement of the cigaret laws (see UNION SIGNAL of April 25, page 4, for these). Beginning June 1, hold meetings, interest educators, church members and public officials, and make one supreme effort to stop all violation. Let the crusade end Anti-Cigaret Sunday, June 23. See that Sunday schools observe this day with a special program (Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Riverside, Cal., has a fine one); that pastors take for their topic, "Does the use of the cigaret hinder spirituality?" Ask each one, also, to speak of the example of "the smoking Christian." Sunday afternoon hold meetings for the children. Visit the schools on Monday, and Monday night have a mass meeting, and report results.

MRS. E. B. INGALLS
5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

OUR BROTHER—THE "NATIVE AMERICAN"

W. C. T. U. WORK AMONG INDIANS RECEIVES SPLENDID RECOGNITION

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER. National W. C. T. U. Department Superintendent, Alameda, Cal.

This department has, from the beginning, made its way very slowly. In the nature of things the localities where Indians must live are not accessible to the general worker, nor can the usual methods of conducting the work be employed. The superintendent must work at arm's length and then feels that she grasps her work by a long pair of tongs.

It is given to very few to come in actual contact with the objects of their efforts; approaches can only be made by securing the interest and sympathy of those who live with or near them. The average frontiersman cares nothing for the Indian save to exploit him or his lands.

Missionaries and teachers may be counted on for a genuine regard for the red man. The former are usually overburdened with so many petty details that even those who sustain the missions can hardly realize how these workers keep so busy and have to wait so long for results. As to teachers, the frequency of changes in 'the service" often renders their best efforts a somewhat intangible aid, but many of them have gratefully appreciated the work of this department. It has been detrimental to our efforts that there has heretofore been no official recognition of them. Teachers deserve more praise than blame for scrutinizing carefully and accepting cautiously, offers of help not authorized by their superiors in office.

The National W. C. T. U. superintendent of this work has never met anything but the most cordial interest and unfailing courtesy in any Indian school, camp, home or reservation. Invariably there is the earnest invitation to come again—but in each place there are only local officials or teachers to be met. However, last year, when Miss Rhena Mosher was in North Dakota, Mr. H. B. Peairs, supervisor of Indian schools, had the good fortune to meet her and to hear her talk at an Indian school. This opened the door to all the schools, and Mr. Peairs soon after requested the National W. C. T. U. superintendent to prepare a program for a Temperance Day to be observed in all Indian schools. This has been done and the program has been published and distributed at government expense. It is printed by the "Press of the Native American," Phoenix, Arizona, that is to say by Indian printers.

It is a neat booklet of twenty-one pages, and is highly creditable as to skill and taste. Just between the reader and writer, it may be wished that all the white boys and girls, as well, might have their temperance days and exercises.

The following letter has been sent by the supervisor to all district superintendents of Indian schools:

April 23, 1912.

My Dear Sir:—The Temperance Day program, of which I wrote in my letter dated January 17, 1912, has been printed and is now ready for distribution. You will please, therefore, arrange at your earliest convenience with the superintendents of the schools in your district for a date upon which the program may be given. It may be found best to have the program given in all schools of the district on the same day—probably May 17. However, the selection of the particular day may be left to the school authorities, provided the date decided upon be promptly reported to you.

As it is quite late in the school year, it may not be possible for all schools to prepare and give the full program which has been arranged. Selections may be made and portions not used this year may be used at some other time. It is suggested that at least one special temperance program, in addition to the regular instruction on that subject, may be given each year. As the teaching of temperance among Indians is of such vital importance, it is hoped that the suggestion to set apart a special day or evening each year for that purpose will not be overlooked. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be glad to co-operate in any manner that may be possible, and will in many instances be able to provide good speakers, if called upon to do so.

Please make a full report, in connection with your annual report, of the work done in your district in the way of giving temperance instruction, mentioning particularly the special Temperance Day program.

Very respectfully, H. B. PEAIRS, Supervisor in Charge of Indian Schools.

This official act is very gratifying and promises much for the future.

APPEAL OF GOVERNOR HOOPER

(Continued from Page Four)

retention on the statute books of the temperance laws now written there as a result of a thirty-year struggle between the people of Tennessee and the whisky power. The fact that these laws have been nullified by the weak and unfaithful officials of three or four counties out of ninety-six affords no cause for discouragement or despair to the strong of heart and resolute of will. The man who would acknowledge defeat and favor the repeal of a righteous law because of the temporary triumph of the forces of vice and crime in a few communities is either a puny weakling now or was a hypocrite when he favored the enactment of the law.

"We favor the enactment by the next general assembly of such legislation as will enable the state to assert her sovereignty by preventing the operation of saloons in open violation of state law.

"A legal commission composed of some of the ablest lawyers in the state has declared the constitutionality of such legislation and the common sense and justice of it need the support of no argument.

"We call upon the United States Congress for the enactment of a law forbidding the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors into dry territory."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

tee provide that compensation for accidental injury and death of railroad employes shall continue to children until they are sixteen years old, and in the case of a daughter would extend payment until they are twenty, unless sooner married.

The discussion of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill before the House brought out many startling facts. During 1911, 1,030,300 aliens came to this country and of that enormous number, only 13,496 were farmers, 175,000 were common laborers, 122,000 were servants, 246,000 had no occupation at all, making 735,000, or three-fourths of the entire immigration, who found their homes either in the slums of the great cities, or in congested centers. There were 223,453 immigrants from Italy alone last year.

The hospitals and insane asylums of New York City, where a large proportion of these immigrants land, are crowded to repletion with this foreign element. More than sixty per cent of the occupants of our charitable institutions are foreign born; the prevalence of insanity among immigrants is much greater than among the native born, and insanity in large cities among the foreign element is appalling. Of the first admission to the hospitals, 2,006 out of 3,222 residents, were of foreign birth.

Representative Humphreys of Mississippi, one day this week, introduced a resolution passed by the Mississippi Prohibition Convention in that state, concerning the issuance of Federal "revenue licenses" in dry territory, entering into a minute explanation. He stated that the Federal Government "does not issue licenses to retail liquor dealers, that these licenses are nothing more than a mere form of imposing a tax, giving no authority; they are mere receipts for taxes, paid by parties in the state who are engaged in the business of retail liquor selling, and give the person no permission or right to sell in a prohibition state."

He further explained, "To meet certain decisions of the Supreme Court, as well as to enable the Government to continue the collection of the revenue and yet not be in conflict with the decisions of the Supreme Court, it was changed in name from 'license' to 'special tax' as it is now called, but carries with it no express permission to sell liquor."

The question was asked: "Does not the tax levied and collected now protect the holder against any proceeding by the Government just as much as it did when it was called a license?" Yes, but it never did and does not now afford any protection against proceedings by the state. The fact is that when a person in a state where the sale of liquor is forbidden by law pays this special tax the record of that is kept, and is made public and upon request, is turned over to the state authorities, and in many instances is made *prima facie* evidence of guilt.

"Where there is a failure in the execution of prohibition laws it is not chargeable in my opinion, to Congress, but is chargeable to the lack of vigilance or the defects of the laws of the states themselves."

May 11, 1912

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN SANITARY FOUNTAINS

A new sanitary fountain just brought out by the Gier & Dail Mfg. Co., of Lansing, Mich., has several unique features. The most distinctive of these features, and one which involves an entirely new principle, is that of attaching the bubbler (which is much the same shape as a goblet) so it can be raised to the height of the lips. Tall or fat persons are thus permitted to drink without bending or stooping. Everyone, big or little, drinks with equal ease, including small children who find it impossible to use the fountains with stationary bubblers.

Another commendable feature of the Lansing fountain is the fact that a bowl has been provided at the bottom for dogs. The overflow feeds down into the bowl at the bottom, which in turn runs direct into the waste pipe.

Beauty and symmetry have not been overlooked in the design of this fountain; it is an ornament as well as being useful. The dome at the top is wired for an electric light, which at night makes the effect most impressive.

A handsome catalog, giving complete details as to construction and workings, may be secured by the manufacturers.

SONG! *New, highly praised.*

"WHEN THE CLOUDS HAVE ALL ROLLED BY."

25 cents. New author. No stamps. Paste paper over circle in card holding silver. For sale only by

M. A. RICHARDSON, Corinna, Maine

Order quick. Mention this paper.

OFFICIAL ROUTE

TO THE

National Convention

The Northern Pacific Railway has been selected by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Official Route for delegates to the *National Convention* at *Portland, Ore.*, October 19-25, 1912. Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune."

Low convention fares--Liberal stopovers.

We will be glad to furnish you literature descriptive of the trip.

Address: C. A. MATTHEWS, General Agent Pass. Dept.

144 So. Clark Street

Northern Pacific Railway *CHICAGO, ILL.*

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

On page 13 of the issue of THE UNION SIGNAL for April 18 there appeared a preliminary announcement regarding the National W. C. T. U. Special Train to the Portland (Oregon) Convention, October 19-25, in which sleeping car rates of $13.00 for lower standard berth and $6.75 for lower tourist berth were given. These rates quoted, which are the regular sleeping car fares between Chicago and Portland, were based upon a through train from Chicago to Portland, making no stopovers. However, plans have now been completed for stopover of the special train party at St. Paul and Minneapolis for Sunday services, and at several important points en route, including Bismarck, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, for entertainment and sight-seeing, during which time our sleeping cars will be open for occupancy at all times. These stopovers will, of course, lengthen the schedule to a certain extent and will make a slight increase in the sleeping car fares, the exact rates to be given in an early issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, as soon as the schedule in detail of the special train is agreed upon.

There will be no increase in the railroad fares, the $65.00 rate from Chicago to Portland and return and proportionate rates from other points being the same.

Watch THE UNION SIGNAL for further details of the special train and valuable information regarding the trip, which will appear from time to time.

A CHANGE OF HEART

(Continued from Page Six)

health officer, the deputy sheriff explaining to Mrs. Jaynes, "Why, you see, lady, we ain't got no prison hospital ward, not yit."

Mrs. Horton's impulsive offer of an asylum in her own home was declined, there being a charity ward in the new general hospital.

Next day the two flower missioners found the prisoner flushed with fever and looking more piteously young than before, but clean and cared for, with soothing compresses upon her many bruises. Her eyes shone with delirious light, but her mutterings were unintelligible, except that sometimes a cry of mortal terror rang out, followed by the instinctive call of "Mother, O Mother!"

"Hear that, now," said the nurse, "she ought to have thought of her mother before she went wrong. They can all call on mother, afterward. Maybe you ladies had better go. You might excite her. My hands are full enough, the dear knows, without her turning violent."

The doctor took care to be present when the fever abated and the prisoner was rational, though weak. In spite of his utmost effort, however, she kept a sullen silence. Not even her name could be learned.

Soon she resumed that maddening iteration of the one word, "lost," which sounded like the ceaseless tolling of a funeral bell.

In vain the "sentimental ladies"—as Dr. Strong called them—talked to her, wept over her, offered her dainties; in vain did the city missionary, whom they brought, pray fervently beside her. Three days had passed since her arrest, and Dr. Strong said that she was likely to sink into unconsciousness and die without revealing her identity.

ECONOMIC BURDEN OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page Three)

of criminals made such by the excessive use of liquor; (c) that proportion of prison expenses which is chargeable to the care of criminals who have become such through drink; (d) the permanent care of the paupers who have become such in part or in whole through their own intemperance, or that of others upon whom they depended for support.

The totals of these items would be very large, and it is very doubtful whether the license money of New York's between 10,500 and 11,000 saloons would pay the bill. Besides this, all the graft and waste resulting from the corrupt alliance of the saloon and politics must be taken into account.

The most dangerous phase of the revenue question is the national one. The cost to the national treasury from the saloon evil is comparatively light, and the revenue derived is a very large sum. The reports of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, issued August, 1910, show receipts of $208,601,500.09. This immense revenue paralyzes the moral nerves of the authorities at Washington, and little help in controlling the evil can be expected from that quarter until the work in the various states is far advanced. Fortunately the beginnings must be made in the smaller unit.

PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE,
LINCOLN, VA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LILIAN A. SHEPHERD,
199 YORK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY AND EDITOR
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO LOCAL UNIONS

Dear Comrades:

I feel sure you will all rejoice over the number of new unions reported in this issue of our paper. If these unions pay dues as they should, and if our other unions will pay up their dues and work for new members, as I hope they will, what a splendid gain we shall have to help swell Mother National's membership at the next Convention.

Every local president should have received about a week ago a circular letter, signed by the state corresponding secretary and myself, on the subject of having a membership contest, or some other form of systematic effort, for increasing membership during May and June. Of course, if you wish to extend this through July so much the better. One union had already begun its plans in this direction before it received this circular. In fact, while the printer was at work on the letter, Farmville union was adopting its splendid plan for a three months' membership contest.

As it includes working both for members and our papers, I want you to know the details, and I hope many other unions will adopt similar plans.

The members are, of course, to be divided into sides and at the close of the contest the winning side, as is usual, is to be banqueted by the vanquished.

The winning side is to be determined by a system of scoring: Every active member won is to count 25 points, every honorary, 20; a subscription for THE UNION SIGNAL (weekly edition), 15; subscription for Virginia Edition, 10.

Then every member who scores 100 points is to be given a white enamel pin, and every member who does not score at all is to pay a forfeit of 25 cents. While all unions may not wish to adopt the plan of individual prizes and forfeits, I hope many unions will adopt the plan of scoring points and working for both members and subscriptions to our papers. Of course each union can arrange the points to suit itself. How many unions will try it?

It is not too early to begin plans for W. C. T. U. picnics and outdoor meetings, but more of this next time.

I wish to call your attention especially to the new posters published by the National W. C. T. U. By sending request with stamp to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., you can get the complete catalogue of the publications and supplies kept in our new Literature Building.

There are about a score of excellent posters, but these new ones I would like so much to have every union use: State Prohibition versus Local Option, Boys and Girls, Compare These Facts, Saloons Increase Taxes, In Prohibition Kansas, and Successful Men. These are 19x25 inches, printed in black and red; price 5 cents each; $2 for 50.

Let us work to win members for our organization and use every possible means to increase sentiment against the drink habit and against the liquor traffic.

Cordially yours,

SARA H. HOGE

Evergreen Home, Lincoln, Va., May 4, 1912

THE TREASURER'S TRIUMPHANT NOTE

Virginia unions will be interested in knowing how the missionary spirit among our members has grown—an evidence of our desire to help others. The following statement shows the amount contributed for the Willard Memorial Fund for each year from 1905 to 1911, inclusive. The money from this fund is used for the extension and perpetuating of our work and by a ruling of the last National Convention it may be used to aid states in their prohibition campaigns:

Virginia: 1905, $70.80; 1906, $92.97; 1907, $68.10; 1908, $99; 1909, $115.60; 1910, $129.11; 1911, $145.86.

Let me insist upon the early payment of dues, which means ACTIVE WORK OF LOCAL TREASURERS NOW. Please do not wait until your members are away for the summer, or until some are ill, have moved away, or until the heated weather makes collecting doubly hard.

At present there is every reason to expect the largest gain the state has ever had. Many old unions already show splendid increase and new organizations are being reported from every corner of Virginia. It depends upon the established unions to show a gain when the final summary is made in September. Let us not only hold the membership of last year but add a substantial increase this year. Hopefully yours,

EFFIE B. CLEMENT,
Treasurer Virginia W. C. T. U.

AMONG THE ORGANIZERS

During a two weeks' itinerary of Miss Edna Rowan, National Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, on the Eastern Shore, and the five weeks' work of Mrs. May P. Sparks, of New Jersey, in different parts of Virginia, a warm welcome, hearty appreciation and delighted audiences have been general. No report can well give briefly all the good accomplished by either of these visitors. In the appended list of new unions there is not room for mention of the members added to the ones already organized, nor for accounts of the public meetings, school visits, instruction meetings, comfort calls to the shut-ins, nor the many other activities characterizing the visiting or state worker. The simple outline speaks for itself: the unions created since the last issue of this paper:

New Unions

(Reported to date)

Miss Edna Rowan, two weeks' time on Eastern Shore:

Bridgetown W. C. T. U., Northampton county, active members, seven; honorary, two; president, Mrs. C. R. Bell, Machipongo.

New Church, Accomac county, regular members, nine; honorary, two; president, Mrs. J. C. Kelley, New Church.

Three Loyal Legions in these two counties, data not yet supplied.

Mrs. May P. Sparks, five weeks' time:

(Two unions in Chesterfield already reported in last issue.)

Newport News, five regular and two honorary members; Mrs. J. W. Eubank, president.

South Hill, Mecklenburg county, thirteen active, ten honorary members; Mrs. L. H. Thornton, president.

Lacrosse, active members, seven; honorary, one; president, Miss Buena Smith.

Chase City, regular members, twenty-one; honorary, one; president, Mrs. L. W. Greer, Chase City.

Appomattox county (address not known), eleven regular, and three honorary members; Mrs. E. S. Anderson, president (address to be supplied).

Mrs. Mary E. Newton, National and State Organizer, one week:

Troutville, Botetourt county, twenty-four members; president, Mrs. G. W. Layman, Troutville.

Buchanan, Botetourt county, forty members; president, Mrs. Guy H. Brugh.

Fincastle, thirty-two members; president, Mrs. A. Van Devander.

Cloverdale, eighteen members, Mrs. R. K. Nevitt, president.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech (itinerary incomplete to date):

Timberville, Rockingham county, regular members, five; honorary, one; president, Miss Cora Driver.

Mrs. J. M. Ropp, one week (incomplete itinerary):

Elliston, Montgomery county, active members, eight; honorary, one; president, Mrs. R. L. Winfrey, Elliston.

Abingdon, Washington county, thirty regular, and nine honorary members; president not given.

Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, two days:

Stuart, Patrick county, fourteen active and fourteen honorary members; president, Mrs. Millard F. Sanford, Stuart.

Fontaine, Henry county, fourteen active members; president, Miss Mayme Martin, Ridgeway, R. F. D.

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

DREAM ABOUT THIS

(and then act). Communications to appear in the current issue of the Virginia Edition must be in the hands of the editor by the FIFTH DAY of each month. Under general conditions, preference is given to the articles first received.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Dear Co-workers:

Toward the first of the W. C. T. U. year, one worker only wrote me, and I heard no more for some time. Lately, however, I am much encouraged as county presidents and organizers have asked that literature be sent to different workers. Now this is something like I wish. I hope those interested in Sunday School work will not wait to be written to, but will write me not only if needing help, but if not needing it to cheer me by the news of their successful effort. Will not the old workers in point of service let me hear that they are still in harness? There is one thing I wish to ask of every union: Please give your local superintendent of this department an appropriation of at least one dollar. How can she work without some money?

Yours in love,

MIMAH HOBBS DAY,
Salem, Va. State Superintendent

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

BUSY LOCAL UNIONS

Richmond, the hostess city of the next state convention beginning September 30, is preparing for this annual meeting. A concert was held during the winter to help raise necessary funds. The bi-county convention of Henrico and Hanover will be held in St. James' church in East Richmond, June 4, when plans for further arrangements for the Virginia convention will be made.

Charlottesville Y. through its president, Mrs. B. F. Feagans, reports two large and enthusiastic meetings of recent date and desires to recommend substantial and earnest work. This union enjoyed the excellent address given in the city by Mrs. Sparks, April 26, under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. An egg supper was given early in April by the W. C. T. U., which the press and those attending pronounced a decided success. Decorations were in white and yellow flowers, and one visitor said: "This is an excellent supper, excellently prepared." Financial receipts were not far behind the menu.

Newport News has a president, Mrs. D. J. Channing sending the following list of activities:

"We sent twenty-five dollars for the campaign fund and are hoping to raise a goodly sum for state work, as we are preparing for an entertainment May 1. Our annual rummage sale will begin the last week in April. We have a faithful band of workers who are always ready to aid their president in any undertaking. (Not only a *president* but a *union!* —EDITOR.) We have been honored with a visit from Mrs. Sparks of New Jersey who has done a grand work in this city, organizing a new union in the west end, making addresses in the second Baptist church, the Y. M. C. A. and the Jefferson school. It was my pleasure to entertain Mrs. Sparks, and it was a pleasure indeed. May God bless her and her work."

Chesterfield held its county convention, March 29, in the Swansboro Baptist church with four unions represented. Mrs. Nellie G. Rice reports the meeting as follows:

"The body was welcomed by the pastor who also presented the needs of temperance in this section. A response was given by Mrs. Effie B. Clement, state treasurer. Rev. Mr. Thrift made an address and commented upon the evil influence sometimes of the press, but prophesied the final triumph of prohibition.

"The reports made showed an increase over last quarter of work and of purpose. A solo was sung by the state music director, Mrs. Bailes of Richmond, and Mrs. Reese Thompson recited 'The Strains of an Old Violin.' Mrs. May P. Sparks, who had been doing effective work in the county for a week, was introduced and addressed the convention in the afternoon. Mrs. Clement, in a tactful way, reminded all members of the importance of paying dues on time."

Loudoun has had a most interesting essay contest with Miss Cornelia J. Shoemaker in charge. The school that had the largest number of essays written on scientific temperance themes in proportion to the enrollment, was Neersville school. Great credit is due Miss Alice Welford for energetic work in this direction. Lincoln union on April 26 presented to the High school one of the large photographs of Miss Willard. There were life sketches, a presentation address by the local president and a happy response by the principal.

Winchester is also rejoicing over its brilliant success on the occasion of the presentation of three prizes of five dollars each for the best essays written by the public school pupils on temperance topics. The exercises were held in the High school building with every seat taken, people standing, a musical program, and with intense interest in the whole proceedings. Two hundred essays were written. The judges were Rev. George S. Bowers, Rev. J. H. Lacy and Prof. W. C. Marshall. Mr. Paul Haldeman won the prize given the boys of the High school, with Miss Marie Diven winning the one for the girls. Master Irvin Potts bore off the honor of the grammar grades. These essays meant much work and planning. In spite of several outside attractions the interest shown and the loyalty of the temperance forces to their own undertakings never before have been more triumphantly brought forward, nor had the public been more keenly alive to the cause represented in temperance Winchester town.

Cumberland Court House union has been greatly furthered by a visit from Mrs. Helen H. Green, county president of Prince Edward and Nottoway. A Virginia union, a recent daughter of Ohio the guest, and the local president, Mrs. McCrae, a former worker in Birmingham, Alabama, all combined good things for this new union and set about to have Miss Willard's picture presented to the public school and otherwise increase its own usefulness in the community.

Ridgeway held a silver medal contest on the evening of April 14, in the Baptist church, which was prettily decorated with spring flowers. Miss Jessie Darlington was the winner, though the entire class was complimented for its excellent work. Mr. John W. Carter, a leading attorney and superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday school of Martinsville, made an address, taking as his theme, "For God and Home and Native Land."

Petersburg, through Mrs. J. C. Rowell, records the pleasure of the union in having Mrs. Sparks. Though the audiences were not large, the good done was satisfactory—one new member, subscriptions to the temperance papers, thorough enjoyment of the visitor's words, and the hope expressed that she may come again.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS AND WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

How can we contribute to the realization of the high ideals of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union more than by educating the parents in the departments of our beloved work? Let the fact that the children of today will soon be the men and women of tomorrow stimulate us to greater zeal and perseverance. Everything is in a hurry today —should *we* lag?

Every true white ribboner is not only praying but working for the abolition of the drink habit and traffic in Virginia, and expects, through God's help, to win. But to *keep* our state free from the curse, we must educate thoroughly in purity and temperance the rising generation.

How inexpressibly important then that we have mothers' meetings and parents' meetings, at which conditions may be discussed, and experiences exchanged! The literature in this department is awakening and most helpful, and if used and distributed, can not fail to make meetings successful. Let us strive with earnest purpose to do the best we have ever done. Let a correct record be kept and let the same be reported in September to the state superintendent.

Hoping for the best service,

MRS. M. W. JONES,

Berryville, Va. State Superintendent

The General Officers have made the following appointments: Mrs. Shields Hatcher, Chester, Va., to be the Literature superintendent, owing to the removal of Mrs. Reese Thompson from the state, at an early day. Mrs. M. J. Ayers, bi-county president of James City and York, with address at Williamsburg. Mrs. M. A. Burgess, Highland Park, to succeed Mrs. M. E. Saunders as chairman of the Convention seating committee.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION

Greeting From the New Secretary

Dear Legioners:

It is with great pleasure that I greet you, dear children of Virginia. Being somewhat new in the work I earnestly seek your co-operation and sympathy. When you need help ask your leaders to write to me and I shall gladly welcome letters from any of *you*. It remains with the boys and girls of our state to make 1912 a year of success in our ranks.

For two weeks I have had the pleasure of having Miss Edna Rowan, our National Loyal Legion Secretary, visiting and organizing new workers on the Eastern Shore. She has won the hearts of not only the children but of the grown people as well. How I wish each one of you could have heard her! I have learned much about our beautiful work.

Read *The Young Crusader*, attend your meetings, and let us see if 1912 will not be our very finest year.

Sincerely yours,

LILLIAN A. SAVAGE

Address Onley, Accomac County, Va.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Dear Girls:

No doubt owing to the severe winter you have found it hard to hold your regular meetings but now that Nature is donning her robe of green, I trust you may renew your courage, increase your zeal and redouble your efforts in the interest of our beloved cause: The Home against the Saloon.

Our recent failure in Richmond but emphasizes the fact that the people need yet more education along the line of temperance. The evil of the traffic is so apparent, it seems almost an insult to even suggest that intelligent people need to be educated, but so it is and it is ours as white ribboners to add line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little. We should never let up or rest until our very government is divorced from the traffic. Let me suggest that our department work be pursued intelligently, that we have business and public meetings, wear the white ribbon and subscribe for the Virginia SIGNAL. If you write to Capt. R. P. Hobson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., for copies of his address, "The Great Destroyer," and distribute them, you will have done everlasting good. To my mind this is one of the finest temperance addresses ever written. It would not be a bad idea to form study classes and thoroughly master the startling facts and figures of this great speech. I am convinced that our hope of ultimate victory depends upon our young people. May God bless every member of the Virginia Y. P. B.. May courage, power and earnestness be multiplied unto you, and may your hand help throw off the galling yoke of the liquor traffic from our fair state, is the prayer and wish of

Your State Y. P. B. Secretary,

AMY C. WEECH

SAVED FOR NEXT ISSUE

Lack of space necessitates the omission this month of the item concerning the Martinsville W. C. T. U. It will appear in the Virginia Edition for June.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

LAST CALL

In THE UNION SIGNAL of May 30 will be found articles of special value for distribution in the equal suffrage campaigns now in progress in several states. We must know May 27 how many of these papers to have printed, so that orders for extra copies must reach us before that date. A special price of $1.25 per 100 copies to one person, or $5.00 for 500 copies to one name and address, is given, provided your order and money are received not later than May 27. Single copies, 2 cents each. If you cannot use 100 copies, at least send 10 cents and the names of five persons to whom you wish a copy of the issue of May 30 mailed.

CAMPAIGNERS WANTED

This splendid number of THE UNION SIGNAL is just a sample of our popular new Campaign Edition, of which this is the sixth issue. We are very grateful to the friends who are giving it wide circulation. Will you, dear reader, join in the Educational Campaign of 1912 by sending the name and address of some friend who would use to good advantage the facts found in the Campaign Edition, with 25 cents for a yearly subscription. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., enclose name and address with the quarter, and say it is for the Campaign Edition. We give you our best service—the circulation of the paper must rest with you. Please do not fail us.

HAVE WE FOUND HER?

We think we have located the oldest subscriber for whom we have been looking. She subscribed for THE UNION in November, 1875, continued her subscription when this became THE UNION SIGNAL, and has never missed a copy of the paper. Who is she? We will tell you later and hope to give her picture. If any one can surpass this record now is the time to let it be known or "forever after hold her peace."

THE BLUEBIRDS ARE COMING

The pretty blue *Crusader* subscription cards are flying in, bringing invitations to our *Young Crusader* to visit new homes. Ten thousand of these cards are being sent out. Please keep them flying until they win at least 10,000 new friends for our paper.

A MODEL ORDER

WHAT FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS WILL BUY

We print here a *bona fide* literature order sent by Miss Margaret Bilz, corresponding secretary of the Fifth district of Michigan. These supplies were on sale at their district convention and are a sample of what can be purchased at our Literature Building for the sum of $45.94. We commend the list to the careful attention of W. C. T. U. workers as eminently suited to the literature tables of county, district and state conventions. Miss Bilz writes enthusiastic thanks for the excellent condition in which the order was received, and the promptness with which it reached its destination.

BOOKS

4 The Moral Problem of the Children
100 Georgia Spafford's School
1 Brief History of the W. C. T. U.
1 A Fight Against Odds
1 What Frances E. Willard Said
1 Temperance Songster
1 Alcohol and the Human Body

LEAFLETS AND OTHER SUPPLIES

100 A New Arithmetic Sticker
100 The Cigaret at the Bar of Justice
100 What I Have Seen of Cigarets
100 Where's the Harm in Cigarets
100 Why Is the Cigaret More Harmful Than Other Forms of Tobacco
100 Fifty Dollars and a Blessing
100 Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a Nutshell
100 Flower Mission Text Cards
100 L. T. L. Flower Mission Text Cards
100 A Cluster of Posy Poems
100 The Mission of the Blossoms
100 Story of Jennie Casseday
1 Life Sketch of Jennie Casseday
100 A Whole Humanity
100 Course of Study in Governments
100 Franchise Bible Lessons
100 Legal Disabilities of Women
100 Woman and Law
100 Sanitary Maxims
10 The Elements of House Sanitation
12 The Right to Be Well Born
1 Legislative Manual
100 Emergencies
100 How a Tree Writes Its Autobiography
100 The Arrow and the Song
100 The Do's and Don'ts of Medal Contests
100 Beer Drinking Injures Health
100 Coca Cola
100 Dangerous Soft Drinks
100 A Letter to Children
100 Don't, Girls
100 Letter to Mothers
100 My Little Living Interrogation Point
100 An Open Letter to Mothers
2 Record Books, White Ribbon Recruits
100 Root Beer a Snare
100 Cider Curse
100 Power of the White Ribbon
12 White Ribbon Recruit Birthday Cards
100 Difficulties of Press Workers
100 Sow Beside All Waters
100 The Printed Page
100 What the Press Has Done for Christian Temperance
100 God's Tenth
100 Proportionate and Systematic Giving
100 Practical Suggestions for Purity Workers
100 Street Dissipation
100 Why Boys and Girls Go Wrong
100 Beer or Flour
5 Dr. David Starr Jordan's Message
100 Effects of Alcohol
100 Do and Don't
100 Hang Out Your Lights
100 Hints and Helps
100 What a Superintendent Should Know
100 Why and How
100 How School Savings Banks Are Run
100 The Need of Economy and Thrift
100 A Talk About Cider
100 Bidding for the Boys
100 Cigaret Facts
100 Don'ts for Girls
100 General Sheridan's Answer
100 Listen, Boys
100 Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco
100 New Plans and Suggestions
100 Temperance Chimes
100 Doom of Prince Nicotine
100 Four Rats
100 Pledge Signed by Miss Willard
100 Three Beers a Day
100 Robert Ride
100 As the Man on the Street Sees It
100 Beer a Dangerous Drink
100 Beer—Fact and Fiction
100 Beer or Flour
100 Beneficial Results of Prohibition in Kansas
100 Confessions of a Brewer
100 Emperor William Speaks Against the Drink Evil
100 General Grant and Prohibition
100 Is Prohibition in Maine a Success
100 Lincoln and Temperance
100 Maine Prohibition
100 Personal Liberty
100 Points Against the Saloon
100 Prohibition Brings Prosperity
100 Prohibition in North Dakota
100 Prohibition's Onward March
100 Prohibition Promotes Prosperity
100 Six Months of Prohibition in Lincoln
100 The Bible Teaches Prohibition
100 The Great Destroyer (A, B, C, D, E, F)
100 The License System
100 The Saloon System Causes Poverty
100 Saloon vs. Labor Union
100 What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas
100 Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic
100 Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.
5 World's Handy Booklet
100 Hints and Helps for Local Unions
100 Why I Am a White Ribboner
100 Why Should a Church Member Belong to the W. C. T. U.
100 Why We Wear the White Ribbon
100 Pledge Slips
2 Victory (Song)
12 Rest Cottage Post Cards
9 Posters
2 Honorary Pins
2 W. C. T. U. Pins at 60c
2 W. C. T. U. Pins at 25c
3 Souvenir Teaspoons
100 Annual Leaflets

SEND FOR A COPY OF THE NEW CATALOGUE

Prices for literature and other supplies include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 23, 1912. No. 21

Angels in Disguise

Dora H. Stockman, Lansing, Michigan

Once when the world was young, the legend ran,
When dawn and dusk had first begun their span
Of night and day; fixed were the ocean's bounds;
The green earth echoed myriad sounds
Of life. Before the heavenly throne there came
An angel band, which said with one acclaim:

"Oh, fair is earth with all her leafy bowers,
The singing birds, beguiling weary hours;
The beasts of land and sea, and creeping things;
The countless insects with silken, velvet wings;
The moon and stars, those wondrous lamps of night,
The sun at dawn, and roseate sunset light.

"These, all the symbols of thy perfect love,
Are voiceless, and may not tell of heaven above;
Send us, we pray, thine angels in disguise
To whisper in men's hearts Love's sacrifice."
God smiled. "So shall it be. Your choice is free,
Each in his own disguise may picture me."

Then lo, to earth the angels winged their way
And straightway vales and hills grew bright and gay
With gold and purple, pink, crimson and blue,
Sweet perfumed flowers of every shape and hue.
And in each dew-dropped cup at dawn of day
A bit of earth and sky reflected, lay.

And so, when human heart would speak to heart,
In language pen nor tongue can e'er impart,
To tell of sacred love, all unexpressed,
A message to the sinning, unconfessed,
In joy, and pain, and sorrow's lonely hours,
We send these angels in disguise,—clusters of flowers.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The most important measure passed this week was the resolution providing for the direct election by the people of United States Senators, which passed the House by a vote of 237 to 39. Both branches of Congress now have approved of the change in the fundamental law of the land by the constitutional two-thirds vote, and it will go into effect as soon as three-fourths of the states have ratified it.

The vote in the House was preceded by a bitter fight. There was not a single Republican vote cast against the resolution. As passed it has already been submitted to the executives of states by the Secretary of State, with a letter addressed to each Governor certifying that it has been duly adopted by a two-thirds vote in each branch of Congress.

Under the Constitution, the Governors must submit the resolution to the Legislatures, which may approve or disapprove it without reference to the Governors. As none of the Legislatures is now in session and in some cases meet only bi-annually, it will be at least two or three years before the proposed constitutional amendment can be finally acted upon by a sufficient number of the state Legislatures to indicate whether or not it commands the necessary two-thirds vote to put it into operation.

Direct election of Senators was first taken up by Congress in 1826. From time to time recurring attempts have been made to make the Senate a popular body, and have its members elected as are the members of the House. Numbers of resolutions on the subject have died in committee, while others were passed during the last moment of a Congress, never to receive the President's signature. Senator Bristow, of Kansas, introduced in 1911 the resolution that passed yesterday. Amended by the House, it has been in conference since July 5 of last year.

Interest in District Excise Bill Increases

The better class of citizens of the District of Columbia are intensely interested in the passage of the Jones-Works Excise Bill for the District. Probably no bill in late years relating to District matters has so aroused the people as has this measure. As was stated in a former letter, but two votes were cast against the bill in the Senate. This bill, which means so much to the people of the District, is in the hands of the House District committee consisting of twenty-one men, representing seventeen states. They can hold it back by many and devious tactics, but we believe if it can be reported out of committee, it will pass the House favorably.

With the House of Representatives largely Democratic, we are passing through the same experience that has been ours for years with the House largely Republican. Committees now are two-thirds Democratic. We were led by men of prominence on these committees to assume that these moral measures which have been coming before Congress year after year, only to be pigeon-holed, would now be attended to, but the same inertia prevails, neither side daring to take a stand against the liquor traffic. The people and their urgent appeals are secondary to the grip the liquor power has on our body politic; while the poor little District of Columbia, with no voice as to its own interests; with no voice as to its own government—is dependent upon the whim or pleasure of men coming from seventeen states to say what shall be done for the betterment of conditions surrounding its homes, or for the protection of its children. The children of three public schools, as they go to and from their homes or to the public library, are obliged to pass twenty-three saloons with drunken negroes and white men lounging about, with oaths and blasphemy issuing therefrom, and yet nothing can be done. Fathers and mothers may protest but, until a majority of the men on this committee are ready and willing to let the bill go to the House, nothing avails. It is supposed that majorities rule in our country, but the Congress of the United States is a law unto itself; the few govern the many.

The Kenyon-Sheppard bill is just where it was two weeks ago. Hon. H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the House Judiciary, and Hon. C. C. Carlin of Virginia, chairman of the sub-committee, are to blame for this condition in the House and the people of their respective districts should let them know that at the next election they will be held responsible for holding this bill back. The one weapon politicians fear is the ballot box,—and men and women with ballots should use them in placing men in power who will recognize the public good along moral lines, as well as along lines of tariff or trade.

When Will Congress Adjourn?

There is great uneasiness as to the time of the adjournment of Congress; members of both Houses have practically given up hope of an adjournment of the session before the national conventions. The Republican convention convenes in Chicago June 18; the Democratic in Baltimore, June 28. It has been suggested that a recess be taken from Monday, June 10, until Monday, July 15, but this has not met with general approval. Night sessions will soon be called in order to expedite the necessary business. Besides the tariff and the Lorimer case, which the anti-Lorimer Senators declare they will most vigorously oppose putting off until next winter, there are a number of matters of vital importance that must be disposed of.

Investigation in the War Department, as evidenced in a report sent to the House committee on Military affairs, showed that almost without exception there was not sufficient life-saving apparatus on army transports to protect the lives of the passengers and crew ordinarily aboard these Government vessels.

The House committee on Military Affairs, upon receipt of the report of the War Department, unanimously recommended an appropriation of $300,000 to equip with life-saving apparatus every army transport now afloat. The bill was reported less than ten days ago, went immediately on the unanimous consent calendar, and there was not a dissenting voice raised when Chairman Hay called up the bill yesterday. Equally prompt and decisive action is expected in the Senate. The passage of this bill followed the adoption of a resolution, also the result of the "Titanic" disaster, which authorizes the President to invite other nations to participate in an international maritime conference in Washington, the object of which shall be to agree upon some system of uniform navigation laws which may prevent the fearful loss of life resulting from such wrecks as that of the giant ocean liner.

Important Supreme Court Decisions

The United States Supreme Court has just rendered two most important decisions in favor of Indians, the first of which is that the state of Oklahoma cannot tax land allotted to about 8,000 less than half-blood Indians. It is estimated by the attorneys for the Choctaws and the Chickasaws that $60,000,000 worth of Indian land, comprising practically one-half of the state of Oklahoma is, by this decision, exempted from taxation, the exemption to last until 1926.

The second decision was as to the right of about 5,000 Cherokee babies born after September 1, 1902, and living on March 4, 1906, to participate on an equal footing with other Cherokees in the governmental distribution of several million dollars of the Cherokee funds in the Treasury. The court refused to enjoin the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury from paying the money to the babies.

Another important decision rendered was to pass upon the constitutionality of the Federal White Slave Traffic law. The Supreme Court issued an order to have forwarded to it for review the decision of the sixth Circuit Court of appeals, holding the law constitutional in the indictment of two Cincinnati women on a charge of inducing two other women to go from Charleston, West Virginia, to Cincinnati for immoral purposes.

May 18, 1912

"THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST"

"Women and children first!" This is
the law of the sea;
But why not make it the rule wherever a man may be?
Let it become the law where roisterers quench their thirst;
Emblazon it over the bar—"The women and children first."

The man who is staggering home, having squandered his weekly wage,
May dream of heroic deeds and his name on the printed page;
He may long for the chance to prove, where worse has come to the worst,
That he has the strength to say: "The women and children first."

But why on the sea alone, or only when dangers rise?
Why not where the lights are bright, why not where temptation lies?
Does he who is boasting where he lingers to quench his thirst
See, shining over the bar: "The women and children first?"

The world will have fewer cares and there will be few that sigh,
And few will sit in the dark and hopelessly wonder why,
And few will bemoan their fate or fancy themselves accurst
When all men obey the law: "The women and children first."

—*S. E. Kiser*

ARBOR DAY IN BOSTON

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER, Boston, Mass.

Old Boston and Young Boston—the Boston of many yesterdays and the Boston of today—came face to face for a brief hour on Arbor Day, face to face in the time-honored yard of a time-honored institution—the yard of the Hancock School—and the scene was an impressive one.

Yes, it was a picture over which lights and shadows played in quick succession; the happy laughter and the care-free glee of Young America and her adopted play-fellows from other lands gave brightness and buoyancy to the occasion; the graver and time-touched figures, standing by, lent to the picture its deeper lines, its real beauty and its dignity.

So much of interest and significance clings to the very walls of the Hancock School — not less tenaciously than ivy clings this association or that! Mary Livermore was among the early pupils of the school; two of the white ribboners who participated in the exercises of Arbor Day, sat at its desks in the long ago. The occasion was freighted with meaning, with *deep* meaning, for all of us.

The program was in charge of the National superintendent of the Flower Mission department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Lella M. Sewall. In urging the children, grouped about, to treasure the trees planted by our Flower Mission department, to care for them and to jealously guard them, Miss Sewall furnished the keynote for the speakers who followed. Mrs. Ella Gleason, the president of Suffolk county W. C. T. U., embraced the opportunity to instil in her young hearers a hatred of everything evil. The words of Mr. Fasano, of the Italian Mission, were well-qualified to reach some of the foreign-born, young and old, who were present in large numbers. A speech from Boston's mayor preceded those of our own workers.

When asking those officially identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to throw earth upon the four new trees (representing our National, state, county and local unions), Miss Sewall did not forget the two standing by who represented the Hancock school of seventy years ago: one, the mother of Mrs. Gleason's husband, and the other Mrs. Putnam, a revered member of the Boston Central union, respectively, eighty-six and eighty-five years old. Not less firmly than the younger hands did they wield the spade entrusted to them, and a little more lovingly, perhaps, did they toss the earth about the trees that in years to come are to give their protection to the old school-house, their school-house, of many and hallowed associations.

The singing of "America" and the distribution of flowers — always features of Arbor Day, left an impression—a memory, which will linger long in the minds of those privileged to meet in the historic yard of the historic school.

"A record of a hill-top experience," this, "where, from special mounts of vision God showed one the wonders of the Canaan land, or revealed how the temple of character should be built."

THE FLOWER MISSION AND ITS MANY-COLORED WREATH

LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Flower Mission Superintendent

As one looks back to the beginning of Flower Mission work in this country, when the thoughtful, generous-hearted school teacher in Massachusetts remembered to carry flowers from her home in the suburbs of Boston, to the poor street-children of that metropolis—when one looks back and then considers its growth along the way, and to what extent it has developed today, with still other paths opening up on its horizon—one may well apply to the Flower Mission department Tennyson's words: "What fine new rays of light you are entwining with your many-colored wreath."

What are some of these "rays of light" which have gleamed in the pathway of the Flower Mission during the passing years? The brightest ones, perhaps the most important, are the practical relief work of the W. C. T. U. Flower Missions (including the special ministrations at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter when hundreds of needy ones are reached with food, delicacies and flowers); prison work and work in other public institutions; the planting of trees and shrubs on Arbor Day; the distribution of seeds; the active interest in school gardens; the placing of window boxes and roof gardens in the poor districts of our cities; the work of securing signers to the pledge and gaining new members.

Is not ours indeed a "many-colored wreath" and shall we not only strive each year to lengthen and strengthen these bright rays, but ever watch for the gleam of newer ones which shall penetrate even deeper the mists and gloom of the human world? The Flower Mission department has already become a recognized force for good in all communities where it has intrenched itself; let us see to it that its power shall never weaken, but that in 1912 more than ever it shall do its part to educate public sentiment and thus advance the cause of prohibition in this great land of ours.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Flower Mission Program

Prepared by Lella M. Sewall, National Superintendent

DONATIONS of flowers, plants, fruits, garments, etc., for the Flower Mission
HYMN, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God," *The Temperance Songster*, No. 2
READING from Flower Mission text cards by all the members of the union
PRAYER
HYMN, "Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me," *The Temperance Songster*, No. 43
READING and Consideration of the National Flower Mission Report
READING, "The Blossoms of the Beatitudes"
PAPER, The Benefit of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions to the large cities
SONG, "Out for Prohibition," *The Temperance Songster*, No. 128
FLOWER MISSION QUIZ
TOPIC FOR DEBATE: What are the duties of Flower Mission superintendents? Are we living up to them?
RECITATION, poems from a "Flower Mission Brochure."
DISTRIBUTION of Flower Mission literature
SONG, "We March to Victory," *The Temperance Songster*, No. 36
WHITE RIBBON BENEDICTION, Numbers 6:24-26

Send all donations to the sick and poor as far as possible.

Advertise the meeting in advance by notices in churches and newspapers; also have it well reported in the papers.

The leaflets mentioned above and all Flower Mission supplies can be procured from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

OUR FLOWER MISSION—A PROHIBITION SENTIMENT-MAKER

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

"I thank God for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Bible," said a convict, as he was finishing his jail sentence. "I leave this prison a changed man. The white ribboners and the text cards have made me understand the teachings of Christ." He became a total abstainer and a believer in prohibition.

Sent out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union each tiny bouquet, fragrant and beautiful, carries a special message to the sick, sorrowful, tempted and sinning. It not only says, "We wish to sympathize with you," but the white ribbon, the magic initials W. C. T. U., and the pledge card make a silent temperance appeal to the recipient. He or she is invited to be one with us in our great effort to overthrow the liquor traffic—the greatest enemy that imperils the home.

Our Flower Mission Unique

It is in this respect that the W. C. T. U. Flower Mission is strong and unique. Other flower missions carry cheer to the sick and brighten homes and hospitals, but they do not tell the people that much of the misery the flowers seek to relieve is caused by the legalized liquor traffic. They do not take the place of the W. C. T. U. Flower Mission work. Our Flower Mission is like a moss-covered rock. Its beauty attracts but underneath are the granite principles that abide—the principles of total abstinence and prohibition.

Flower Mission Work Never Ceases

The Flower Mission work of the W. C. T. U. does not stop when the flowers cease to bloom. It is often the "Associated Charities" of the small town or village. Delicacies are carried to the sick and people learn to look to the little bow of white for sympathy and help. Under his pillow in the hospital the sick man who could speak only a few words in English kept the text cards that came so often with jelly and fruit. How carefully he studied the words so strange to him—"W. C. T. U. Flower Mission!" They brought new life to his soul—these loving messages—and when he went home each card was carefully framed and hung up in a conspicuous place. Was he not worth winning—this future American citizen?

Pinks and Prohibition

"Let's help get prohibition in 1920," said the president of the Young People's Branch, in a city of the South. "Isn't this Proclamation splendid?" she continued, as she handed each member a copy of the Proclamation by the President of the National W. C. T. U. "We are so proud that a Southern Congressman has introduced the bill for national constitutional prohibition. What can we do? There's the election tomorrow!"

"These sweet pinks will make us prohibition winners," said lively Sally Stuart, the Flower Mission superintendent. "I begged them of the florist who hates saloons. Plans were quickly made and the next day the hearts of scores of voters were touched as two of the girls, chaperoned by some of the most influential ladies of the city, were driven from one polling place to another, and after singing prohibition songs gave the fragrant flowers to the voters. These winsome girls also set the young men of their society to work. The fight was a hard one and saloons were driven out by only a few votes. Every one acknowledged that without the help of the white ribbon Flower Mission, the city would again have been in the grasp of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine.

Many a union has a Flower Mission superintendent who has a genius for inventing ways to interest children and families who would not otherwise be reached. This is the season of the year in which the National Flower Mission superintendent is recommending that home gardens should be planted. In one locality, the home gardens of seventy school children will be superintended by the energetic W. C. T. U., which has furnished the seeds and will give prizes. The child who cultivates the best bunch of sweet peas will be awarded fifty cents and the one who raises the biggest pumpkin will receive one dollar. The union will use the opportunity to win all these boys and girls as "Young Campaigners for Prohibition."

During one year our beautiful Flower Mission brought in 1,300 W. C. T. U. members. Is it not a splendid prohibition sentiment-maker?

ROOF GARDENS

To cheer the halls and walls of the hospital and to drive away the shadows of the sick room has long been the special mission of the Flower Mission of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. There are wonderful tales to tell—and all the more wonderful because they are true—of the deep joy and lasting blessing which the flowers have carried to the weary sufferer on a sick-bed; yet there are deeper depths in the joy of the sick man who looks from his poor dingy window upon whole beds of growing flowers in the bright array of gorgeous bloom.

Already in Sheafe street, at the North End of Boston, is a monument to the earnest and disinterested work of the Flower Mission for the poor in one of the charming little roof gardens that are possible in the early stage of the development of plans.

The roof garden was thus projected: Boxes of from four to six feet in length were made and furnished by Mrs. Samuel Wright Simpson, state superintendent of Flower Mission Work, and her co-workers. These boxes were placed in good form and position upon the roof, permitting room to walk among them. The soil loam which provided sustenance for the plants was furnished by the city, and with these beginnings the subsequent work went on bravely. Roots were planted, seeds were sown, and in due season the flowers appeared to gladden hearts which had long been desolate—the desert blossomed as a rose. The delight of children who had never seen a flower-bed, and of old men and old women who yearned for something to brighten their colorless lives, was beautiful to see.

A home without flowers is bare and comfortless to all persons of taste and refinement. This fact we well know and often remark; but few of us reflect that there is in the human heart a natural desire for the sweetness, the freshness and the invigoration which comes from the sight of flowers, and that the dingy courts of our busy cities can be made not only habitable, but positively enjoyable, when beautified by the glowing colors and delicious fragrance of growing flowers. Those who have seen it know whereof they affirm. It is no idle dream nor sentimental fad. The children who for the first time gazed upon those little flower-beds leaped and clapped their hands for joy.

As one good deed is apt to be followed by another, an opportunity was seen to add to the joy and interest of the children by giving them a part in this labor of love. They were taught to remove insects and other hurtful aliens from the plants and boxes. One who understands children need not be informed with what zeal and eagerness they availed themselves of a chance to do something, and to be able to accomplish something for the improvement of home and neighborhood. They were overjoyed, and no insects but the butterflies, who brought beauty and color with them, had a living chance in the pretty little garden.

Since the care of a garden is a delight, its beauty-loving owners should desire to have a clean street, and hence the little folks are encouraged to labor for cleanliness and neatness, removing from the street, as well as the sidewalk, many gratuitous offerings of cabbage leaves, decayed fruit and other debris.

The Flower Mission earnestly desires to continue this beautiful work until there shall not be a poor tenement in the city without the charm and comfort of a roof garden.

The most prosaic and utilitarian person surely will not deny that people everywhere are prone to take the hues of their environage. Beautiful scenes and objects are educators—squalor, disorder, and filth are also educators; and the mind of the child, habituated to such scenes, is not likely to rise above it. Can we wonder that such children become the disciples of vice and the perpetrators of crimes.

Is it, then, not a wise, as well as a benevolent course, to give the poor, who can never have a field or a garden in which to walk and breathe the sweet air of heaven, an opportunity to escape from the heat and stench of crowded rooms, and rest, after their toil, in the little garden under the stars?

The makers of gardens are sowing seed other than those they deposit in the soil—they are helping to form the characters of men and women who are to live and act in this great Republic.—*Boston Globe*

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

ITS WOMEN AND ITS TEMPERANCE

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

"But J. M. B.
Conservative he
Sez we can't go to Gineral C."

So, more than twenty years ago, was your scribe moved to parody Lowell. Today there are twenty-five women "a-settin' on the Conference," according to the immortal Josiah Allen's wife, and my seat, as a member of the New England delegation, is directly in front of that of the New York East, where sits, and has sat from time immemorial the redoubtable "J. M. B.", who by his own confession "knew all the time that women would ultimately be admitted, but had the satisfaction of keeping it back for twelve years." Verily the world moves!

I wish I had the power to give to you such a pen picture of this gathering as would convey some adequate conception of what it really is. There is but one word which expresses it clearly, and that the very much overworked and abused word "immense." It is truly "much every way." Numerically it counts 822 members who come from all quarters of the globe, bringing with them, in many instances, their wives and children. The various auxiliary societies, both of women and men, have also a large representation here, while the general public of Minneapolis and St. Paul seems fully to realize that one of the great events of the year is transpiring in their midst. The spacious Auditorium is frequently packed to its utmost capacity while large overflow meetings have already been held.

Methods to Secure Bishoprics Varied

The interest increases as the session advances and we draw nearer to the all-absorbing hour when we shall begin to ballot for bishops. Candidates are so numerous that one may easily report the city to be full of them. Most ingenious methods for letting one's candidacy be known are in constant use. Sometimes the official board of a certain church sends a document through the delegations endorsing their pastor for the high position. In other instances personal letters are written, while one printed pamphlet of several pages, giving exact record of the candidate's work since entering the ministry, also the number and the titles of the four hundred books he has read within the last three and a half years, has been widely circulated. We noted, with a feeling of profound gratitude, that he considers the book of Isaiah to be "absolutely indispensable." Can this be the long delayed answer to the oft-repeated query: "Will the Old Book stand?"

But, pleasantry aside, it is all too apparent that there are those who so "desire the office of a bishop" that they will adopt strange methods to secure it. On the other hand there are several men whose names are most frequently upon the lips of their brethren who have done absolutely nothing to bring themselves forward and who are, therefore, the more certain of election.

The Conference session proper occupies the mornings of each day from eight-thirty to twelve-thirty. The first half hour is given to a devotional service, and promptly at nine the gavel falls and the business is taken up. In the afternoons group committee meetings are held, the system requiring one minister and one layman from each of the 150 odd conferences to serve on each committee. To my lot has fallen "Temperance and Prohibition" and "The State of the Church." Before the "State of the Church" comes the "amusement" question, also a memorial for the licensing of women to preach, which I had the honor of presenting. That has not yet come up for discussion, but two afternoons have been given to the consideration of the amusement question, with the result that it was decided, by a vote of two to one, not to take out the famous sentences defining what are the amusements which "cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus." A minority report will accompany the report to the Conference and a lively debate is anticipated.

Prominent Men Members of Temperance Committee

Ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana is chairman of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, with Wm. H. Anderson of Baltimore as secretary. Among the other well known names upon the committee are those of Judge Charles A. Pollock of North Dakota, Judge Herbert T. Ames of Pennsylvania and Rev. P. A. Baker of the Anti-Saloon League.

The only work thus far has consisted in the reporting of memorials concerning the various bills now pending in Congress, but the sub-committee on General Statement, of which I have the honor to be a member, will doubtless report this week. It is upon that statement only that differences of opinion may arise. Thus far the meetings have been marked by great harmony and a spirit of fairness and conciliation has prevailed. The collision which had been anticipated between the Church Temperance Society and the Anti-Saloon League seems to have been wholly a mistake, for the two societies, through their official representatives, are working together most amicably.

All Methodism Relentless Foe of Liquor Traffic.

One thing is apparent to the most casual observer. However its members may differ as to methods, the heart of the great Methodist Episcopal Church beats true to the twin principles of Temperance and Prohibition. No other subject brings so overwhelming a response. The Episcopal address dealt sledge hammer blows against the legalized liquor traffic and every resolution thus far presented has received a practically unanimous support. We quote from the *Christian Advocate:*

"Could our representatives in Congress have seen that splendid body of men rising as one to their feet on the question of adopting the report of the Committee on Temperance, Saturday, they would no doubt have been tremendously impressed. Not a man of all the eight hundred and odd remained in his seat. It was an impressive sight, worthy of our best traditions. Let the enemies of the Cross take notice. No quarter is asked or will be granted. Methodism, the ancient and consistent foe of the iniquitous liquor traffic, is girding herself anew for the war. Enthused, united, inspired, invincible, she goes forth to do battle for her Lord. Nor will she order a halt until the last battle is fought, the last victory won, and the white flag of temperance flung to the breeze from the last redoubt of this arch enemy of all that is right and pure and good."

God speed the day!

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THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

"THE SOLID SOUTH FOR A BETTER NATION"

SILENA MOORE HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Early in February, 1912, Governor Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, sent out a call to the Governors of the sixteen southern states, inaugurating the Southern Sociological Congress, to be held in Nashville, May 7-10. The idea was enthusiastically received, and representative citizens, interested in various lines of work for the betterment of humanity, from all parts of the state, were appointed to attend the congress. Among others, all the southern W. C. T. U. presidents were made delegates by the governors of their respective states, and W. C. T. U. women throughout the South, were especially invited to attend and take part in the meetings.

From the first the congress was a success. About 800 delegates from all over the South were in attendance. At its initial meeting 3,000 people were present in Ryman Auditorium to hear the opening addresses. Governor Hooper, who from overwork has almost suffered a breakdown, was forbidden by his physician to attend the meetings and was in East Tennessee recuperating. His strong guiding hand was missed in many ways but he was well represented by some of Tennessee's strongest men. The address of welcome was given in his stead by Dr. Ira Landrith, one of the ablest, strongest and finest men in all our Southland.

A telegram of regret from Governor Hooper for his enforced absence, contained the following paragraphs: "I hope that this initial congress will be followed annually, by the assembling of the South's strongest and best men and women, to study and discuss those great moral problems of organized society which are even more important than the enlargement of our commerce, and the development of our material resources, with the slogan of **The solid South for a better nation.**

"This congress can lead the march which has for its goal the universal education of the children, the more perfect care of the neglected and unfortunate, the removal of the spirit of vengeance from our penal code, and the conduct of our corrective and charitable institutions in accordance with the most enlightened modern methods, free from graft politics and inhumanity."

The address of welcome was followed by an address by Mr. Dyer, another of the South's strongest men, who is professor of sociology in Vanderbilt University, on "Southern Problems that Challenge our Thought." Then came a lecture, in his best vein, from the inimitable Woolley, which was warmly and enthusiastically received, as are all of Mr. Woolley's speeches. This full meeting was closed by a paper by Dr. Gulick, of New York City, on the new movement, that has not yet gained foothold in the South, but which promises much for the betterment of humanity, "The Camp-Fire Girls of America."

All the business meetings of the congress were held in the first Presbyterian church of Nashville, well known to W. C. T. U. women because all the business meetings of the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Nashville in 1907 were held there.

I wish I might get before you the substance of the many splendid addresses made before the congress by those who stand highest in the work along the lines represented there, but I have neither the time nor the space at my disposal. A few of the names represented

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A CHANGE OF HEART

MRS. McVEAN-ADAMS, Mound City, Kan.

In Two Parts—Part II

Impulsive Mrs. Horton had brought her pastor, a sort of "Boy Scout," "Men and Religion Forward Movement" young fellow, to see the prisoner. He sat listening for some time, beside the bed, while Mrs. Horton read, "Knock and it shall be opened unto you; ask and it shall be given unto you; seek and ye shall find."

The monotonous voice paused, and a slight interest seemed to show in the face and the uplifted hand of the young woman. Instantly the pastor bent over her, gazing into her eyes. Grasping her hands firmly he said in a loud voice, "I'm *glad* you are lost!"

A change came into the prisoner's eyes. "Yes," he repeated, "I am glad you are lost. Praise God that you are lost. If you are lost, you will be all right. Jesus Christ came into the world to seek and to save that which was lost."

"Seek and ye shall find," interjected Mrs. Horton.

For the first time the prisoner spoke. Looking from one kind, intent face to the other, she whispered, "*I* can't seek."

The pastor laughed—a big, boyish, wholesome laugh. "Why of *course* not," he said. "*You* don't have to seek. *He* does the seeking. That is what He came for. Jesus came to seek and to save that which was lost. If you are lost, why all right. Be glad, because then you are saved. You are found. Jesus loves you, and He has all power."

Slowly and with difficulty the questioning words came from the lips of the young prisoner: "Power to save me from insult, from blows, from arrest? Power to restore me to my home, my mother?"

Impulsive Mrs. Horton hastened to answer, "Yes, yes, no matter what you have done, you poor—"

Dr. Strong entered hastily, supporting a pale and trembling woman. "Is this your daughter, Mrs. Carlisle?" he asked.

At the words the girl sprang up in bed and held out her arms in a gesture of infinite pathos.

Mrs. Horton and her pastor found themselves swept away from the bed and the girl was in her mother's arms, weeping upon her mother's breast.

"Let them cry," said Dr. Strong, hurrying with his two friends into the corridor. There was a suspicious hoarseness in his voice. "Tears will save her reason. She never cried when she was desperate. I knew this case was solved as soon as I saw that mother—a lady if ever there was one—come into the office down stairs. *Such* a resemblance!"

"Will she forgive her daughter?" asked Mrs. Horton.

"Forgive her for what?" asked Dr. Strong, bruskly. "I told you there was villainy in this case. I haven't been a doctor twenty years for nothing. I can tell a good girl when I see one. I am going to take time from my practice to get at the bottom of this case, no matter whom it hits," and he brought his clenched fist down against the wall.

"I am with you, Doctor," said the boyish pastor.

Several days went by before the patient was able to tell her story connectedly to her mother and Dr. Strong.

The mother contributed the usual introduction, of loss of property, the death of the husband and father, and the frail mother and tenderly reared daughter left to face the world.

After a futile attempt to earn a living at home, Miss Carlisle, it seemed, secured a position in the telephone exchange of the new city. At first she worked without pay, and, when somewhat experienced, found it necessary to take her turn at night work. She had always been accompanied by another operator, a girl who lived near her, but that fateful evening her friend had been sick, so Alice Carlisle went her way alone. A man accosted her—a "plain clothes man"—but Alice did not know that. She did not reply to him, but sped on the faster. He overtook her, grasped her arm and proposed that they take a little walk together to a nice room he had.

Miss Carlisle replied, with some indignation, that she did not go walking with strangers and that he would better go about his business, trying by a quick jerk to free her arm from his grasp. He held her more firmly, flung back his coat to show his star, and told her that she was under arrest. Incredulous, she still resisted, when he called to his assistance another officer who was near. In the struggle her clothing was torn and she was badly bruised. Still raging, she was taken to the city hold-over or calaboose and thrust in with other prisoners—women in all stages of intoxication. Separated from them by only an open partition, or grill, was the room occupied by men prisoners.

The horrors of the night reduced the prisoner to such a state of numbing terror that, when taken to the police court in the morning and conducted thence to the woman's floor in the jail, she had no realization of her surroundings. From court records Dr. Strong learned that the charges made by the officer who arrested her were that she had been soliciting on the street and resisted an officer. The police judge, on account of her evident mental lapse, had postponed the case.

The policeman whose assistance had been required to make the arrest of Miss Carlisle had witnessed the whole affair, and though not near enough to hear the conversation, he testified that the "plain clothes man" first accosted her, then overtook and seized her, using more violence than was required.

Dr. Strong had the satisfaction of seeing Miss Carlisle discharged as innocent, and the policeman who had accosted and arrested her, reprimanded and reduced in rank.

Mrs. Horton was delighted when her widowed brother consented to employ Mrs. Carlisle as house-mother in his lovely, desolate home, and Miss Alice (who had an expensive education) as companion and governess for his invalid daughter.

"I must go and tell Dr. Strong," she said to her boyish pastor, who had just dropped in for a consultation. But even as she spoke, Dr. Strong, unannounced, appeared and sank heavily into a great chair.

But could this man be the cynical, self-satisfied, somewhat pompous doctor? Yes, it was he but apparently ten years older and shrunken and withered away. His face was marred by deep lines of suffering, his hands were trembling. Instinctively both women hurried to him and he caught each of them by the hand and spoke in a voice they had never before heard:

"I just came from the jail. I want you to go there now, at once. My boy is under arrest. Do you hear—my boy, my only son! He is sullen or stunned, and won't explain anything. They tell me he had been drinking, and I noticed that my case of beer was gone. Do you think beer could do it? One of his school friends has been hurt and they charge my boy—*my* boy, his mother's baby. O his mother, his poor mother! She must not hear about it! You know the condition of her heart. If she hears this, she is a dead woman, a dead woman." The father's voice trailed away into heavy silence and his head sunk on his breast.

Mrs. Horton's mental eyes pictured the boy as she had seen him last—bright, curly-haired, whistling, mischief-loving Teddy Strong, whom the whole town knew and loved.

Dr. Strong had risen. "Come, come, Mrs. Horton, maybe he will tell you his troubles. Cry over him, give him flowers, tell him we will stand by him, tell him we love him no matter what happens. You come too, parson, you have a way with boys; maybe he will tell you. Pray with him, pray for him, all of you. Yes, take the roses, they will make it seem more like home, till we get him out of that awful place. What a blind fool I have been, to jeer at you women about your flowers. O God, help me! His mother, his poor mother!"

Leaning on his two friends, Dr. Strong started on his sorrowful way, his thoughts like busy shuttles flying back and forth from his son to his wife.

As he went along, he recalled three lines from Tennyson, learned long ago and forgotten for years:

"Beating it in upon his weary brain
As if it were the burden of a song
Not to tell her, never to let her know."

But how to account to the mother for her boy's absence; how to reach both newspaper offices before the evening editions were sent to press; how to hasten the examination and effect the boy's release! Torturing problems, these.

But while Dr. Strong had hurried to his friends for help, rumor, with her myriad tongues, swift to spread the news of disaster, had been busy.

When the three friends reached the jail, it seemed that a miracle had been wrought. In an easy chair (which had evidently been brought in for her use) sat Mrs. Strong. Beside her stood her boy, the lad whom Dr. Strong had left apparently sullen and defiant. There was a new, brave manliness upon his pale face, now bent over his mother in gracious deference and protecting tenderness.

Dr. Strong could hardly believe his eyes—no fainting, no hysteria, not even tears. His wife, like a queen, her face full of love and pride, was proud to show how she loved her boy in the hour when he had need of her. Into the doctor's dazed mind came words concerning another queen. "She has come to the kingdom for such a time as this." Full confession and perfect forgiveness had passed between these two, and now the boy was inspired with a determination to justify his mother's confidence in him. He would atone in all possible ways for his dreadful fault and try to make up to his parents for this, their first heartbreak.

A little more erect, as if the better to carry her burden of pain and disgrace, Mrs. Strong now rose and went to her husband, her manner combining indescribable sweetness and dignity. "I have been to blame," she said, "but I have asked Theodore to forgive me, and he has done so. I have been a careless and a selfish mother. I have not guarded my home from the stuff which intoxicates. Theodore thought that beer could not hurt him and he himself took some and treated the other boys. They got to quarreling and our boy threw another down, his head striking the curb. They all thought he was dead and with the exception of Theodore, ran away. He stayed by his friend; then he was brought here. The injured boy proved to be only stunned. Husband, we have

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE OAK TREE'S ADVICE

A DIALOGUE FOR LITTLE WHITE RIBBONERS

Gertie: I'm tired of all the old games. I wish we could think of something quite new.

Katie: Don't you wish the old oak tree could talk to us, and tell us some of the things he saw before we were born?

Edna: Yes; wouldn't it be lovely! I do wish he could.

Oak-tree: Who says I can't talk?

Katie (delightedly): Oh! Can you really talk, Mr. Oak-tree?

Oak-tree: Of course I can! But people are generally so busy about their own affairs, that they don't want to listen to me.

Katie: But we do, don't we, Gertie?

Gertie: Yes, we do.

Oak-tree: What do you want me to talk about?

Katie: We should like to have you tell us stories about the children who played here before we were born. But oh, I've just thought of something in which you can help us.

Oak-tree: What's that?

Katie: Well, you see, we're Little White Ribboners, and our mothers have promised that they will not give us any 'toxicating things to drink, like wine or beer.

Oak-tree: I don't drink those things myself.

Edna: What do you drink please, Mr Oak-tree?

Oak-tree: Water, of course! Do you think it rains beer, or wine, or tea when you're not looking?

Edna: Oh no, but how do you drink your water, Mr. Oak-tree?

Oak-tree: With my roots, of course; just like your geranium does that you keep in a pot. But now, what do you want me to do for you?

Katie: We want you to tell us something very nice indeed that we can do for our Temperance Society.

Oak-tree: H'm! That's a poser. You mortals are such queer-folks and want such queer things; Gentle Breeze tells me about it.

Edna: Who's Gentle Breeze, please Mr. Oak-tree?

Oak-tree: She's a particular friend of mine, and on fine days, just the nicest kind of days you know, when the sun is shining, and cloud cherub is playing peep-bo above my head, she comes and talks to me.

Gertie: Does she talk English?

Oak-tree: No! We talk together in the wind language; she sighs to me, and I wave my branches, and crunch my leaves in answer; and sometimes she says such beautiful things that I bow my head and worship.

Edna: That's like saying your prayers, isn't it?

Oak-tree: Not quite; for at such times I don't ask for things, I just say my thanks.

Katie: But you haven't told us yet what we can do for temperance.

Oak-tree: I think the best thing you can do is to give people plenty of sunshine.

Gertie: How can we do that?

Oak-tree: Gentle Breeze tells me sometimes about the big towns she passes through; there are lots of buildings in them and on street corners there are many brilliantly lighted every evening; so I suppose the people who live there have caught the sunshine and put it inside.

Gertie: Those are saloons where people drink wine and beer and spirits.

Oak-tree: So Gentle Breeze said; and I asked her if people were able to get more sunshine in those places than we had in the fields, and she said, "Perhaps so. Anyway some of them seem quite dazzled by it when they come out, for they can't see where they are going.

Gertie: It isn't sunshine that makes saloons bright; it's gas.

Oak-tree: Is that so? I thought there must be something wrong about it. Well, you children ought to give folks the right kind of sunshine.

Katie: But how can we do that, please?

Oak-tree: I think the right kind of sunshine always makes people feel happy and doesn't hurt them; that is, if you don't give them too much at a time.

Katie: Mother says the sun makes her head ache.

Gertie: Does she? My mother doesn't mind the sun, but she says we make her head ache when we are noisy.

Oak-tree: It's the same thing you know; it's too much sunshine in each case. You should give it as I do—through your leaves.

Edna (laughing and looking all over her): Leaves! I haven't any; you dear, silly old tree.

Gertie: But what do you mean, Mr. Oak-tree, by saying that you give people sunshine through your leaves? I think you keep it away from them.

Oak-tree: Some of it I do, especially in the summer when people are glad of the shade. Then I simply hold my leaves out to catch all the sunbeams I can, to get food for myself and my babies. But even then, when people can't bear the glare of the sun, they like to see it shining on me. But in the Spring, my leaves are small, and bright and fresh, and some of the sunshine filters through them. I think it is the same with you children; the sunshine which you call happiness can get through your little leaves better than it can through those of older people. So you see it's the children's work to make people happy.

Katie: But I don't quite understand what you mean by our leaves?

Oak-tree: That's only my way of putting it. You call them hands, feet, eyes, mouths, rosy cheeks and voices. We trees can only bask in the sunshine of the big fiery thing up there. But if you children would make others happy, you must bask in the sunshine of the life of God, and when you are full of joy, give it out gently and lovingly, through your leaves, to others. That is the best thing I can advise you to do for temperance. You know the W. C. T. U. ladies and children are letting the sun shine out of their big, deep hearts right down upon the poor people who aren't as fortunate as they are. You run along home and ask your mothers about it.

All the Children: Why, Mr. Oak-tree, our mothers are all white ribboners and our own society is a part of the W. C. T. U., truly it is. But, goodbye, Mr. Oak-tree, we'll try to remember every word you said.

—*Adapted from The White Ribbon*

WHO LOVES THEM BEST?

Who loves the trees best?
"I," said the Spring.
"Their leaves so beautiful
To them I bring."
Who loves the trees best?
"I," Summer said.
"I give them blossoms,
White, yellow, red."

Who loves the trees best?
"I," said the Fall.
"I give luscious fruits,
Bright tints to all."
Who loves the trees best?
"I love them best."
Harsh Winter answered,
"I give them rest."

APPLE BLOSSOMS AND VIOLETS

May, May, joyous May!
All the big wide world is gay.
Apple blossoms bloom above
Promise of the fruit we love;
Fairy white, they fill the air;
Spreading perfume everywhere.
Children dance, blue birds sing;
Oh, isn't Spring a wondrous thing!

May, May, joyous May!
All the big wide world is gay.
Violets in the paths below,
Where happy children come and go,
Make a carpet for our feet,
A fairy carpet, soft and sweet.
Children dance, blue birds sing;
Oh, *isn't* Spring a wondrous thing!

—*Exchange*

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

FLOWER MISSION DAY

We give much space this week to material relating to our Flower Mission work. We do this in the hope that Flower Mission Day—June 9—may be celebrated by every local union in the land, and that through these meetings new members may be enlisted in our W. C. T. U. work.

The Larger Meaning of Memorial Day

Every year the band of Northern and Southern heroes who fought so bravely for the truth as they saw it grows smaller. Very soon these men will have passed from among us and the cause in which they fought will be to the next generation only a memory. But Memorial day has come to have a broader and possibly a deeper significance than in former years. While not unmindful of the honor due to those brave men who faced death upon the battlefield, our hearts should go out in grateful remembrance of the equally heroic men and women who for the cause of righteousness and peace embarked on "spiritual adventures" no less perilous. With subdued hearts and tender words we should pay homage to those soldiers of truth who defied public opinion, and by their advocacy of an unpopular cause, invited criticism and ridicule. On this list are many whom the world delights to honor and countless others who were hardly known outside their own neighborhood circle. Among them, led by that knight of the new chivalry, Frances E. Willard, are hundreds of brave, truehearted white ribboners who "fought the good fight" for the cause of total abstinence and prohibition, and have now entered into their reward. May the memory of these rare souls inspire us to greater zeal and faithfulness.

The Mission of the Blossoms

Every white ribboner is familiar with the history of the beginnings of our Flower Mission work, and the story of Jennie Casseday, whose birthday we celebrate on June 9. In 1882 the work was inaugurated, and she became the first National superintendent of the Flower Mission department. She continued to serve in that capacity until 1893, when she was called home. During the more than thirty years that she suffered upon a sick bed, she had received from the flowers given to her much cheer and comfort, and this prompted her to plan a great blossom-distributing enterprise in which women in every part of the nation should participate. When Frances Willard was in Louisville, Ky., she visited Miss Casseday in her home, and persuaded her to accept the position of National superintendent of the Flower Mission work.

That every floral gift may speak to the recipient of the Creator of all beauty, there is attached to each bouquet that is sent out a Scripture text, tied with a bow of white ribbon. With the passing years the work has grown, and through it sick bodies and souls by the thousands have been ministered unto.

To initiate others into this beautiful service is to enrich and deepen the lives of those who receive and those who give. Many who would not be attracted to our W. C. T. U. work by any other form of activity, will solicit, arrange and distribute flowers, and through their experience as flower missioners in the hospitals, the jails, and the dreary treeless districts of the city, they sooner or later come to a realization of the cause which lies back of the sorrow they are endeavoring to alleviate, and very willingly, nay gladly, enlist as members of the organization which is trying to abolish the institution responsible for so much of the sin and poverty and sickness of the world.

W. C. T. U.—Maker of Public Sentiment

The far-sighted men and women who lead in a great movement, who "educate and agitate" its foundation principles into the minds of the people, ought, perhaps, to find sufficient satisfaction in beholding the work of their hands and their heads established in the improved conditions which result from their efforts. Certainly the pioneers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union labored and sacrificed without a thought of the credit or glory they would receive. However, it is most gratifying to note how the intelligent press of the nation recognizes that the present day interest in temperance is due in very large part to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. *The Pasadena Star*, in a recent issue, endeavors to trace on its editorial page the causes of the great progress in temperance sentiment during the last decade. It explains the situation by the fact that logical, levelheaded, well-poised, thinking men and women are studying the liquor question as never before, and states its conviction that "the strong, steady current of sound, practical temperance sentiment that runs throughout the land has resulted very largely from the noble work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in bringing about in many states legislation providing for the compulsory teaching in the public schools of the deleterious effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics upon the human system." *The Star* believes that through this instrumentality a generation has grown up to hate the legalized liquor traffic as morally, mentally and physically destructive of man, as well as entailing a stupendous economic waste, and that "to that glorious W. C. T. U. leader 'for God and home and native land'—the lamented Frances E. Willard—and to all who, living or dead, have assisted in carrying forward this most excellent work of training the reason of American youth to reject liquor and to abolish the traffic, belongs the honor for laying the foundation, deep and strong, for permanent and practical temperance."

The editor of *The Star* ventures the prophecy that because of this enlightened public sentiment, the saloon as an institution and the traffic in liquor is foredoomed to early extinction because the predominant sentiment of the country, founded on reason and judgment, will demand such action.

Liquor Men Nullify Value of Parole System

The prison parole system was inaugurated with the hope and confident expectation that it would give the criminal a chance to demonstrate his desire and his ability to conduct himself as a safe and decent citizen, but in far too many cases the liquor dealers have brought to nought its effectiveness by not only selling drink to these men, but by tempting them to indulgence. Some time ago forty-two paroled prisoners in a California penal institution violated the terms of their parole, and upon examination every one of the forty-two testified that his failure to keep his promise was due to drink. Is it to be wondered that the jurists of our country grow impatient at this nullification of their efforts to help prisoners. Recently Judge Van Fleet of Indiana, after paroling a prisoner who had pleaded guilty to larceny and had been sentenced to imprisonment for from one to eight years, issued an injunction to "all saloon-keepers and all others," forbidding them to furnish the man intoxicating liquor during the term of parole. He explained his action by the statement, "I have grown tired of trying to save men from the penitentiary by paroling them, only to have them fail in their promises because someone has been found who will provide them with liquor."

FIFTY YEARS AFTER

It matters now no more whose eyes were best,—
Which saw at nearest hand the truest truth;
It matters, that both poured their clearest youth
And bravest treasure at the truth's behest.
Truth has her north and south, and each to each,
Being a whole wide world apart, appears
Far gone in error,—bigots with stuffed ears:
They fly to arms; and perish in the breach.
And yet . . . they died for truth . . . both sides . . . we know.
Their blood still warms the interlying land;
In every wind their haunting bugles blow,
And flitting shadow-shapes, like storm clouds, meet
In forest glades; and where old bridges spanned
Deep streams, are heard, still, still, their tramping feet.

They leave us not, these dead, but gird us round,
Full panoplied, alert, on either hand;
Marching with her, the reunited land,—
Making her borders undisputed ground.
They leave us not, whose handing-on is ours,—
Unselfishness of valor and bright deeds!
By them we know 'tis not in vain he bleeds
Whose country rears her children on such flowers.

—*Benjamin R. C. Low, in Literary Digest*

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National general secretary of the Young People's Branch, recently spent a week at Headquarters, where she was busy with plans for the Y. P. B. institute to be held in connection with the Portland National Convention and in preparing a program for National Y. P. B. Day—June 26. A visit from the leader of our young people is always enjoyed by her co-workers.

A BRAVE YOUNG SOUL HONORED

Grouped around a memorial shaft of marble, placed in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Morgan Hill, California, white ribboners of county, state and nation, April 17, 1912, paid loving tribute to the heroism of Miss Isola Kennedy, the brave young woman, who, in the summer of 1909, in attempting to save from the fierce attack of a mountain lion, two Loyal Temperance Legion boys, sacrificed her life. The deed, which is forever written in the hearts of her fellow workers, and has been heralded the nation over, was enacted at a spot four miles distant.

The idea of erecting a monument in memory of Miss Kennedy was suggested by Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's W. C. T. U. secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, at a W. C. T. U. meeting held in Portland, Maine, when telling the story of Miss Kennedy's noble act. She proposed that this be done by the L. T. L. of the United States and was largely instrumental in raising the necessary funds.

Miss Kennedy's California comrades had entire charge of selecting and inscribing the stone.

The unveiling of the monument occurred at the time of the annual convention of Santa Clara county W. C. T. U., of which Miss Kennedy was at one time president. Appropriate remarks were made by the state W. C. T. U. president of Northern California, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, Mrs. Mary F. Gilley, state secretary of the L. T. L., Mrs. Iowa Holston, county president, and Mrs. Mae M. Whitman, National superintendent of Temperance and Labor. Special music was rendered by the ladies' quartet of the San Jose W. C. T. U. and an original poem written by James T. Clarke was read, one verse of which runs:

"No need to tell again the tale
Of that fierce fight in yonder vale.
Ten thousand tongues have told the story—
A hundred thousand give her glory."

CONVENTION CALENDAR

S. California—San Diego, June 3-6.
Michigan—Manistee, June 4-7.

NOTED SON OF ILLINOIS WHITE RIBBONER

The desire has frequently been expressed by correspondents that a list of the noted men and women whose mothers were white ribboners might be given in our SIGNAL columns. It would unquestionably contain the names of many leaders in the temperance, social, philanthropic and religious fields, as well as those of noted educators and statesmen. It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the honor lately bestowed upon the son of one of the honored pioneers in the Illinois W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth Grier Hibben, whose son, Rev. John Grier Hibben, has recently been inaugurated president of Princeton University. Mrs. Hibben was for many years the efficient, beloved president of the Illinois W. C. T. U.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The county jail is again empty and things at the jail have an abandoned appearance," is the news that comes from Hobart, Oklahoma. Was there ever a better advertisement for a town than this. Every community that will substitute a strictly enforced prohibition law for license can have "rooms to let" in its jails and prisons.

With growing frequency one notes at the head of the first page of local newspapers, the information: "A clean family newspaper, which declines to publish liquor, lottery, race-track or other objectionable advertising." The number of knights of the quill who are refusing to sell the brewers' goods through the columns of their journals is on the increase.

The young newspaper man who was told that if he would simply "keep quiet" in a certain prohibition election, he would find prosperity moving his way, is not alone in his experience. The liquor interests consider the purchase of "silence" on the part of papers and men of good standing as the best possible investment. Could Christian men and women have a stronger incentive to encourage them to give expression in private and in public to their disapproval of the legalized liquor traffic?

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE LESSON OF THE TREES

"Master I learn this lesson from the trees
Not to grow old. The maple by my door
Put forth green leaves as cheerily as I
When I was taller than this self-same tree
Put forth my youthful longings.
I will not be less hopeful than the trees,
I will not cease to labor and aspire,
I will not pause in patient high endeavor,
I will be young in heart until I die."

THE USE OF FLOWERS

God might have bade the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.
We might have had enough, enough
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have had no flowers.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Upspringing day and night:
Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness
Where no man passes by?

Our outward life requires them not—
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth;
To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whene'er his faith is dim,
For who so careth for the flowers
Will care much more for him!

—*Mary Howitt*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. LUCY ALGER, Douglass, Kansas, one of the charter members of the local union when it was organized in January, 1883; a loyal white ribboner and a constant subscriber and reader of THE UNION SIGNAL during that period, and until recently very active in W. C. T. U. work.

MRS. SARAH RACHEL PITNER, Decatur, Ill., UNION SIGNAL and Literature superintendent, a loyal friend of the official organ and one who was known never to let an opportunity pass to speak a good word for it.

MRS. SARAH T. BARTOW, Fitchburg, Mass., one of the oldest and best loved members of the local union, who for many years has been an ardent worker for the temperance and missionary cause.

MRS. HELEN MURPHY, a loyal member of the W. C. T. U. of Fort Edward, N. Y., for many years its faithful and efficient treasurer.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PRESS BUREAU

CLARA C. CHAPIN, Director pro tem

We all realize the tremendous power of the press as an educator, and it was for the purpose of more widely utilizing the newspapers as prohibition sentiment makers that the National W. C. T. U. Press Bureau came into being. The Milwaukee Convention, in establishing the Bureau, defined its object as "the collection and dissemination of such information as shall be helpful in creating sentiment for total abstinence and prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the work and achievements of the organization."

The efforts of the past few months have necessarily been largely experimental, but we are making progress. You will be glad to know that arrangements have been made with the Western Newspaper Union to furnish Temperance matter for their ready-prints ("patent insides"). This company supplies ready-prints to some seven thousand weekly papers from Maine to California. Among the material they offer to their patrons is a Temperance column, and it is this column which the National W. C. T. U. will hereafter conduct. The first installment goes from Headquarters next month.

Despite certain restrictions which the Western Newspaper Union places upon us, with regard to subject matter and manner of presentation, the fact that this column is in the hands of our organization is a decided step forward in the attainment of our purpose as above defined, and we must make the most of this open door. Up to the present time only three or four hundred of the seven thousand papers have been taking the Temperance column furnished by the Western Newspaper Union. WE MUST INCREASE THE NUMBER. It is largely the country papers which use the ready-prints. Think what it would mean if we could every week set temperance truth before the readers of seven thousand papers published in the smaller towns and rural districts!

Instructions have been sent to state press superintendents pointing out the way in which all workers in that department, state, county, local, may help to create a demand throughout the country for our Temperance ready-prints. And because not only press women, but all W. C. T. U. superintendents, all white ribbon workers in the field or at home, are vitally interested in the furtherance of the Bureau's publicity plans, we are counting upon active and enthusiastic co-operation all along the line.

Evanston, Illinois

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise indicated:

Virginia: Onancock, Pounding Mill, Round Oak, Berkley, Berryville, Martinsville, Hinton, Bridgewater, Harrisburg, Round Oak, Amelia C. H., Alliston, Lincoln, Salem, Roanoke (Central), Atlantic City, Norfolk, Luray, Lynchburg, Rustburg, Manassas, Wrights Chapel, Bowling Green, Gunica, Cape Charles, Cottage Place, Deep Creek, S Boston, St. Paul, Charlottesville, Leakesville, Gwathmey Y, Chatham, Chester, Winchester, Victoria Y $.75, Keysville $5, Onley $2.50, Wachapreague $1, Shiloh $1, Chesterfield Y $.75, Clerement $1, Woodbine $1, Singers Glen $3, Amherst $1, Front Royal $1.50. Total $88.50.

Vermont: Coventry.

Washington: Lynden.

Wisconsin: Fontana $1.30.

New Jersey: Cedarville, Bridgeton, Vineland, Millville, Asbury Park, Avon, Manasquan, Matawan $5, Ocean Grove, Red Bank, Roseville W $3, Newark (No. 2, 3), Soldiers' Home (Kearney) $5, Irvington, Orange, Bloomsbury, Clinton, Camden (Stevens), Pensauken, Haddonfield, Collingswood, Haddon Heights $.50, Blackwood, Camden (Central), Mama hawkin, Swedesboro, Asbury Park (Monmouth Y. P. B.), Absecon, Port Republic, Pleasantville, Atlantic City Y. P. B. $1, Mullica Hill, Westville, Williamstown, Glassboro, Barnesboro, Clarksboro, Wenonah, Mullica Hill Y. P. B., Almonessen, Englishtown $1, Pitman, Bound Brook. Total $91.50.

Michigan: Rives Jc. $3, Plainwell $1.50, Mason $3.60, Big Rapids $2.10, Shelby $2.20, Fulton $1.10, Reading $4, Montague $1.20, St. Louis $2.40, Kingston $2.50, Elsie, Bay City $1, Algonac $1, Byron Center $1, Henderson $1, Hickory Corners $1, Brighton $1, Ferry $1, Gregory $1, Tecumseh, Coopersville, Port Huron, S. Park, Fenton, Pierson, Painesburg, Hopkins, Capac, S. Lyon, Kent City, Lansing (Lathrop), Norwood, Detroit (Liberty), Climax, Vicksburg, Litchfield, Delton, Conckiin, Allen, Orleans, Wayland, Ypsilanti, Sower Memorial, Hudson, Albion, Gladwin, Manton, S. Haven, Ceresco, Lawton, Ann Arbor, Sparta, Saginaw (Central), Martin, Petersburg, Lockwood, Plymouth, Sault Ste. Marie, Grand Ledge, Hart, Chesaning, Grass Lake, Oceana Center, Birmingham, Belding, Coldwater, S. W. Dryden, Sturgis, Allegan, Flint (Oak Park), Bellaire, Centerville, Harbor Beach, Buckley. Total $143.60.

New York: Broadalbin, Gloversville, Gifford's Corners, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northville, New York (Harlem, Hope, Lathrop, West End, W. Harlem), Ames, Canajoharie, Hagaman Y. P. B., Manny's Corners, Houseville, Lowville, Avon, E. Avon, Moscow, Castile, Gainesville, Hermitage, Java, Johnsonburg, Perry, Portage, Silver Springs, S. Warsaw, Warsaw, Wyoming, Bergen, Elba, LeRoy, Pavilion $1.07, Akron $5, Buffalo (Cold Spring, West Side Y. P. B. $3), Collins $1, Kenmore $1, Sardinia $1, Springville $4, Worcester, Carlisle, Central Bridge, Blenheim, E. Cobleskill, Howes Cave, Sloansville, Gasport, Lockport, Middleport, Niagara Falls (South $7, Willard), Olcott, Ransomville $4.30, Ridge Road, Sanborn, Wilson $3, Queens-Nassau $8.02, Jamaica $1, Plattekill. Total $139.39.

North Carolina: $64.07.

Vermont: West Rutland, Montpelier, Wilmington, Jamaica, Mankton, Middleburg, Bellows Falls, Barton, Rochester, Woodstock, E. Barre, E. Franklin, Montgomery, Addison Co. $5.61, Lincoln $1.35. Total $33.00.

Rhode Island: Providence $3, Woonsocket (Frances Willard), Kingston, Pawtucket. Total $9.

South Idaho: $30.

Southern California: San Dimas, E. Pasadena, Los Angeles (Central), Glendale, Mizpah, Santa Ana, Fustin, La Mesa, Mrs. Helen Stoddard, Corona, Oxnard, Vernon, S. Pasadena, Whittier, Long Beach, Covina, Riverside, E. Riverside, Anaheim, Orange, Santa Ana Y. P. B., Sawtelle, Floramonte, Lordsburg, Gardena, Colton, Upland, San Bernardino, Highland, Rialto, Ontario, Redlands, Boyle, Heights, Pomona, Pasadena (Central), Somerset, Pasadena Y. P. B., Ballard and Los Olivos, Villa Park, Garden Grove Y. P. B., Huntington Beach, Bard, San Diego (First, Central), El Cajon, Oceanside, National City, Escondido, Armstrong, Orange, Brawley, El Centro, Silisbee, Elspa Phelps $1, Nancy Henderson $1, Duarte $1. Total $109.

Delaware: Smyrna $4, Newark $3, Westerfield, Hillis, Wilmington, Marshallton and Stanton, Donnell McC., New Castle, Middletown, Newport, Northend, Bridgeville, Lewes, Seaford, Zion, Laurel, Georgetown, Melton, Milford, Dover, Cheswold, Felton, Harrington $1, Camden $1, Lillian Cade $1, Thatcher $1, Victory $1, Asters $1, Hockessen $1, Red Clay $1, Marshallton Y. P. B., Red Clay Y. P. B., Laurel Y. P. B. $1, Dover Y. P. B. $1, Feiton Y. P. B. $1, Feiton Jr. Y. P. B. $1. Total $63.

(Continued Next Week)

KANSAS' INDOMITABLE TEMPERANCE SPIRIT

Special Correspondence

The executive committee of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its mid-year meeting recently in Topeka. Reports from every part of the state showed great interest, enthusiasm and activity in all departments. The very severe and long winter interfered somewhat with the work in some of the rural districts, but despite this a substantial gain in membership was reported.

One of the important departments in Kansas is the work among foreigners and miners carried on in the southeast corner of the state. Mrs. Belle Lucas is the faithful and efficient missionary employed and gives not only her entire time, but her very life to the work, her sympathy going out in fullest measure to these people who so greatly need her helpful ministries. Clothing and money are sent by the different unions in the state and in mothers' meetings and sewing schools the wives and children of these miners are taught how to make and mend garments. Mrs. Lucas at the same time gives lessons in personal cleanliness, industry and thrift, nor does she overlook the spiritual. By means of the Sunday schools, house to house visitations and in other ways she brings a knowledge of Jesus Christ to these needy ones.

Suffrage! Suffrage! Suffrage!

Much time and thought were given during the session of the executive to the consideration of the suffrage campaign now in full operation. Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston and Miss Helen Eacker, president and secretary, respectively, of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, requested the privilege of meeting with the executive, in order to learn something of the plans of the W. C. T. U. in suffrage work, and were accorded a hearty welcome. The two organizations are co-operating in every possible way to secure the passage of the amendment next November. While many matters of importance relative to the best methods of work in general were considered, it was believed by the members of the executive committee that the one thing to be emphasized and to which every energy must be directed is the campaign for full suffrage for woman, and for this cause the white ribboners all over the state will work and pray until victory shall come.

Essay Contests Enlist Attention

Mrs. Emma S. Albright, an enthusiastic suffragist of Winfield, a few weeks ago offered a first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars for the two best essays written by a student in the high schools of Cowley county, on the subject "Why Women Should Vote"; also a first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars for the two best essays by pupils in the grade schools. The judges were professors in Southwestern College, and the successful contestants are Lloyd Cairns and Mildred Binnie both of Winfield High School, first and second respectively; in the grade schools, Lester Lewis, Silverdale, first, and Margaret Cunningham, Winfield, second. The contest has aroused a great deal of interest in the suffrage amendment. The campaign is being pushed with vigor throughout the state.

Powerful Temperance Address Stirs People

During a stirring revival meeting in Winfield, and when interest was at its height, the evangelist, Dr. Bulgin, gave a powerful lecture on the liquor traffic. Some had expressed fear lest an address of that kind might interfere with the spirit of the revival. Dr. Bulgin asserted that a revival that could be injured by a lecture of the kind he proposed to give, was not worth much. It was a great arraignment and the immense audience was wonderfully impressed as the speaker with tremendous earnestness poured out the truth. Dr. Bulgin paid high tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and gave an opportunity for the members present, who were there in large numbers and for whom seats had been especially reserved, to take the names of men and women who would align themselves with the W. C. T. U. The names of thirty-five men and forty-five women were secured, and in order that these new members might become acquainted with each other and with the former white ribboners, a reception was given, which was a very enjoyable affair. Some of the ministers spoke upon the topic, "How can the W. C. T. U. co-operate more effectually with the churches." The state vice-president, Mrs. Emma W. Grover, told of the magnitude of the work of the W. C. T. U. and showed that there is a place and a work for every man and woman in its ranks. Miss Vaughn, Y. P. B. secretary for the Third district, added to the enjoyment of the occasion by giving some very delightful readings.

Lansing NoBurn Aluminum Kettle Bottom fits inside any kettle. Made of pure aluminum, positively prevents burning of meats, fruits and vegetables. Saves its price every day. Sample, one size, 16c in stamps. Two sizes, 30c in stamps:

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INSTITUTE NOTES

Queens-Nassau (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held its spring institute in Richmond Hill, April 24-25, with Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., as leader. Mrs. John Dayton, county president, presided, and the other county officers were present. Mrs. Livingston, with her winning personality, her extended knowledge along all lines of W. C. T. U. work, and her logical stating of things, was very helpful to those in attendance. The pastor, Rev. James Chadwick, was present most of the time, and the local women were most hospitable. The "Boy Scouts" acted as ushers at the evening lecture and were helpful at other times during the institute. The junior choir of the church and local singers, as well as some of our own women, gladdened the heart with song. Mrs. Martha M. Allen, World's, National and state superintendent of the department of Medical Temperance, who now belongs to Queens-Nassau, gave a talk along her especial line.

The Union county (Ind.) W. C. T. U. institute, held at Liberty, April 30-May 1, opened with a silver medal contest, in which Hazel Moore of Liberty was the winner. The county president, Mrs. Elizabeth Coughlin, gave the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Retta Jones responded. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, vice-president-at-large of the state, spoke on "The Use of Literature in W. C. T. U. Work." Committees were appointed for taking subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Vice-presidents from the churches were named to forward the temperance work in the Sunday schools. Methods of gaining new members were suggested and pledges were circulated. Rev. Hampton and Rev. Ashby addressed the convention, the latter speaking on the success of suffrage as he had witnessed it in Colorado. Throughout the institute Mrs. Stanley was a help and inspiration. Dinner and lunch were served by the women of the Elizabeth Stanley union of Liberty. The final event was a debate on the question of equal suffrage, Mrs. Stanley taking the affirmative, Mrs. Retta Jones the negative. By a rising vote the audience declared in favor of the affirmative.

IN THE OKLAHOMA FIELD

Special Correspondence

The state president, Mrs. Hillerman, has just returned from a three weeks' tour through western Oklahoma, and while en route, secured twenty-eight subscriptions for *The Young Crusader* and five for THE UNION SIGNAL. She has attended six county institutes, and visited twelve local unions. The former have indeed been "schools of methods" and much good has resulted from them.

The local unions are doing good work and many petitions for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill have been sent in from Oklahoma. Matrons' contests seem to be very popular and mothers' meetings claim first place in many unions. White ribbon recruits are increasing in number, Mrs. Hillerman at the county institute at O'Keene tying the white ribbon on thirty-six babies, and at Lookela on fourteen more. At the afternoon parlor meeting held at the latter place—a smaller town—thirty women were present, many coming from the country. Theirs is a live union.

At Cold Water, the Y. P. B. came to the front and furnished the music. Nine new members for this very popular branch were gained, making the membership thirty-three. At Kingfisher the L. T. L. contributed to the interest of the evening meeting. At Enid the state president spoke at the chapel hour at the Christian University. The influence for good of this school can hardly be estimated.

And so the good work goes on, our own Oklahoma white ribboners contributing their share to the great forward movement to bring to a blessed fulfillment the proclamation of our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, for National Prohibition in 1920.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumin water very nourishing and refreshing. This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice or flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fag, a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason" and trial proves.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS

(Continued from Page Five)

and the subjects discussed, will give you some idea of the great treat enjoyed by those so fortunate as to be present.

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, director of the Child Helping department, Russell Sage Foundation, gave a paper on "The Relative Value of Institutional and Placing Out Systems." Dr. Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, who was introduced as one who had helped to change the laws of thirty states, on this subject, read a paper on "Child Labor, and Compulsory Education." Dr. Henry F. Cope, general secretary of the Religious Education Association, read a paper, "Relation of Educational and Social Work." Mr. John M. Glenn, general secretary Russell Sage Foundation, New York, spoke on "Co-ordination and Co-operation." Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts spoke most interestingly and helpfully on "Potential Resources of the South for Leadership in Social Service." Dr. Graham Taylor, president of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, gave one of the very best addresses of the entire meeting on "The Qualifications of the Social Worker." The speakers came from every section of the United States and the subjects covered every department of work undertaken for the betterment of humanity. The meetings were largely attended, and the participants were enthusiastic and earnest. It was good to be there.

It was voted to make the work permanent, and officers were elected for the coming year as follows: Governor Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, president; A. J. McKelway of Washington, D. C., first vice-president; Miss Kate Barnard of Oklahoma, third vice-president; Mr. J. E. McCulloch of Nashville, to whose untiring work was largely due the fact that the first congress was so successful, general secretary. The executive committee is composed of one person from each state, with a corresponding secretary from each. Standing committees on "Public Health," "Courts and Prisons," "Child Welfare," "Organized Charities," "The Negro Problem," "The Church and Social Service," were chosen. An earnest protest was entered that "Temperance" was not made a fundamental subject, with a standing committee of its own, but we were assured that this subject should have due consideration in the work of the congresses of the future, as it has had in that of the present congress. Each committee had its permanent chairman with members chosen from each of the states.

On two of the afternoons, the congress was divided into nine conferences as follows: Child Welfare—Adult Dependents and Delinquents—Public Health and Housing—Charity Organization—Tuberculosis—Recreation and Mental Inspection — Negro Problems — Temperance — The Church and Social Service. Each department was in charge of a competent leader, and problems relating to that particular line of work were considered and discussed. These conferences were intensely interesting and helpful.

In our temperance conference, we had with us numbers of W. C. T. U. women from the various southern states, including Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky—the only state president in attendance besides the president of Tennessee—Mrs. Wyker, corresponding secretary of the Alabama W. C. T. U., and many others, besides all the general officers of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., and many W. C. T. U. women from various parts of Tennessee, our Nashville women being present in goodly numbers.

Among the brethren present were Mr. Crafts and Mr. Dinwiddie of Washington, superintendents of the Anti Saloon League and other members of the organization from most of the southern states, and the leaders and many members of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League.

Most of our conference and discussions were confined to the question of interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors. A committee composed of Mr. Palmer of Kentucky (chairman), Mrs. Holman of Tennessee (secretary), Mr. Smith of Louisiana, Mr. Ledbetter of Georgia, and Mrs. Wyker of Alabama, drew up a strong set of resolutions touching various phases of the temperance work, and closing with a strong appeal to Congress to pass the interstate law forbidding the shipment of liquors from one state to another in violation of the laws of the state. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and copies will be put into the hands of all the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The congress closed with the following "Declaration of Principles":

"To us it seems that this congress must stand:

"For the abolition of the convict lease and contract system, and for the adoption of modern principles of prison reform.

"For the extension and improvement of Juvenile courts and Juvenile reformatories.

"For the proper care and treatment of defectives, the blind, the deaf, the insane, the epileptic and the feeble minded.

"For the recognition of the relation of alcoholism to disease, to crime, to pauperism, to vice, and for the adoption of appropriate preventive measures.

"For the adoption of uniform laws of the highest standards concerning marriage and divorce.

"For the adoption of uniform laws on vital statistics.

"For the abolition of child labor by the enactment of the uniform Child Labor law.

"For the enactment of school attendance laws, that the reproach of the greatest degree of illiteracy may be removed from our section.

"For the suppression of prostitution.

"For the solving of the race question in a spirit of helpfulness to the negro, and of equal justice to both races.

"For the closest co-operation between the church and all social agencies for the securing of these results."

Quite a number of southern cities are already bidding for the congress the coming year, among them, Atlanta and Little Rock. The choice of the place of meeting is left in the hands of the executive committee.

It seems to the writer that this congress marks a beginning or continuance of better things, not only for the South, but for the Nation. May all good people unite to make true the slogan of the congress,

"The Solid South for a Better Nation."

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page Five)

Thus far three women have spoken from the floor of the Conference: Mrs. Ida T. Arms, our own white ribbon representative in Chile; Mrs. Bliss of the Detroit Conference, who paid eloquent tribute to the influence Frances E. Willard had exerted upon her young life, and Dr. Li, a young Chinese physician.

"Recognize Us, the Baby Republic," Pleads China

Doubtless the most thrilling moment in the session came today when, with Bishop Bashford in the Chair, the four Chinese delegates, Dr. Li among them, spoke of the love and gratitude China felt for the United States and implored us to use our influence for the recognition by the United States Government of this "Baby Republic." Every delegate rose, when the standing vote was called, and then with bowed heads and hearts filled with thankfulness we sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "The Morning Light is Breaking." Truly China seems the "Nation born in a day." God grant the United States of America may see that its high privilege is to help the new republic to a birth in righteousness and in true liberty, even the liberty of the children of God.

WISCONSIN JOTTINGS

Special Correspondence

It was a beautiful thought to commemorate the life of our sainted leader by a *living* memorial—work for the uplift of others—and more and more our women are entering into the spirit of it and so from all over our state come enthusiastic reports of largely attended Memorial meetings, splendid programs, and cheerfully given contributions to the Willard Memorial Fund. Thus, through these meetings, as well as through that which is accomplished by the use of the Fund itself, the influence of Frances Willard's beautiful life is reaching out in ever widening circles.

Numerous UNION SIGNAL and Neal Dow programs, too, were given, and we look also for great good from them.

Franchise for Women the One Cry

With the closing of many local campaigns for "no license" at the spring elections our women are concentrating their thought and effort on ardent work for the franchise. Franchise meetings held by the local unions, Franchise institutes, in which several unions usually unite, Franchise addresses by our energetic state president, Mrs. Lawson, by Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, Mrs. Julia Nelson of Minnesota, and a month's campaign by Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, whose splendid work was a valuable re-enforcement, have been showing everywhere how far in the van is our great organization on this most momentous question. Nor should we forget that the president of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association, for so many years a leader in this work in state and nation, and as active in the field as many of her younger compeers, having recently visited more than half the counties of Wisconsin in the interests of franchise, has long been a steadfast white ribboner—for some years at the head of the department for suffrage in the state W. C. T. U.

All Forces Co-operate Cordially

There is hearty co-operation between the various suffrage organizations at work in our state and a most encouraging fact is the ardent support given to this cause by the better class of state newspapers. The *State Journal*, which under its new management is taking very high rank in the journalistic field, has opened a department for suffrage, edited by the wife of a University professor, and is exerting a strongly felt influence for this cause. An "Anti-Suffrage League" has been formed, the chief effect of which seems to be to create a more thoughtful interest in the question, a more thorough study of it from all points, that each advocate of "Votes for Women" may be able to "give a reason for the hope that is in her." A fine sample of a successful Suffrage Institute was that recently given in Milwaukee, where such phases of the subject as "The Relation of Suffrage to the Home: To the Children; To the Schools, To the Church, To the Business Woman," were discussed as well as a comprehensive review of the "Progress of Woman Suffrage" given.

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920"
Have you seen this great song?
It is in my new book
"Songs and Sayings for You."
You want it in your home and your union. This book also contains the thrilling new piece, "How I wish he knew my Jesus," which is dedicated to the white ribbon army. Price of the book, 25c. To introduce it, will send 3 for 60c; 6 for $1.00. Order today of Rev. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

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HERE AND THERE

At Miami, Fla., only two pictures grace the wall in the auditorium of the fine school building—those of George Washington and Frances Willard. Every second Monday morning the W. C. T. U. has a part in the chapel exercises. The leading daily paper of Miami is fully "up to the line" on temperance and most kindly disposed towards the W. C. T. U.

Two classes of six contestants each competed in a W. C. T. U. medal contest held at Rixford, Pa., April 20. Mrs. Moffat showed genius in the arrangement of the decorations for the occasion and Mrs. Marie Dennis had charge of the program. The medals were awarded to Florence Moody and Alberta Shippey. Mrs. Bessie Clark, under whose supervision a drill was given by the classes, and Rev. Stackhouse, pastor of the Methodist church, were among the other helpers.

In order to cancel the remaining indebtedness on the "Temperance Temple" of Los Angeles, Cal., an earnest plea for funds was made at the Los Angeles county convention, each member being asked to contribute fifty cents. This request was passed on by delegates of the University union at a parlor social held April 29, when it was voted to pledge the money if other unions would take similar action.

The goal set by the Cowley county (Kan.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Vesta Shreves, its energetic, enthusiastic president, has been reached. What was it? The raising of the sum of $100 by means of a "tag day." The workers, while appreciating the money, feel that the observance of the day in nearly every school in the county, with special instruction concerning the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can but mean an arrest of thought on the part of both pupils and parents.

Tennessee feels that it is to be congratulated on having a wide-awake, enthusiastic superintendent of Christian Citizenship in the person of Mrs. E. W. Pentecost of Chattanooga, who is also in charge of this work in the Chattanooga W. C. T. U. Civic conditions have lately created more than the usual interest in the subject, and meetings have been held and programs intended to arouse the true spirit of Christian citizenship have been given. The Child Labor Conference recently held in Chattanooga, and the Purity Conference with its energetic speakers and workers resulted in much enthusiasm and many new plans for reform.

"The best of all" was the general opinion of those who attended the annual institute of the Tioga county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., held at Waverly, May 1-2. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the county union, and the veteran National organizer, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, was the institute leader. There were present fifteen women who were charter members of the union. A $5 gold piece, a bouquet of golden daffodils, and a shower of sixty postcard greetings were presented to Mrs. Bullock at the close of a fine parliamentary drill. Her evening address on "The Cry of the Children" was a masterly presentation of the child labor question, and at its close thirty-three new members were added to the Waverly union. Of the thirteen unions in the county, twelve were represented. The papers and discussions were unusually helpful.

OFFICIAL ROUTE

TO THE

National Convention

The Northern Pacific Railway has been selected by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Official Route for delegates to the *National Convention* at *Portland, Ore.*, October 19-25, 1912. Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune."

Low convention fares--Liberal stopovers.

We will be glad to furnish you literature descriptive of the trip.

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The Lansing Sanitary Fountain

which permits every woman or child, fat or tall person, to drink with equal ease, as no stooping is necessary. The bubblers are attached to flexible tubes so that they may be raised to the height of the lips, while with all other fountains the lips must be brought to the position of the bubbler. The "Lansing" enables every one to drink in an easy and natural position, yet with every sanitary precaution. The artistic design of this fountain renders it an ornament to any park or city street.

Here is an opportunity for your organization to make a gift to the community which will be more appropriate and productive of more real public satisfaction and appreciation than anything else which could be thought of.

If you are a public-spirited citizen, a member of some local improvement organization, or an official having to do with the public welfare—let us have your address so we can send you our catalog, which illustrates and describes this most modern, convenient and sanitary fountain—the only one you will consider after you have once looked into the matter.

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Salesmen Wanted for Every State

"I WAS IN PRISON AND YE VISITED ME"

"I pronounce you a free man," said Judge Lockwood Honore, in a Chicago court room, to a man past sixty, recently, who for forty-seven years of his life had been a hermit inside penitentiary walls. Through the efforts of some of the white ribboners of the Cook county W. C. T. U., under the leadership of Mrs. Fannie Woodmansee, superintendent of Prison Reform Work, the man's record had been investigated, his pitiful, tragic history brought to the attention of the judge, and upon the facts presented, he was released, to be a free man for the brief years which yet remain to him. At the age of twelve, for some slight offense, he was sent to a reform school, where being compelled to associate with mature criminals, the seeds of evil were sown in his mind, and through a chain of unfortunate circumstances, the links of which he seemed unable to break, he had continued to be an offender against the law and an inmate of the prison. He said that in all these forty-seven years no friendly hand had been extended to him until the motherly white ribboners came to conduct services in the jail.

That boys and young men in like situations may be influenced and helped to begin life anew is the object of these unselfish women in visiting each Sabbath day the jails and prisons. With flowers, songs and messages from God's word, they endeavor to show the delinquents that someone has an interest in them and will help them back to a right life. A mere boy who was executed a few months ago for a crime committed when under the influence of liquor, said to one of the prison workers, "Why didn't you Christian people come over our way and tell us of the Golden Rule way of living." Another young lad said, "I was well raised, but came to Chicago, fell in with bad company, and this is the sad result." At every visit of the white ribboners, there are expressions from the prisoners of contrition for the past and a desire to start anew. On one occasion when the question was asked of the 300 boys assembled at the jail service, "How many are willing, with God's help, to begin a new life?" every hand was raised, and fifty young men came forward to the altar and asked the workers to pray for them.

HERE AND THERE

The Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of Evanston was fortunate in having the privilege of meeting on the evening of May 18, at Rest Cottage, and listening to a message on "Pioneer Days of the W. C. T. U." by Miss Anna A. Gordon. After a short parliamentary drill, conducted by Mr. Charles Travis, the company enjoyed a social hour.

Through an oversight, the item telling of the gift of two rose bushes from the Western Washington L. T. L. to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, published last week, neglected to state that these were the "Frances E. Willard rose" this being the state L. T. L. flower.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

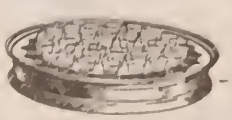
A very interesting and instructive series of lectures by Rev. Mary A. Sibbitt of Wichita has just closed at Lebanon, Kan. As a result of her excellent work the Loyal Temperance Legion was reorganized, ten members were added to the local union, all expenses were fully met, and a balance for future needs was left in the treasury.

A TRIUMPH IN ORGANIZATION

An unusual opportunity for flinging to the breeze the broad white banner of organization was afforded the Massillon (Ohio) W. C. T. U., Sunday afternoon, April 14. The outcome? An addition to the membership list of eighty-three members and the inspiration which later resulted in the organization of two Y. P. B.'s with a membership totaling one hundred—two because of the variety in ages represented among the young people.

The cider clause in the pledge aroused a discussion which brought out the evident strength of purpose and searching of conscience of those considering enlistment. The full meaning of the pledge was most satisfactorily explained by the workers, of whom the soloist and chorister of the Lyon party—Mr. Mitchell—distinguished himself as an expounder of temperance principles and their practice. The Branches were named, respectively, "Mitchell" and "Romans" and are hastening to follow the W. C. T. U. way with eager steps and firm.

The occasion was a mass meeting in connection with the meetings of Evangelist Lyon, then in Massillon.



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A Flower Mission Brochure (Four short poems by Anna Adams Gordon), 10c per dozen	.60
Text Cards, $1 per 1,000	.12
Text Cards (Loyal Temperance Legion), $1 per 1,000	.12
Comfort Powders, 25c per box.	
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Annual Report	.50

Order from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass., or from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

THE TEMPERANCE SONGSTER

A Collection of Songs for use in Prohibition Rallies, Medal Contests, and general Temperance Meetings. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon.

Price, cloth, 35 cents each; paper, 15 cents.

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A delightful story for children and for grown-ups, by Frances Bennett Callaway. Illustrated. Beautifully bound in dark green cloth, embellished with white and a lighter shade of green.

Price, 75 cents.

See what the publishers say about it on page 16.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

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TAKE NOTICE

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Send 15c in stamps for one dozen F. M. Cards, or, 75c for 100, to

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Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
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All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

LOS ANGELES (CAL.) COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENES

Special Correspondence

The W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles county, southern California, held its twenty-eighth annual convention, April 24-26 in Pomona. This is rose time *par excellence* in a climate where flowers bloom twelve months in the year. The platform was profusely decorated and each day the flower committee distributed roses to each delegate, while officers found their eager hands constantly filled with the choicest of blossoms. The local union tendered an automobile ride through miles of orange orchards fragrant with the white waxen flowers and golden with ripe fruit.

Wednesday evening a W. C. T. U. speaker was sent by pre-arrangement to each of the dozen prayer meetings; then all gathered to hear the president's address, which strongly emphasized the necessity of renewed consecration to the principles of total abstinence and prohibition and closed with these words: "In this time of peril it is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which must hold the ship of state steady. Avoiding shoals and rocks, refusing to be turned from her course by false lights along the shore, riding on through storms of opposition and the seathing lightning of ridicule, deep freighted with human lives, steering by the stars of faith and duty, the breath of God in her sails, His hand upon her rudder—she will reach her desired haven, and from her decks will go up the shout of victory!"

The educational group of departments held a Good Citizenship Institute, in which the question, "How does my department promote our object?" was answered: "Total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state."

The reports of the Evangelistic group centered around the question, "How does my department benefit mankind?" Answers: "For more than twenty years a service has been conducted each Sunday in the county jail, blessing all whom it touches;" "Mothers are reached through Parent-Teacher Associations."

The Legislative departments gave a "review" showing how suffrage was won, and a "preview" dealing with the responsibility of the ballot, followed by a forceful address by the state president, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, on "Civic Righteousness."

Mrs. Edith Hill Booker preached the convention sermon, a powerful appeal for new consecration.

A fine report of vast work accomplished in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction was followed by the reading of the grade and high school winning essays and the presentation of $5 and $10 prizes, respectively.

On the evening of the twenty-fourth the teacher (a daughter of a white-ribbon mother) winning the Warner prize of $15 for the best essay on "The best methods of teaching the nature and effect of narcotics," in a charming manner presented her excellent production.

The local presidents answered questions from a "Catechism on the Laws of California," which book forms a part of the state Civic Reading Course recommended to all local unions. This and Margaret Dye Ellis' "Legislative Manual" met with a large sale.

A live interest was shown in the topic of immigration to become so vital a problem to California with the opening of the Panama Canal; it was presented in a great speech by Mr. James E. Sprunger, Y. M. C. A. state secretary. The agitation for an anti-cigaret law forbidding absolutely their use in the state was aided by the sale of 3,000 "Cigaret Arithmetic" blotters at cost price. UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* subscriptions were taken and literature was sold and given away.

All the officers were re-elected and everybody went home to do better work.

You Can Weigh

Exactly what You Should Weigh

You can be **Strong—Vigorous—** full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from **Chronic Ailments—** every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a **Good Figure**—as good as any woman.

You can have a **Clear Skin.**

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do," but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 49,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

NO DRUGS NO MEDICINES

My pupils simply comply with Nature's laws.

What My Pupils say:

"Every one notices the change in my complexion; it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no *rheumatism*, or sluggish liver, and I can *breathe* now. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"*My weight has increased 30 pounds.* I don't know what *indigestion* is any more, and my *nerves* are *so rested!* I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have *taken off my glasses*, and my *catarrh* is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am *growing*—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help *every woman* to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly, and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend.

I have had a wonderful experience, and I'd like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is the best authority in America upon the regaining of woman's health and figure thro Natural, Scientific means.

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

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Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

IS IT TOO LATE?

Too late to secure the copies of THE UNION SIGNAL of May 30 for use in your suffrage campaign? If your order reaches us before we go to press, May 27, you can have them at $1.25 per 100, $5.00 per 500 to one address. Send a telegram at once to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., telling how many hundred copies you want and saying that money is being sent. After the paper is out it will cost you two cents a copy, $1.75 per 100, not less than 50 to one address, and as our supply of extra copies will be limited, we may not be able to fill late orders.

KANSAS CAN

The South Seventh district of Kansas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ola Watson, president, expects to send at least 250 UNION SIGNAL subscriptions before October 1, thus securing the $25 premium. We hope the "Big Seventh" may succeed in winning the premium, which has only been won by a whole state in former years. With such workers as there are in this district and with a leader like Mrs. Watson, we expect to award them the $25 at the Portland Convention this fall.

A NEBRASKA OFFER

Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, state superintendent of Circulation of National Official Papers for Nebraska, offers a cash premium of five dollars to the county president sending in the most new subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL before September 1. This is Nebraska's "Get Busy" campaign. We hope the workers in each county will rally to help the county presidents.

SEED SOWING AND HARVEST

A faithful friend in Massachusetts pays for extra copies of the Campaign Edition and says: "I have been giving copies of the SIGNAL to the leading men in our church and others for over a year. The sowing was slow but we are reaping such a harvest. First we added two members to our union, then three; now one of our new members has brought four more and I have promise of three more. THE UNION SIGNAL paved the way and people got a better idea of the W. C. T. U. and its work. It opened the way for our speakers and now comes the harvest. I was the only W. C. T. U. member in our church, but soon I will be only one of many, thanks to THE UNION SIGNAL. Two of the elders in our church, to whom I have been giving the paper, have become honorary members of our union." Try this seed-sowing if you desire this harvest.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special price to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56 & 58 Park Place, N. Y.

A CHANGE OF HEART

(Continued from Page Six)

had our lesson while our son is still young, and I think in the future we will not let the enemy surprise us."

As Dr. Strong drew his wife into the circle of his arm, Teddy took his father's outstretched hand with all his old, childish confidence. "I am awfully sorry, Father. You'll see how I'll behave, when once this is over. A fellow who has a mother like mine, surely must have a lot of good in him."

No one appearing against Theodore Strong next morning his case was dismissed. After that long night, passed together in the jail, when the remorseful father had opened his heart to his son, and the two had talked together almost as man to man, they became close chums. No more beer in Dr. Strong's cellar, no wine or spirits in his consulting room or on the shelves of his little dispensary. And Mrs. Strong, so long merely a petted invalid, now looked well to the ways of her household and guarded her treasures there; nor this alone, for, with a mother's heart which now embraced all childhood and youth, she became foremost in the work which finally brought to the new city a juvenile court, a detention home, a police matron, a separate building for women prisoners and the music of a curfew bell.

Dr. Strong made a hobby of Flower Mission work. He often declared that flowers were better than medicine.

Theodore helped the boyish pastor to drill his "Boy Scouts," and with his mother and Mrs. Horton, laid fond plans for the day when the new city should go "dry."

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

That the divorce courts of England could almost close their doors if it were not for liquor drinking is the opinion of Sir Gorell Barnes, an English judge who has studied the divorce records.

RHEUMATISM, ACHING FEET AND LIMBS from any cause. Weak Arches, Callouses or Rheumatic Pains cured by Huxham's Absorbent Pads. The cleanest, most comfortable treatment on earth. Immediate relief or money back. 50c a pair. Advice and folder free.
HUXHAM PAD CO. 1269 Broadway, New York

Test votes on the question of prohibition are now being taken in Holland by various temperance organizations. From parishes already voting comes a splendid record of 28,965 for entire prohibition.

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION San Francisco

PUBLISHERS' TALK

For June's Red Letter Day

Flower Mission Day brings a general demand for Flower Mission supplies. On page 15 is a list furnished by the National superintendent of this department. "The Temperance Songster," needed in carrying out Miss Sewall's Flower Mission Day Program (page 3) is, as most of you know, a collection of songs with music, compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Many old favorites are found in its 132 pages, as well as new prohibition and patriotic songs.

A Book to Make Flower-Missioners

Apropos of Flower Mission work, and of all the beautiful blossoming things out-doors, which in these early summer days make wide and subtle appeal to human nature at its best, let us call attention to the book, "Bee's Flower Children"—happily named!—given to us by that "noble Flower-Missioner," Frances Bennett Callaway. This story is dedicated to "all flower children, wherever they may be, who are planting seeds, tending gardens, or carrying flowers to cheer up those who are in need of cheer," and its pages are redolent of flower and child life, touched by the author's own charming personality. The "Foreword," written by Elizabeth P. Gordon, tells briefly of Miss Callaway's "victorious life" and blessed ministry. Every family will be the better for having this book in its library.

We Are Glad You Like Them

Daily the mail brings kindly comment and most gratifying commendation for the new Catalogue. State presidents are ordering them in bulk and intend to supply every local union in their respective states with a copy. This means there will be still greater activity in the order-filling department, still more "going out from our Literature Building of that which will equip the people with the truth concerning the great problem"—still more publicity for Christian Temperance law and gospel. And we rejoice!

Ordering Made Easy

The fact that department supplies, as well as campaign and general W. C. T. U. literature, can now be obtained at National Headquarters is obviously of great advantage to purchasers. It also greatly adds to the labor and responsibilities of those having charge of the Literature business. Many yards of new shelving have been put up in stockroom and in basement to provide space for increasing new stock and for superintendents' supplies. With every order and with every Catalogue goes an Order Blank. This simplifies the task of ordering. We shall be glad to send these blanks to anyone who will write for them.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 30, 1912. No. 22

Equal Suffrage in the United States

As indicated on the map, six states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California—have full suffrage, while those in black and white have partial suffrage. The question of a constitutional amendment providing for full suffrage for women is to be submitted to the people of the states of Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon and Michigan at their respective fall elections. Through the adoption of the new constitution, which provides for equal suffrage, Ohio hopes to secure "Votes for Women." New Hampshire anticipates favorable action by its constitutional convention which meets next month. Nevada's Legislature, which has once passed upon the question, is expected to take favorable action in 1913.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—The Battle for the Ballot—How the Georgia W. C. T. U. Thwarted the Liquorites—Messages from Noted Suffrage Leaders—Who Are Our Antagonists?—Opinions of Prominent Men on "Votes for Women"—Suffrage Sentiment in the East and the South

How Georgia W. C. T. U. Thwarted the Liquorites

Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and Sons of Veterans Furnishes Object Lesson

MRS. T. E. PATTERSON, President Georgia W. C. T. U.

The Model License League had said, "If we can only hold the 'near beer' saloon in Georgia as a blind to sell everything else, until we can bring the drunkards up to approximately what they were under the license system, and then go before the Georgia Legislature backed by a million dollars, nothing in the world can defeat us;" and they had hoped that the United Confederate Veterans' Reunion, held at Macon, May 7-9 inclusive, would aid them greatly in the consummation of these plans. They had their plans well laid for a high liquor carnival and had hoped to dispense their wares free and unmolested; in fact, they had been assured by the city officials that they would have a loose rein.

These violators of the law became so insolent and audacious that they began to advertise in the local papers; Cook's beer agent even went so far as to have his letter ordering a solid train-load of forty cars of Cook's beer appear in the paper in a two-color advertisement, and this train was placarded at Evansville, Ind., in great glaring letters, "Cook's Beer. For the Reunion at Macon, Georgia," and as it trailed, like a mighty serpent, across this continent, it tried to advertise to the world, "Prohibition won't prohibit."

But there were other forces at work behind the scenes—the forces of righteousness. There were letters and telegrams pouring into the hands of the Governor from all the W. C. T. U. official boards of all the southern states. To these he replied with a duplicate letter, saying he had no power to help in this matter, notwithstanding the fact that he had stated time and again during his campaign that if elected he would see that not only the prohibition law, but *every law*, was enforced.

Just at the time that the local W. C. T. U. was most active, Dr. Crafts, in the providence of God, visited Macon in the interests of the bills pending in Congress. In co-operation with the local union, he called a meeting of the Law and Order League, "rolled up his sleeves and fearlessly pitched in"—he paid the sheriff a visit. Did that gentleman lose his self-control? He certainly did and acted in such a way that those present thought he was a crazy man. The result? In a few days the sheriff, in a statement in the papers, declared for the enforcement of the prohibition law and offered a reward of $25 for every arrest with evidence to convict!

Mrs. S. B. Merritt, the moving spirit of the effort to keep prohibition from being discredited, then appealed to the mayor and council. As usual, they pleaded "lack of evidence to convict," graciously promising Mrs. Merritt, however, if the W. C. T. U. would produce the evidence they would see that the offenders were brought to justice. Thus the mayor and council "reckoned without their host." The good woman took them at their word, went out and through a small boy and her laundress secured the evidence, reappeared before the grand jury, made her charge, produced her evidence and her witnesses, and waited while the sheriff, armed with information furnished by these parties, made the raid, procured seventy-five pints of whisky and returned to the court-room. The party was convicted and given a $500 fine.

Mrs. S. B. Merritt

This put the city officials on their mettle. A joint meeting of the W. C. T. U. and the Law and Order League was arranged, and the state president of the W. C. T. U., who had been in constant communication with the local union and the Ministerial Association, was invited to be present. In the afternoon, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Merritt visited the solicitor and consulted him in regard to some laws not generally understood in regard to "near beer saloons." All these points were brought out in the evening meeting and are calculated to revolutionize the business in Macon.

On May 8, I visited Macon with no other object in view except to see how the prohibition law would be enforced during the United Confederate Veterans' Reunion. Accompanied by Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Nashville, Tennessee, I went all over the city, around the railroad stations, out to the parks, the camps, up and down the streets, stood on the street corners, and in every possible way, in and out of the hotels, observed the crowds. I have never seen a more orderly throng in all my life. Though there were thousands of people, covering the face of the earth like locusts, everything was decent, orderly, and everybody seemed happy. I saw only one man who was the least under the influence of whisky, and he was not drunk. One veteran was heard to say that he had not drunk as much water since he was a child.

The Macon News had the following to say: "Fifty thousand visitors in attendance upon the Reunion; 50,000 inhabitants of Macon all drinking heavily, but of water—not intoxicants. Since Monday (the second day of the Reunion) 9,000,000 gallons of water have been consumed."

It is said that 10,000 gallons of ice water were drunk on the last day of the Reunion—that being the Governor's day, an unusually large crowd was present. Only about one dozen arrests were reported during the Reunion.

At Monticello, where we were holding a W. C. T. U. institute, I asked for expressions from men and women who had attended the Reunion, and their testimony is practically the same as that given above. We feel gratified, for had the liquor crowd been permitted to carry out its plans, it would have discredited prohibition in the eyes of the world.

The president of the Law and Order League of Macon, among other things, has the following to say of conditions during the Reunion: "In regard to the blind tiger situation here during the recent Reunion, I take pleasure in saying, that at no time since the prohibition law went into effect was whisky so hard to buy. This is not hearsay, for four men and I tried at least thirty places on different occasions and found only one where it was possible to make a purchase. This was nominally a club room conducted upstairs, and its influence for evil was comparatively small."

In a letter from Mrs. S. B. Merritt she says, "Well, it's all a thing of the past now, and our cause has been wonderfully, marvelously saved. To God be all the glory! It has been the talk of the town and a lesson to everybody. It has been a great example of law enforcement to the people of Georgia. They see now how the law can be enforced."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

One would scarcely think of the great United States Congress being in arrears with its ice, laundry and telegraph bills, yet such is the case, these bills having piled up since April 1. May 24 the members of the House rushed through a special urgent deficiency bill carrying aggregate appropriations of $201,000 to meet these liabilities.

During the debate on the measure it developed that the House owes the two principal telegraph companies $7,800 in back telegraph bills, and needs $5,000 more with which to pay for messages during April, May and June. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee, tolerantly gave his consent that these bills be paid, but took occasion to say that some of his colleagues had been "guilty of petty grafting." It seems that there is no authority of law for the sending of telegraphic messages by members at Government expense. Like Topsy, the system "just growed up," and it now has assumed enormous proportions. Mr. Fitzgerald said that one member had sent a message that cost $60.00, while others have run their telegraphic tolls up to $200.00 in a single month. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the Government rate is much lower than that charged private persons. The discussion also disclosed that in the last four years more than 40,000,000 speeches have been sent through the mails by members, and the volume is rapidly increasing each year. Copies of speeches are being printed at the Government printing office at present at the rate of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 a month for use in the coming campaign. There are now 500,000 speeches on hand to be placed in envelopes, but the work has to be stopped to await the appropriation for special help in the folding room made in the bill passed yesterday.

Congress May Adjourn June Fifteenth

During the week, much routine legislation has been disposed of and the

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

MESSAGES FROM NOTED SUFFRAGE LEADERS

STRONGEST ARGUMENT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

In reply to numerous inquiries, Dr. Shaw not long ago published in the *Woman's Journal* the following article:

The question is frequently asked, What is the strongest argument in favor of equal suffrage? To this I always reply, "The Declaration of Independence." Whoever accepts it must logically accept woman suffrage. There is absolutely no other position to take without denying the basic principle of democracy, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The vote is not an end in itself; it is simply a means to an end, and in that sense it is not an inherent right. It is merely the method by which, in our government, we learn what is the will of the citizens, and secure their approval or disapproval, through their chosen representatives, to the measures which form the government under which they live.

The Declaration of Independence asserts that certain truths are so self-evident that no reasonable mind can question them. Among these self-evident truths are the inherent right of all mankind to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to protect these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

So long as these principles are applied to men, their justice is not questioned, but as soon as we attempt to apply them equally to women, then, as Charles Sumner said in regard to the excuses given for the abuses in Kansas, "The enemies advance arguments absurd, arguments idiotic, arguments infamous and arguments tyrannical," to prove that they do not apply equally to women. No one denies that there inheres in woman equally with man the right to life, liberty and happiness, but they deny to women the unquestioned power to protect themselves in the exercise of these rights. The claim of suffragists is that, if these rights inhere equally in women as in men there inheres the right to the political power to defend and develop them; and since the only way known in a republic by which this can be done is through the ballot, then the denial of the ballot to women is a denial of the power of self-protection and defense.

The government might have devised some other method of learning the will of the people than by the ballot. It might have taken a Yea or Nay vote, or raising of hands, or rising to the feet; but the method prescribed, and which experience proves to be the most expedient, is by the ballot, and the denial to women of this right protective of all other rights is as irrational as it would be to say air is essential to life, women have the right to life, but no right to the air which sustains life. The denial of air to sustain life, and the denial of the ballot to protect life, to the citizens of a government, is upon exactly the same plane.

Therefore, when asked the strongest reason in behalf of woman suffrage, we can readily point to the Declaration of Independence, and declare that this truth is self-evident, that, if women are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and happiness, they equally with men have the right to the political power to protect themselves in the exercise of these rights.

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

JANE ADDAMS, Hull House, Chicago

It does not require a social philosopher to draw attention to the fact that our age is characterized by an almost universal attempt to enter into government on the part of those hitherto without the franchise.

The desire for representative government has even reached Mohammedan countries, although opposed to their philosophy.

Movement Traced Over World.

The same movement may be traced among the women all over the world, who are claiming and receiving a place in representative government. We may cite Finland, where women are sitting in the national parliament; Sweden and Denmark, where they are procuring the full franchise; New Zealand and Australia, where they have exercised it for a quarter of a century; the discussion of it as an immediate possibility in France and Turkey, or its actual accomplishment for 1,250,000 women in the United States.

As the governing classes have been increased by the enfranchisement of one body of men after another, the area of government itself has been enriched in interests and has been humanized in proportion to its democratization.

When the middle class broke into government at the end of the eighteenth century, they at least brought the problems of commerce and the ambitions of the merchants before governments.

The second movement was the entrance of the working classes into government in the middle of the nineteenth century, the revolutions of 1848 in Germany and the Chartists in England. They brought an entirely new range of subjects before national parliament and legislation concerned itself with the conditions of mines and factories and the hours of labor as had never been done before. This movement was characterized by much less bloodshed than the eighteenth century revolutions.

The third movement, manifesting itself in various parts of the world simultaneously, is the attempt of women at the beginning of the twentieth century to enter into government. This movement is coincident with the consideration by governmental bodies of basic human interests, such as the nurture and protection of children, public recreation and the guarding of health.

Revolution a Bloodless One.

This third world-wide revolution is happily a bloodless one, and although it is characterized in England by the breaking of glass, it is noteworthy that in every other country it is not even accompanied by a semblance of violence. It is imposing from the very fact that it is world-wide and sporadic.

Whether or not the voters in a given community express themselves in favor of equal suffrage cannot impede its progress. The future historian will merely be able to read whether or not the voters in that city or state were, at a given moment, sensitive to the democratic movement of their time or indifferent to it. The forward progress of the world is a steam roller, which only the blind are willing to oppose.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR ILLINOIS?

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH

The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL in distant states doubtless opened their eyes in wonder at Chicago's quite recent suffrage campaign, springing up, as it did, like a mushroom in the night. Yet the desire for the submission of the woman suffrage question to the voters was not sudden, for ever since 1855 earnest Illinois women have been urging the matter. Through all these years petitions have poured into the Legislature, the largest one probably being that present-

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THE BATTLE FOR THE BALLOT

Mrs. Sena Hartzell-Wallace

Mrs. Ada W. Unruh

Mrs. Maria F. Hanchett

KANSAS

MRS. SENA HARTZELL-WALLACE. Kansas W. C. T. U. State Superintendent of Franchise

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas, with its splendid methods and plan of work, is carrying on an aggressive campaign for woman suffrage. Having been in training for thirty years, through municipal and school suffrage, we women believe we shall be well prepared for the duty of citizenship if our brothers shall, next November, place it in our hands. We are working in perfect harmony with the Equal Suffrage Association, which has recently established headquarters in Topeka. W. C. T. U. speakers have been in the field for months and find that never before were converts so easily won.

More and more, the leading men, ministers, lawyers, editors and politicians are espousing our cause. It is said that eighty-five per cent of the farmers will vote "Yes." The sober, industrious, working man does not see why his wife, who bears so well her part in life's struggle, should not be permitted to determine by her ballot what conditions shall surround their children.

Chief Justice Johnston and Justice Porter of the Kansas Supreme court, Prof. Frank Blackmer of Kansas University and Prof. Henry Miller, who was toastmaster at the fifty-second anniversary of the drawing up of the Kansas constitution, arranged by the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kansas, commended woman suffrage. William Allen White, author of "A Certain Rich Man," says, "Before another year shall have passed, the weapon of citizenship, the ballot, will have been placed in the hands of the women of Kansas." Chancellor Strong of Kansas State University: "My wife and daughter can vote as intelligently as I, and have just as good a right to the ballot."

All in all we believe we are coming into our own in Kansas next November, but not without a mighty struggle for the enemy is not a "man of straw." The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* says, "We must defeat woman suffrage in Kansas next year at all costs, for if the women of Kansas get the ballot they will vote 10,000 to one for prohibition, and against resubmission." We do not expect an easy victory, but we mean to win nevertheless.

OREGON

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

The suffrage campaign in Oregon is becoming quite the most talked of affair in the state, almost overshadowing the presidential preferential primary. Debates, medal contests, addresses, sermons, conferences, programs, and institutes dealing with this live question are the order of the day with the W. C. T. U. hosts. It is quite apparent that the W. C. T. U. with its auxiliaries and its trained workers should be, as it is, the best organization for the promotion of sentiment of any kind for which it stands.

The state president, with all of the duties incident to the executive work of such an organization as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is responding to invitations to deliver suffrage addresses and assist in institutes, in addition giving instruction and urging to energetic action where there is need. The state corresponding secretary is an able second in all these varied activities.

The Oregon W. C. T. U. is pressing the moral value of the woman's vote, for the most part leaving claims of justice to other organizations, of which there are many.

Coincident with the opening of the suffrage campaign the college women organized and are reaching a class of people hitherto apathetic to the cause. The society women, who for the most part have been counted with the antis, have also organized and are doing valiant service for Votes for Women. The Portland Woman's Club is working through a suffrage campaign committee and aside from the W. C. T. U., constitutes quite the strongest arm of the suffrage forces. An Equality League has been formed, with Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, a strong W. C. T. U. woman, as its president. Special effort is being made to reach women's societies, notably the church organizations.

The men of Portland have also organized a Men's League for the Promotion of Equal Suffrage and they are systematically to promote similar organizations throughout the state. Many prominent politicians are leaders in this movement, proving beyond doubt that they have "had their ears to the ground" and are getting ready to claim the loyalty of the new voters. The prohibition leaders, always with us for the most part, are still our good allies. Virgil Hinshaw, attorney for the Oregon W. C. T. U., is president of a new Prohibition League which some time since invited the state president to give an address on the topic, "Enfranchisement of Women," and there is now pending a meeting with a Miss Martin, an anti speaker imported from the East (so far not an Oregon woman has had the temerity to speak against suffrage and by the same token not an Oregon man either!) as speaker. Questions will be asked of her for one hour after her address and with many of our best workers of all organizations to help with this query box, there are likely to be some "fire-works."

Fine speakers are being engaged to assist when the heat of the campaign comes on, but for the most part Oregon men and women will prosecute the work. We expect the National W. C. T. U. Convention to make much sentiment for our cause. Surely no sane man or woman can observe the masterly manner in which our National President conducts our Conventions and the no less masterly way in which she is aided by the magnificent women on the floor and doubt that our sex is not only capable of voting intelligently but that we can safely be trusted.

WISCONSIN

MARIA F. HANCHETT, W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendent for Wisconsin

In accordance with the action of the Legislature, the men of Wisconsin are in September, 1912, to vote upon the question of equal suffrage for women. The State Suffrage League and the W. C. T. U. have already begun to hold meetings in the halls and churches, and will during the summer conduct open air meetings. The different counties are also organizing leagues for different departments of work as distribution of literature, advertising, finances, lectures, etc. Public schools will be visited and pupils and teachers interested, and prizes offered for the best essay on "Votes for Women." Gold medal contests and debates will be held on the all-important question. Every advocate of woman's cause will wear a suffrage button and stamp her letters with the words, "Votes for Women."

Twenty-one speakers have offered to come into the state at comparatively small expense, and in addition several eloquent Wisconsin speakers will take an active part in the campaign. Visits will be made to families in the city and in the country, with the purpose of interesting them in the subject. Equal suffrage mottoes will be placed in conspicuous places, suppers will be given followed by short speeches, where participants will be invited to express their views pro and con.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN WASHINGTON

SOPHIE L. WCLARK, State W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Franchise for Western Washington

The women of Washington greatly appreciate their new powers. No one who was in Seattle during the primary, or the regular election, could find any basis for the oft-repeated assertion that women "do not want the vote." A conscientious effort was made by all women's organizations to learn about measures and the fitness of candidates for office. Fewer mistakes in voting were made by women than by men; it seemed, also, that their minds were made up before entering the voting booth, so that less time was consumed in marking the blanket ballot. There were only twenty-seven charter amendments, seven city and eight county propositions to vote upon, besides the official ticket involving seven offices—party politics is not supposed to enter into city elections. The issue was plainly defined as between home protection and an open town. When the forces of righteousness won, there was fervent thanksgiving in many homes throughout the state.

The federated W. C. T. U., through its civic committee, works quietly but efficiently for the uplift of our city. We realize that *women* must be aroused to make conditions better for the youth if good citizenship is to be advanced. Our aim in this beautiful state of ours is to respond to every opportunity for social and moral betterment.

Distinctively Civic Housekeeping institutes have been held in several counties. Even women who were not at all interested in the ballot before it was theirs are now anxious to be intelligent voters. The status of woman before the law of our own state is a never failing subject of interest. Many of our women are beginning to realize that the granting of the ballot has not solved the woman question. Education,—persistent, patient agitation of woman's place as *state* and *national housekeeper* needs to be kept to the fore. Women can claim exemption from jury duty but very few do so. If women will do their own thinking and refrain from joining any one political party, there will be more hope of breaking the political machines than through any other one expedient.

Every duty is met as an opportunity for development not to be neglected. Even in suffrage states, marriage brings legal disabilities to women, though not to men. These disabilities to be speedily remedied need only to be called to the attention of law-makers. In fact, public opinion in our state is more than ready to endorse equal rights in every respect, particularly that marriage should not deprive a woman of her nationality; that it should make woman legally a partner, not a dependent; and that marriage should not cause a mother's control and guardianship to be held in abeyance during the father's life; last but not least, that the double standard of morals be uprooted, and a sane, single righteous standard be placed upon our statute books, out of which healthful customs and conventions may grow.

Law is the most powerful force in building traditions; let us therefore see well to the foundations. No democracy can endure with an ignorant electorate. Vigilance is truly the price we must pay for life.

AFTER NINETEEN YEARS

MRS. ANTOINETTE HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

Today is election day, and this morning I voted. The large screened porch of one of my neighbors was the pleasant polling place, and about forty feet away a pretty girl in white from tip to toe, but wearing a handsome sash dedicated to the special amendment she was working for, quietly handed me a card urging me to vote for it; ladies in automobiles were scudding about gathering up voters, and a stranger would have thought some festivity was in progress.

I stood in line a few moments, then was admitted, my name was looked up, I was handed a ballot by a young lady, and in about two minutes I had expressed my opinion where it would count, and returned to my housecleaning with no consciousness that I had done anything uncommon.

In fact, the charm of Colorado is its atmosphere of freedom. Women think and act for themselves, as is proven by the fact that three of the most prominent lawyers of this state asserted that the initiative and referendum would never have carried but for the work of the W. C. T. U.

The Legislative committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which includes many white ribbon women, has done yeoman service as a People's Lobby, working for good laws, fighting bad ones, and being largely instrumental in placing upon our statute books such a body of laws for the protection of women and children, as exists in no other state. The following, secured since women were given the ballot, are the most important:

Laws providing for the examination of the eyes, ears, teeth and breathing capacity of school children; declaring the school for the mute and blind an educational institution; giving a paroled convict money and clothing the same as in the case of the discharged man; the Loan Shark bill; a Factory Inspection bill, requiring three inspectors, one of whom must be a woman; measures creating a State Board of Immigration; appropriating $5,000 for the purchase and free distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin; creating a home for the feeble-minded, and making an appropriation therefor; authorizing a donation of state lands for state charitable or philanthropic institutions; making the methods of the "sweat box" in connection with prisoners a felony; validating the wills of married women; appropriating $100,000 for a state museum; making it a felony to live on the earnings of the women of the town; defining the term "tax-payer" and making it impossible to create them "offhand," in case of a franchise election; the Teachers' Certification, and the Teachers' Pension bill; a Child Labor law, one of the very best in the world, which added to the compulsory education and other child-protecting legal devices, previously adopted, completes a wonderful group of child-saving laws. There have also been passed the law raising the age of delinquency for girls; a law compelling a man to support his wife and children; an amendment to the Factory Inspection law, greatly extending the powers and benefits of the earlier provision; a new School Election law; an Employers' Liability law; the Miners' Eight-Hour law; one providing for teaching the adult blind, and a measure making non-support an extraditable offense.

Forty-five out of sixty-two county superintendents of schools are women, and the state superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixon, is a true blue temperance woman, and loved and trusted by us all.

The women on the various tickets this spring are of high character, and have conducted their campaigns with a dignity that our warring chief magistrates might well emulate.

Suffrage in Colorado is to women what it is to men—a means to an end, and that end, to the majority of women, is civic betterment, through righteous law and clean politics.

WOMAN'S VOTE IN CALIFORNIA

MRS. SARA J. DORR, President Northern California W. C. T. U.

Since the enfranchisement of women last October, there have been held at difficult points, in different parts of the state many municipal no-license elections, and while there have been some disappointments, woman's vote has in most cases largely increased the dry majority, and some notable victories have been gained in an extension of dry territory and the election of officials favorable to a continuance of prohibition.

Of the recent victory in Berkeley, the Associated Press says: "In the first election held in Berkeley in which women voted, the proposed "sealed package" liquor amendment to the city charter was defeated four to one. Women cast half the 8,000 ballots deposited. The amendment would have permitted the sale of liquor in unbroken packages within the city, but not nearer to the university than one mile."

We believe that a large proportion of the 200,000 enfranchised women of California will stand solidly for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

WHAT WOMAN'S BALLOT HAS DONE FOR IDAHO

MRS. NETTIE R. CHIPP, President Southern IDAHO W. C. T. U.

I believe the moral condition of Idaho has been greatly bettered by woman suffrage and that the standing of the officers has been raised.

Women undoubtedly are much better informed on governmental affairs since the right of suffrage was conferred than before. This is natural and necessarily followed their being permitted to participate in governmental affairs.

The position of superintendent of public instruction in both state and counties is conceded to women; also that of clerk of municipal organizations. I have known of but one instance since suffrage has prevailed where a woman holding office has not done her duty fully and honestly.

Fully as large a per cent of women vote of late years as of men. This condition did not prevail at the outset but has for a number of years.

Before the era of women's clubs and the enfranchisement of women in Idaho, Frances Willard and Anna Gordon planted the Prohibition tree in our fair state, and laid the foundation of a system of study whereby women themselves could be brought to the highest degree of development and appreciation of their responsibilities as mothers; and for more than a quarter of a century women have fought the battle of reform for home and Idaho.

It is told that when the men of Idaho bestowed citizenship on the women, the understanding was that they were not to meddle with the liquor question. They should have included in the bargain the education of the children, for we must not forget that the children of today will rule the state tomorrow.

The results were that after a hard fight, and through the efforts of good

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WHEN DOROTHEA VOTED

MABEL LEWIS STUART, Redig. S. D.

In Two Parts—Part I

For four years and seven months women had possessed the right to vote and there had been three elections in that time—yet Dorothea, although she had always been interested in the subject, had not once been to the polls. The first election after the law was passed took place on that beautiful autumn day on which she had become engaged. She had really been too gloriously happy to think about elections or, indeed, about anything else but John, and the young man himself had forgotten about voting until it was too late. Then had come their wedding and afterwards the honeymoon trip and the planning and arrangements for the bungalow which had occupied her every moment for weeks.

Sometimes in the midst of her daily household cares the thought occurred to Dorothea what a splendid thing it was that women had suffrage and she rather looked forward to the next election.

On another voting day, which was a June primary, just as the polls were opening down town, Dorothea, who was lying among soft white pillows in her own room in the bungalow cottage, looked down upon something tiny and warm and pink which was nestling against her arm. The scent of the June roses was coming in through the open windows and she was asking for John.

"She's all right now, my dear fellow," the doctor was saying, "the baby is a boy."

Then had come another November when the Boy was only five months old. Dorothea was still so lost in wonderment at his charms and so engrossed in doing the hundred and one ruffly and powdery and cuddly little things in taking care of him that it seemed to her she couldn't get away long enough to vote. Anyway, John didn't care much about women voting. At college he had been called "a conservative." John was such a dear about things and as she was so busy, what did it matter whether she took advantage of her voting privilege or not.

And now the time had arrived for another city election. One afternoon while calling upon her dearest friend, she had been persuaded, half in fun and half in earnest, to accompany her and register, but with hardly any intention of casting a vote.

On election morning, as they sat at breakfast, John pulled out his watch, made a mental estimate of the time it would take him to get to the office, then pushed back his chair. The Boy was a year old today. He was making frantic attempts to leave the confines of his high chair, and plunge across Dorothea's painted Haviland to his father.

"Election day!" said John. "Well, come on, Boy. Election day ought to belong to you—every minute of it. You can't go without a romp with Father on your birthday, can you, even if he is in a hurry."

Dorothea watched the rollicking parade—around the table—into the inglenook—out into the sunshiny bow window.

"There, Boy, that's all for today. Go to Mother now. Father must go and vote." The parade came to a standstill at Dorothea's side and the Boy snuggled joyfully into his mother's arms.

"It's going to be a strenuous day, Dorothea," said John, squaring his shoulders with the strong look on his face that Dorothea loved. "I probably won't be home to lunch. Dr. Stanton may need my help. The 'booze-fighters' will probably be out in full force."

"There goes Mrs. Carryall," said Dorothea, drawing aside the curtain. "I imagine she's going to vote."

"Yes," returned her husband, "I suppose it is not at all chivalrous to admit it, but if there is anything that makes me feel impolite from the top of my head down, it is the sight of that woman. I'm glad you don't care about going. If you should get the voting mania—"

"I'd vote," gally interrupted Dorothea, "wouldn't I, Boy?"

"Yaa-ya," assented Boy, vigorously nodding his head and ogling his father.

"You rascal! So you take your Mother's part," said John, playfully administering a blow with a clinched fore-finger under Boy's pink chin.

"Ah doo! ah doo!" cooed Boy with a saucy grin.

"Well, I must go. I have always held that women should occupy a higher sphere in life than that furnished by the polling booth with its rough associations," said John in a tone that had in it a touch of finality. "At any rate I'm not afraid that my wife will neglect her family for such things. But I must be off."

The Boy chuckled and waved his hands at his father, now flying upstairs two steps at a time. Dorothea laughed too, half at him, and half at her husband's air of profound conviction. It had been a long time since she had thought very much about the duties involved in the franchise, but this morning something buoyant and daring within her seemed to be stirred by the June breeze that blew in through the open window, and for an instant she felt like challenging John to a debate then and there. Argument No. 1: The polling place for their ward was in the home of her dear friend, Mrs. Duthie—surely the associations there could not be very "rough."

The Boy "jumped" in her arms and chuckled. Yes, she knew the reasons why women should vote as well as she had when she made speeches at the meetings of the E. S. A., three or four years ago. Why, it was four years since she had made a speech. She could give six answers to every one of John's implications, she knew she could. John, dear John! How the lovelight had shone in his eyes as he looked at her and the Boy. He had won her heart by his chivalry and his high regard for women, which crystallized into devotion for her. Dear John, why make him unhappy on the Boy's birthday? No, no!

Down went the arguments and up came the red lips, four of them at once, for a kiss. Back came John just then, ready for the office, snatched a kiss from each pair, and strode away, turning at the gate before he sprang into the white runabout to answer the Boy's "By-by."

Dorothea's maid was absent for the day, so the young mother placed the Boy where, from his high chair, he could watch her, and proceeded to wash the china. One cup reminded her of the first speech she had made. She had just padded it all over and was in the act of cleaning out the design, when the president of the Equal Suffrage Association had called and begged her to fill a place on the program the following Friday. Dorothea remembered how at first she had refused, but finally, rather than disappoint her friend, had decided to make the attempt. With the aid of quotations from Susan B. Anthony and Frances E. Willard, the speech was prepared. It was a decided success, and after that she had been in demand for meetings,

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THE NEW FASHIONED BALLOT

MARCIA A. B. SMITH

(Tune, "Old Oaken Bucket")

How dear to the heart is the time-honored ballot,
Our fathers for years have been privileged to cast!
The old-fashioned ballot, the big-blanket ballot,
The ballot which settles all questions at last.
A symbol of power;
A means of protection;
A freeman's strong weapon acknowledged by all;
A way of expressing the will at election,
On policies fraught with great interest to all.

Chorus:
The time-honored ballot,
The much abused ballot,
The ballot that ought to mean justice for all.

This ballot to woman will come as a treasure,
For with it she'll work for humanity's weal;
She claims it as justice, a boon without measure;
This weapon so silent, so peaceful, so real.
She'll cast it with knowledge
If placed in her keeping;
It will not be sold for a bagful of gold;
She'll help to make safer the homes of the people;
And render true judgment like Deborah of old.

Chorus:
Then give her the ballot,
The new-fashioned ballot,
The ballot by which she will justice uphold.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

TESTING EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA

MRS. HESTER T. GRIFFITH, President Southern California W. C. T. U.

The numerical equality of its men and women makes the situation in California different from that in any other state. More is expected from our women of less than nine months' enfranchisement than from men who for centuries have enjoyed that right and privilege.

Many of the local option battles were won for prohibition by the mother vote. There are more to follow and mother love will yet make California dry.

To answer the argument that women "do not want the ballot" I quote the following: In Los Angeles city and county, of 198,133 new registrations—in the city, 70,118 are men and 58,253 women; in the county 38,253 are men and 31,248 women.

The cry of "contamination" is being silenced by the selection of clean polling places with signs, "No smoking allowed," ornamenting many. The election clerks say the women vote more rapidly and intelligently than men. I know of one woman who on the twenty-four amendments influenced the votes of sixteen men—men who were too busy to take time to weigh their votes and trusted to her judgment.

The next legislature will be asked to raise the age of consent to eighteen years. A law making the mother an equal guardian of her child and a change of the unjust community property law are being agitated; also a drastic anti-cigaret law. All of these measures represent the principles for which we, as a many-sided organization, are working.

Many are asking, "Why didn't the women of Los Angeles measure up better on the liquor amendment, voted on at the last election?" The reasons are many: First, the women were ignorant as to the measure, it having been placed on the ballot by but a few, the majority of the temperance organizations knowing not a word about it; only a few weeks intervened until election time; the liquor interests had plenty of ready money, having taxed each saloon $500, besides securing large amounts from other sources, while the temperance forces had not time in which to raise theirs, and were, therefore, at a decided disadvantage in advertising; the question of the mayoralty was before the people; lastly but by no means the least important, on election day itself, the liquor men secured 500 young women at four dollars a day to stand 100 feet from the polling places and hand out "Vote No" slips, at the same time wearing bits of white ribbon in order to deceive the public.

"'Tis better further on,
Mother love will win at last."

WOMEN'S STRONGEST WEAPON IN WYOMING

REV. MINNIE FENWICK, Corresponding Secretary Wyoming W. C. T. U.

There are two ways of looking through a window—to stand outside and look in, or to stand inside and look out. In a storm, the better place is inside, looking out. It makes a great difference to the aggressive prohibitionist, engaged in actual warfare against the liquor traffic, whether he or she is able to vote.

The ballot is the strongest weapon of the Wyoming women for good along all lines of reform, and it will help to secure state-wide prohibition. In many localities, it has been instrumental in putting into office, good temperance men. By electing prohibitionists to the city council in one town, two saloons were closed. The vote of the women helped enact a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in any but incorporated cities and towns, and thus closed over three hundred saloons in the state. In Laramie county, this vote helped to place in the Wyoming Legislature seven temperance men, all pledged to the prohibition cause.

As the chief executive of our state vetoed the bill permitting prize fighting, after its passage by both houses of the Legislature, and as prohibition sentiment has been increasing noticeably during the last four years, we feel that we are making progress.

WHAT WOMAN'S BALLOT HAS DONE FOR PROHIBITION IN UTAH

LULU L. SHEPARD, President Utah W. C. T. U.

In considering the influence of woman in a great commonwealth like Utah, it is difficult for the uninformed to grasp the reason for the lack of greater moral growth in states where for many years the motherhood, always deeply interested in the welfare of humanity, has failed to bring about cleaner and more righteous civic conditions.

But there is a cause. Utah is a mining state, and it is readily seen that men are largely in the majority. The 1911 census shows that there are 12,000 more men than women in Utah. Even the large cities, like Salt Lake City and Ogden, have a majority of men in their populations. Plainly, then, 12,000 men must be won before women can hope to carry through great reform measures.

In our campaign last year for a saloonless state, all but eighteen cities, including the two mentioned above, were victorious. Results in Utah show that the larger proportion of the women vote right.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN ON "VOTES FOR WOMEN"

Governor Shafroth of Colorado

Equal suffrage has been a great success in Colorado. It has established a higher standard of morals in political parties and in office holders; it has caused the enactment of many excellent laws of our state; it has revolutionized the old practice of disturbances at the polls, and has made them as respectable places as the retail dry goods stores of our cities. It has caused too many reforms even to mention in a short message.

Governor Carey of Wyoming

Woman suffrage in Wyoming has been in every respect as successful as man suffrage. It has put equality laws upon the statute books. It has not debased woman socially, morally or politically. She has not neglected her home duties. It has not caused trouble for husbands or children. It has opened the same opportunities for women to make a living that are accorded to men. It is accepted here as a matter of course, and I know of none who would take the right of suffrage from women if it were in his power to do so.

Governor Hawley of Idaho

Woman suffrage has proven successful in Idaho in so many ways that I cannot particularize. Elections are quiet and orderly, and the character of the candidates is scrupulously scanned, while tremendous interest is taken by the women through their various organizations in all legislation relating to the welfare of children and the uplift of humanity, and to their demands the legislators always give heed. Through enfranchisement, woman's influence is greatly augmented.

Govern r Goldsborough of Maryland

My views regarding the equal franchise for women have undergone a decided change in recent years, and I cannot but see that in the future—and I hope it will be in the very near future—the right of suffrage will be extended to them. I believe that women are as interested in educational affairs as men, and I am going to appoint many women to the school boards throughout the state.

Governor Hay of Washington

During the short time woman suffrage has been in effect in this state, a profound interest has been manifested among all women in the study of civic questions and the promotion of legislation and projects designed to advance the best interest of the people of the state. They are taking their responsibility seriously and providing a powerful agency of progress.

Governor Johnson of California

I cannot do better than to say that since the adoption of the Equal Suffrage Amendment in California, important city elections have been held. In these elections, the first test of equal suffrage with us, the women of California acquitted themselves with firmness, courage, ability, and with the very highest intelligence. If these elections are a fair indication of the practical working of equal suffrage, California will never regret the adoption of the amendment.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

If the members of the women's clubs of the nation could vote, it would not be so difficult to secure pure food and drug legislation, nor to enforce laws properly when those were enacted. The women, above all others of our population, are intensely interested in pure foods and pure drugs because they realize how much these things mean for the happiness and welfare of the home and for the lives and health of the children and other members of the family. If woman suffrage were not desirable for any other reason, it would be worth while to have it to have better food laws and better enforcement of those we have.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Stanford University

Equal suffrage would tend to broaden the minds of women, and to increase their sense of personal responsibility. It may help to solve the problem of honest and clean local government, and make our cities centers of sweetness and light, as well as of activity and strength.

Governor West of Oregon

I am for woman suffrage because I am sure it would make for better and cleaner government; that women could be depended upon to stamp out all dens of vice and clean up our cities.

Judge Ben Lindsey

So long as we have forced women into economic competition with men, taking their part in the business and industrial world, it is not only unjust, but little short of a crime to deny them the same rights as men to participate in the government under which they live. In the end it will do more to return women to their proper sphere as home-makers and the mothers of children than any other step yet taken in our new civilization.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

THE UNION SIGNAL is indebted to Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, for securing material for this issue from our suffrage workers throughout the United States, as well as for her own able articles on the subject.

The map which we use on the cover page is reproduced from one prepared by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and appeared not long ago in *The Woman's Journal.*

In our next issue will appear an article by Mrs. Martha M. Allen on "Religious Papers and Coca Cola Advertising." This will answer the questions of many seeking information on the subject.

SUFFRAGE FOR SERVICE

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was one of the pioneers in the "Votes for Women" movement, and it has never wavered in its belief and conviction that the ballot in the hands of women would greatly aid in securing legislation for the protection of childhood and womanhood and the annihilation of institutions which are destructive to society. In view of the campaigns which are now in progress in Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon, Ohio and Michigan, with New Hampshire, Nevada and many other states looking forward to definite action in the near future, it seemed an opportune time to present to our readers not only some of the results of equal suffrage in the states where it has been given a fair trial, but other interesting matter relating to the subject. We regret that through a misunderstanding, Ohio and Michigan, both of which are in the midst of campaigns, the former through its new constitution, and the latter by a vote by the people, on a constitutional amendment, are not represented in this number.

However sceptical a certain element of society may be as to the moral value to the community of woman suffrage, the liquor interests pay her the compliment of believing that she will use her newly acquired franchise rights not to regulate but to abolish their business. While the process of reasoning by which they arrive at this conclusion would hardly stand the test of the rules of logic, it very plainly shows their disapproval of woman suffrage and a decided fear of its effect upon the "trade." In endeavoring to explain the defeat of the amendment to the city charter of Berkeley, California, permitting the sale of liquor in sealed packages, they say, "The fact that one-half the voters were women probably accounts for the defeat, as by their temperament the mental attitude of woman is impatient in regard to societary reforms(?) and resorts too readily to compulsory measures. Prohibition nearly appeals to such a temperament, while to the male mind rational considerations enter the solution of the problem, and both sides are taken into account. Such minds can often see that the longest way round is the shortest way out. Women's emotions serve to cloud the issue and impede the workings of rational judgment."

How the Liquor Interests Regard Woman's Suffrage

If by "emotions" are meant those fine qualities of sympathy and pity for the helpless who bear the burden imposed by the liquor traffic, the editor of the liquor journal uses the term correctly, and the more widely are these "emotions" brought into the service of society, to rectify the unsympathetic "workings of rational judgment" which values revenue above human health and happiness, the better will it be for the world. The liquor interests may well be fearful of the effect upon their business of this intelligent sympathy which is seeking to educate itself through civic leagues, etc., that it may wisely grapple with the moral problems of this or that community.

It has been well said that every trust in the land receives due consideration at the hands of our lawmakers save "the great home trust" made up of the mothers, the wives, the sisters and daughters of the nation. Yet not one of the big business combinations with its mighty power in controlling state and national legislation is actuated by any motive higher than its own financial success; while the women representing the home interests are urging their cause with the high purpose of giving protection to that institution which every intelligent social student recognizes as the very foundation of society.

Should the Great "Home Trust" Be Ignored?

That argument is well worthy of consideration which reasons that as every woman who holds stock in a corporation is allowed, by a well established precedent in the business world, to cast a vote as to its policy, so woman's investment financially and industrially makes her a heavy enough stockholder in the Government to be entrusted with the ballot. But the investment of woman as a life-giver and a life-developer and educator is of far more value than her financial and industrial contribution to society, and through this combination she becomes in very truth one of the greatest wealth-producers of civilization. Unquestionably the nation could exist and prosper without the millions of the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, but poverty-stricken indeed would be the community or state which was deprived of its homes, its mothers, its institutions and organizations founded and conducted by the loving, self-sacrificing womanhood of the nation.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO WITH THE BALLOT

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Woman's ballot will aid in securing the abolition of the traffic in strong drink. The women will purify politics by insisting upon a higher moral standard among candidates and upon more thorough enforcement of law. They will not follow blindly any party banner, but by remaining independent in politics will compel all parties to take higher ground upon all moral issues. The independent voter is the dread of the politician, the nightmare of the partisan spoilsman, and the hope of our country, and women will refuse to be whipped into line by the party lash or voted "in blocks." Thus she will aid in bringing victory for every real reform.

WHAT THE W. C. T. U. CAN DO

The W. C. T. U. ought to co-operate with suffrage societies but should not merge with them. It can reach many who can not be brought into touch with the cause in any other way. Franchise Institutes which take up every department in its relation to the ballot are helpful not only for the present, but are laying the foundations for civic knowledge which will be needed in the future. Suggestive programs are furnished by the National W. C. T. U. Franchise superintendent, 1506 N. Fortieth St., Seattle, Wash., at 15 cents per 100.

At the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Oregon, the National superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, will award to the state sending in the best all-round report, on time (that is two weeks before the date of the Convention), a beautiful symbolic banner. The suffrage flag will be given to the county showing the highest per cent of local unions which have taken up the "Course of Study in Governments." Blanks will be sent in August to every state superintendent conforming to the plan of work. The number of unions in the county, as well as the number taking up the course of study, should be given, so that justice may be done and credit given where honorable mention is deserved. Every state superintendent who sends her report in on time will receive a water-color souvenir of Washington.

June 26 is this year to be celebrated by all unions in the United States, as a special National Y. P. B. day. In THE UNION SIGNAL of June 13, on the Y. P. B. pages, will be given a program for use on that occasion. Further particulars in regard to the celebration of the day will also appear in the state W. C. T. U. papers.

WHO ARE OUR ANTAGONISTS?

MRS. S. L. W. CLARK
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Franchise Department

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark

The two classes in every community which are unalterably opposed to the best interests of the home are the liquor and vice element and the business corporations which exploit labor, especially that of women and children. However, as these are, in all places, in the minority, even where women do not vote, they could never win a campaign alone. What then, is the reason for such close elections, as occurred, for instance, in Seattle? The answer is that the really dangerous element in every election is the unthinking class of voters who are deceived by the loud promises of the demagogues; who do not read or study questions for themselves, but who accept as gospel truth the boastful assertions of the campaign speakers. Were this not so, the largest class of citizens, namely, those who work with their hands, or are more or less dependent workers in large industries, would not be ground down to a starvation margin.

Where majority rules, majority must vote intelligently or suffer the consequences. Without doubt more women will give thought to the needs of the home, which include what must be done for the young, than men ever have done or ever will do without the stimulus of the women. The exploiters of the labor of children know this full well; therefore the law of self-preservation prompts them to opposition. The same is true regarding the unspeakable vice conditions, growing out of the unequal standard for the sexes. When women know the truth, enough of them will act to compel justice to the race. If they have not the ballot, the way is made arduous and long. The poison of impurity continues to slay its millions but wherever the fathers and brothers have recognized the justice of giving mothers and sisters a voice in law-making, the light of a purer day already begins to shed its radiance over the coming generation.

No one society of organized women could do more for the cause of equal rights than the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, so well named, "organized mother love." Its principles declare for equal rights *and their expression*, as well as for a living wage, which alone can bring about a better moral condition in our land of plenty. A vote is not property, nor a vocation; it is a weapon, a necessary weapon for every adult, sane citizen in a pure democracy. Not without woman's freedom to exercise her powers in the making of the conditions under which she must bear, nurture and train the future generation will man attain his best.

PROGRESS OF DRY MOVEMENT IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WHERE WOMEN VOTE

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

There can be no doubt that California is going dry at a far more rapid pace than was but a short time ago thought possible. The dry movement has acquired momentum, and cannot be stopped.

The April elections present a fine array of triumphs and a mighty encouraging list of defeats. The towns previously dry demonstrate that it pays, for in most of them there is an increase in the dry vote. In Los Gatos, for instance, the vote was two to one; in Morgan Hill, which has been dry still longer, six to one. Mountain View voted by a good majority to close its seven saloons. One town that shall be nameless lost its dry record by two votes because the citizens were over-confident that with the added woman's vote they would win without any special effort. That will not happen again. Cloverdale, located in the heart of a great wine district, lacked only nine votes of going dry. Some of the larger towns which were defeated are only "in good fighting trim," as they say of presidential candidates, and will surely keep up the fight until victorious. The northern part of the state is rising to the question. Splendid big Humboldt county is all dry except five of its incorporated towns.

The present law providing for elections in supervisoral districts is sweeping in a large area and these elections are not over yet. Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama, is dry, with Corning in the same county and the supervisoral districts to follow soon. Lakeport, the county seat of Lake county, has driven out saloons, making it sure that the whole county, which has no other incorporated town, will fall in line at the district elections. Hanford and Merced are two more county seats which voted for prohibition, and another, Visalia, has increased its dry vote. Stanislaus county has just rolled up a splendid majority for a whole dry county, leaving but three incorporated towns to vote for themselves, and in such a clean moral atmosphere they are sure to vote right.

Fresno county, an empire in itself, has, with the exception of a few incorporated towns, declared for prohibition. Two supervisoral districts in Shasta county and one in Salem, also one in Santa Clara are dry but the last populous county is yet to hold the elections which are sure to make it saloonless. Fortuna, Wheatland, Biggs and Clovis are among the towns recently voting out liquor.

Berkeley has been a battle-ground ever since the establishment of the state university and the enactment of the mile law for its protection. It has never lost ground, but has made splendid defenses. Lying contiguous to the largest cities in the state, it has been infested with dealers from these cities bringing in liquor in original packages. A special election for the purpose of permitting this was defeated by four to one.

Does not this justify the rally cry of the W. C. T. U.

California—the Golden West—
California, forever blest,
Raise her standard, raise it high,
California's going dry, dry, dry, dry!

The women's vote has undoubtedly helped in a great degree in these victories, and will do so in a far greater degree in the future. But these elections reveal the undeniable fact that women need educating on the economics of prohibition, and it makes plain the duty of white ribboners to work along that line.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE PROMOTED

Rev. James Hollingshead, husband of Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, National superintendent of the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament, passed away May 15, at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. Rev. Hollingshead was one of the best known Methodist ministers in Cleveland, being a member of the East Ohio conference. He always wore the white ribbon button, had been in attendance at many of our National Conventions, and was a loyal friend of the W. C. T. U. The hearts of all white ribboners go out in sympathy to Mrs. Hollingshead in her great sorrow and bereavement.

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY RE-ELECTED

The election of the entire citizens' ticket at the municipal election in Denver, Colo., May 21, including the re-election of Judge Ben B. Lindsey as judge of the Juvenile Court is another evidence of the value on the side of civic righteousness of the woman's vote. Referring to the victory, Judge Lindsey says, "It is the culmination of twenty years' fight. The pillagers and plunderers have been exposed and repudiated as they have been in San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, and other cities. It was a great uprising on the part of an indignant people."

Fräulein Ottillie Hoffmann of Bremen, president of the W. C. T. U. of Germany, speaks in a recent letter of a reception she attended at the palace of the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg. In conversation with Fräulein Hoffmann's young secretary the Chancellor remarked, "I knew that I had to expect the total abstinence ladies and you will notice that my table offers only temperance refreshments."

Eliza Calvert Hall, the distinguished Kentucky author, writing on the subject of "votes for women," says: "The franchise is not given to a man in order that he may express the political views of his wife, his sister, or his maiden aunt. It is conferred on him that he may express his own views; and, as this is a republic, 'a government of the people, by the people, for the people,' and as women are people, the wife, the sister and the maiden aunt should have the same right to express their views as to pay their taxes."

The social evil will never be reduced to its minimum until the sex most concerned has the ballot. They who desire to keep the present double standard of morality because actuated by greed are also most eager to preserve woman's ignorance on this most important problem of the race, a condition which alone can make her indifferent to the vice which is the real race suicide question for men and women to answer.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*
JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER

The "Message" of the department, to county and local unions, is the special feature of new literature for the year, up to the present time. This sets forth clearly the relation which *Physical Education* sustains to several progressive efforts of the W. C. T. U. It also summarizes the main efforts of the department, with some results since its organization in 1890. If any one doubts that these have been years of intelligent, persistent service, let her send a two-cent stamp for copy of the "Message," and read it carefully. The closing suggestions are of value in furthering the work.

No organization more thoroughly than our own needs just the help which this department can give to its members personally. Our philanthropic interests are exacting, and exhausting, producing tension which needs to be counteracted by systematic relaxation. If our bodies fail us, we are poorly prepared to do our part in furthering the arduous work of the W. C. T. U.

Equal suffrage is, today, a leading issue throughout the country. It is a fact we cannot gainsay, or ignore successfully by silence, that woman's greatest unfitness for duties of full citizenship, is her physical disability. We do not mean physical unfitness to face the cannon's mouth and the glistening bayonet. Surely, the one who borders the shadowy valley to give this nation its life through citizenship, should not be called upon to risk the surrender of life through the barbarity of warfare. There are, however, qualities of citizenship and patriotism which can come only through the development of the physical to a fuller extent than prevails among American women at this time.

Moral courage is an unquestioned characteristic of the true woman reformer; yet, she sometimes lacks the *physical courage* to carry out that which her moral sense assures her is right.

It was the thought early in the year, to prepare a series of practical lessons adapted to the use of local unions and Y. P. B.'s at regular meetings, because of the needed personal benefit. The unexpected demands of the constitutional convention interests along this line in Ohio, together with the general and constant duties of the department, have hindered the plan. It is the purpose to make these lessons so simple, and so easily understood, that some member of the union, or Y. P. B., will be able to conduct the exercises advantageously to all.

It is hoped that the close of the year will indicate a largely increased number of county and local superintendents, and the greatest number of *special meetings ever* held within a twelve month.

Superintendents are urged not to neglect to ask for a place upon the program of all county conventions, and W. C. T. U. institutes. Will county executives and county superintendents please make an effort to induce county teachers' institutes to employ a specialist for daily practical lessons during the coming annual session. This will enlist teachers from rural districts, and help create the needed sentiment among men who will represent these districts in the Legislature, thus preparing the way for legislation.

It is also recommended that unions begin at once to prepare for a "*Safe and Sane Fourth.*" Physical drills, and games for young and old, will add greatly to the zest of the occasion. Plan a program to enlist both women and men, as well as boys and girls. Competitive games and races, with inexpensive prizes to the winners, are far more satisfactory than the fuss, smoke, and danger of fireworks.

The patriotic feature of the day must not be forgotten. An address by some citizen, or short addresses by several, on "The Duty and Value of Patriotism," can mean much in the lives of the coming citizen. By way of variety, if desired, a speech by "Uncle Sam," in the well known costume of this distinctively and distinguished American gentleman, can give the young people some hints that will never be forgotten.

Physical drills in the open are always enjoyed by both participants and spectators. A wand drill for girls, or both boys and girls, can be made very effective by winding the wands with strips of red, white, and blue or by tacking small flags on the ends of the wands. Band and stringed instruments furnish a fine accompaniment for the drills. If this is not practicable, a suitable chorus by a company of children can be utilized, in emphasizing the rhythm of the physical work.

Do not forget the little folks. The fourth can be made one of the happiest days of their lives, with kindergarten stories and games.

If a sufficient number of calls come in ample time, a machine copy of a list of games and races will be sent for ten cents. This will include, in detail, instructions for the popular game called *Hasi*, or "Rabbits."

This field game of "Rabbits" has proved its fascination for boys and girls from the primary to the high school, as well as for adults. Its competitive feature, with teams of "hunters" and "rabbits," does not permit the interest to wane, though played every day for weeks. It can be somewhat simplified for the younger children.

The "Message" will make an interesting program for a special meeting. Try it. Send stamp for this to the National superintendent, Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter.

Mansfield, Ohio.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

This is the season when we must plan for reaching the out-of-doors gatherings, G. A. R. reunions, old settlers' picnics, fairs and Chautauquas and must interest ourselves in the observance of safe and sane Fourths. If impossible to have a place on the programs of the former, or to arrange for the entire Fourth, a wise distribution of literature will help greatly in the campaign of education we must wage to win "prohibition in a decade;" also a drill by the children on the Fourth as given in the L. T. L. Manual having World's and National mottoes.

Suggestive Program for "Safe and Sane Fourth"

(This was carried out July 4, 1910, at Grand Rapids, Mich., under the direction of Mrs. Clara A. Slade, state superintendent of Christian Citizenship, filling the entire day and offered in competition for National prize.)

The program for the celebration was arranged and carried out by a class of forty young men, ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen years, in training for Christian Citizenship through the Sunday school, also under the supervision of Mrs. Slade. At the outset, these young men, when considering the matter of publicly recognizing the holiday, earnestly advocated a sane Fourth. This policy was consistently carried into practice. The celebration was held on a commons of which the boys had previously secured an indefinite lease, with the purpose of making it a public playground. The hearty co-operation of the Church Brotherhood, city officials, organizations, etc., was secured.

Large financial support was furnished for athletic and other prizes to the number of forty; a handsome flag with flag staff was donated. The local D. A. R. took charge of the flag-raising exercises. Our National superintendent of Kindergarten work conducted a successful May festival with the school children, flag games and a "Grand Flag March" being features. The boys, with their "Band Orchestra," a concrete part of their Sunday School training work, furnished inspiring patriotic music throughout the various programs. A patriotic address was made by one of Grand Rapids' most

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Suffrage Sentiment in the East and the South

Mrs. Eleanor M. James

Mrs. Mary L. McLendon

Mrs. Annette W. Parmelee

IT'S COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA TOO!

MRS. ELEANOR M. JAMES, State Superintendent of Franchise for Pennsylvania

"We hear that suffrage is bound to come; but it will not come to the women of Pennsylvania if they don't want it and will take sides against it," was the declaration of a prominent anti-suffragist recently.

The Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. is not dismayed, though it has been declared that the Keystone state will be the last to remove from her women the shackles of political serfdom. We are "taking sides" *for* it. We are agitating and educating. All over the state we are holding debates and sending out helps for them, the latest application coming from the George Junior Republic. We are using the press freely and replying to anti-articles, holding meetings and doing personal work; in short, we are entering every open door and seeking yet others to open.

Our Central Committee is interested and arranged a mock legislature for our last convention. Our women in the ranks are very much awake. Many of the business men are with us. One of our automobile manufacturers in each letter and advertisement he sends out, encloses suffrage literature.

We feel like saying with Old Sojourner Truth at the mob convention in New York before the dawn of white ribbon effort, "It's coming"—and in Pennsylvania too!

THE SUFFRAGE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA

MRS. MARY L. McLENDON, Atlanta, Ga.

The National W. C. T. U. held its annual convention in Trinity Church, Atlanta, Georgia, in November, 1890. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, a former superintendent of the National W. C. T. U. Franchise department, delivered a splendid address in favor of woman suffrage, in the largest opera house in the city. She asked who of the men present wished women to have equal rights with themselves, and everyone responded favorably. It was an unusual occurrence for those ancient days but is not uncommon now, there being much sentiment in Georgia in favor of giving women an equal chance with the men. The National W. C. T. U. Franchise Committee, with Frances E. Willard as leader, in 1881 began its work for the enfranchisement of women, and in 1882 the Franchise department was adopted.

At the last state convention held in Savannah, Georgia, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that we endorse the decision of the National W. C. T. U. that any local union shall have the privilege of selecting any department endorsed by the National, whether the state union adds it to its plan or not." Three local unions carry the Franchise department, and find it adds much to the interest of the meetings.

The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association always sends fraternal greetings to the state convention of the Georgia W. C. T. U. and they are read, cordially accepted and sometimes published in the Minutes. Three times Hon. Claude L. Payton of Worth county introduced resolutions or bills to so change the constitution of the state of Georgia as to give women the same rights before the law as men. These measures were destroyed in the committee room, but in June, 1912, Mr. Payton will present another bill for the same purpose.

The Atlanta Civic League, auxiliary to the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, is very active in the cause of suffrage, as well as in the effort to raise the age of consent from ten to eighteen years. Through the efforts of this organization, the retail stores have closed Saturday afternoons at one o'clock and a crusade against vice has been inaugurated for the protection of girls. The W. C. T. U. and the Woman Suffrage Association have succeeded in having a matron installed in the police station.

WILL VERMONT WOMEN COME INTO THEIR OWN?

MRS. ANNETTE W. PARMELEE, State W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Franchise for Vermont

Little Vermont is quietly aggressive in suffrage work. We have no organizers in the field, and sadly need them. The subject is being advertised through the press, is being considered in our conventions and union meetings, hundreds and thousands of leaflets are being circulated, and debates in schools and churches are being held. More interest than ever before was manifested at the last state convention and when the news came that the women of California had been granted full citizenship, business was suspended while the delegates expressed their joy, then reverently sang the doxology. Certain Vermont editors having persisted that our women "don't want the ballot," as a test, a standing vote was taken by the convention of delegates and visitors and only six women of the large number kept their seats.

The state press has very generously granted space for articles, yet very few have expressed themselves, editorially, in favor of suffrage. The State Grange, at its recent session, passed resolutions favoring woman suffrage, a fact which many editors, in mentioning other resolutions, failed to note. The "joke" period, however, is rapidly passing and the subject is being considered in all earnestness.

Of more than usual interest and of far-reaching importance is the predicament in which one woman, by flatly refusing to pay her taxes, has placed a whole town. She is Miss L. J. C. Daniels of Grafton, a woman of education and refinement, as well as of means, and is glad of this opportunity of advertising the cause of votes for women. At the last Legislature, the representative voted against the bill granting town and municipal suffrage to tax-paying women. Miss Daniels gave as her reason for refusing to pay her taxes that she was not represented in the affairs of state, and furthermore she desired to emphasize the old battle cry of men, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." It seems there were unpaid back taxes of men on the tax books, a delinquency which has remained uncorrected for years; yet the officials at a sociable served papers upon Miss Daniels. The town officers have attached and sold enough bank stock to meet the demands of the court and town. As Miss Daniels refuses to sign the legal documents giving her consent to the transaction this act has been proved illegal. In the face of the removal from the little hamlet of one of the heaviest taxpayers, the officials are perplexed. Though her methods have been quiet and undemonstrative, Miss Daniels has gained the title of an "ardent suffragette!" She has already received an invitation to locate in California, where she can say by her vote how her tax money shall be expended!

Suffrage sentiment is continually advancing and we have strong hope for the passage of a bill at the next session of the Legislature.

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NEW YORK SUFFRAGE PARADE

Executive Board of the Women's Political Union

College Women

The Cavalry

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"All this is the natural consequence of teaching girls to read." This sign, swung high above the marching column in the big New York Woman Suffrage parade, May 4, caught the eye of many thousands of spectators. It recalled to the writer, in a flash, the long history of the woman movement from the beginning of the historic era when the coming of the Master loosed the bonds of the slave to the present day of stirring campaigning for the political equality of woman, and her advance in all lines of progressive activity. Its message was reiterated in thousands of banners in the one-hour-and-a-half-long line, the greatest and most significant procession ever seen in any American city.

A striking timekeeper of progress, a living appeal, an embodied hope—these were all expressed in a great moving picture. A stream of paraders and spectators filled the length of Fifth Avenue from Eighth to Fifty-seventh street, broken only by the swinging banners, the cheerful yellow of the suffrage flags and pennants, and the rich purple, green and white of the organized suffrage bodies. It was an inspiring scene and strains of martial music made the atmosphere even more festive.

"Be silent and serious, keep step and guide right," were the instructions strictly observed by those who marched. It was preëminently a dignified event, without demonstrations or disorder. With the exception of some crowding and a few jeers at the men suffragists, the paraders were met with deep respect and courtesy. There was something in the sight which seemed to appeal to the men onlookers, expressed, perhaps, by one who said at the close, as he put on his hat and moved away, "I fully believe the time has come when women should have the ballot."

Almost all the women, including Dr. Anna Shaw, were afoot. To the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," a few flower-decked carriages bore the pioneers: Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Emily Howland and others. A remarkable body of horsewomen, wearing three-cornered black hats trimmed with purple and green, were accompanied by a band playing inspiring martial music. There were many middle-aged and elderly women, but most of them were young. There were long lines of mortar-board-capped college girls. A body of "Boy Scouts" bore the banner, "We Want Our Mothers to Vote"; a "Girls' Rights" club, from Montclair, N. J., wore broad hats trimmed in yellow and "Votes for Women" flags, and another bevy carried yellow paper parasols and the legend, "Light from China for our New York Legislature." An elderly woman in a Quaker bonnet and an elderly man followed the banner of the anti white slave traffic workers; the Peace banner was carried by another group and a notable section, composed of women voters from the six enfranchised states, marched behind the six-starred equal suffrage flag. A single Delaware representative recited the slogan written for her by her husband:

"Delaware first the constitution signed
And no better state you'll ever find
Hurrah for the women leaders yet
Hurrah for the Delaware suffraget!"

A large company of Pennsylvania and Ohio suffragists were in line with New Jersey, Tennessee, District of Columbia, Maryland, and a distinguished group from Massachusetts.

Impressive Professional Group

The professional groups were most impressive. There were scores of teachers, carrying banners giving educational facts; a group of doctors; another of trained nurses in uniform bearing such information as "200,000 babies die annually from preventable diseases," causing that part of the parade to take on the appearance of a Child Welfare demonstration. The women writers had a handsome green and purple banner adorned with a lamp of knowledge and a bottle of ink. Ministers of the Gospel, artists, lawyers and social investigators followed. The musicians carried golden lyres on long staffs. The dressmakers' banner was adorned with a sewing machine, and their motto read, "We want the vote for our working girls." Each group carried statistics of its occupation and thus the parade became an encyclopedic object lesson of woman's work and worth. Occasionally a woman speaker left the ranks, sought a vantage point among the dense crowds of spectators and began to speak to attentive hearers.

The most hopeful feature was the file of 1,000 men suffragists who called forth prolonged applause, and incidentally some cat-calls from men not so liberal and generous in spirit. One man carried a child, as if to declare, "I'll do my share in caring for the family." The Harvard and Princeton Men's Suffrage Leagues were fine bodies.

A pleasing feature of the parade was the sentiment of honor, expressed in the banners, for the distinguished women pioneers who have blazed the way: Frances E. Willard, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, and scores of others whose self-sacrificing work in the early days has so widened the way for the woman of today.

ARE WOMEN NEEDED IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT?

MRS. J. J. ANSLEY, Marshallville, Ga.

Seventy years ago women knocked at the door of the higher institutions of learning asking admission, and those acquainted with history are aware of the difficult path they were forced to follow, facing almost insurmountable opposition to their liberal training in literature and science. Later they knocked at the door of professional life, and met the same conditions. They came to the church pleading for permission to enter upon the larger activities, to which they believed God had called them, only to encounter rebuff, some of the broadest adherents of the Christian church claiming that it was a violation of the teachings of the Holy Scriptures to allow them to overstep the bounds of their sphere, which was in the realm of the home alone. These historic women of the past, having been called with a holy and effectual calling, heeded not the opposing forces and never "failed or became discouraged until they had set judgment in the earth" on the question of woman's ability to bless the world with her God-given powers. So clearly has this been proven that at the present time it seems a thing incredible that women were ever denied their divine right to fit themselves for the highest and noblest usefulness, as well as to join their brothers in exercising the gifts they possess.

Today woman is admitted to be a powerful and beneficent force in the educational world and the church of Christ. So fully is this understood that it is needless to point out in detail the thousands of interests she is successfully operating for the glory of God and the good of mankind. She is now seeking admission at the door of state, led in this step, we believe, as truly of God as in the others she has taken in the past. She is asking the privilege of entering upon this great work of purifying the state by her moral power and blessing its institutions by her distinctive endowments, not so much as a right (though all unbiased minds will admit it to be her right), but as a solemn duty she owes to her fellowmen and to the Giver of all good.

In considering a petition the wise will weigh the character of the petitioners. From the first it has been a mistake to suppose that the women who were the advance guard of this movement, were those of extreme views—women who were selfishly seeking ignoble fame. The history of woman suffrage proves that its first advocates were of the most exalted character, not desiring their own but another's good. In the beginning of Miss Anthony's noble and self-sacrificing career for the public weal, she was not an avowed advocate of woman suffrage, but was laboring primarily for temperance and the freedom of the slaves. It was not until she came in direct contact with the unequal privileges granted women and the injustice shown them in every avenue where they were dealing with the world in a business sense that she came to see they needed the ballot for their own protection, as well as for the good they would be able to do though its power. Miss Willard, as is known, did not, in the beginning of her public work, urge the ballot for women. As with Miss Anthony, when she was brought to see the true situation she became an ardent advocate of the enfranchisement of women.

In the very nature of the case only the broadest and most unselfish women of the world are asking for the privilege of performing the duties of citizenship. Who are they? Do they represent the "society" element, or the luxurious classes who pour out their wealth upon self-indulgence, whose souls have never been stirred to their depths by another's woe? Do they come from among the idle loiterers indifferent to all but their own ease, who send out into the poisonous current of the streets the lambs of the fold whom God meant to be kept as pure as the lilies of the field? On the contrary, they are among the strongest and noblest women of the nation—women who are devoted to God and righteousness, who are laying down their lives for humanity and the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the earth. These women are thinking of the congested conditions of our large cities, where, under a gold and purple mantle, sin hides its hideous head; where innocent feet fall into traps set for them; where the entrenched liquor traffic, with its insatiable thirst for dollars, is burning out some of the most brilliant minds of the nation; where the coca-cola and cigaret trades are enfeebling the children who are to be our leaders of tomorrow. They are thinking of the million ignorant immigrants pouring into our land each year to line up with the liquor traffic in its deadly work; of the anarchists; the white slave dealers; the sweat shops for women and little children who by the thousands are being dwarfed in them; of innocent girls left to the merciless hand of the law, which in some states places the age of protection as low as ten years. Into their mental vision come remembrances of the child labor laws which allow the youth of our country to be ground to powder, or converted into weaklings; of the 7,000,000 wage earning women who need protection. They are glorying in the health, happiness, and purity of the people, of the possibility of their nation becoming a light to other lands which sit in darkness.

As this great company of elect women think and pray they ask the power to defeat error at the ballot box—a privilege they covet to fulfill a sacred obligation they owe the cause of truth and righteousness; that they may aid in bringing men to see that there is nothing secular, but that every office of state is as sacred as every office in the church and every law enacted and enforced for civic purity is a sacred law looking to the glory of the Most High.

These women recognize that the age of physical force is passed and that God is calling them to stand by the side of their brothers in setting up an everlasting kingdom, with all men as brethren whose every law is based upon love. Are not women needed in the government of state to aid in this divine work? Who are able to say that God is not calling them to the task, and who is he who will forbid their service?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

House is hoping to be ready to adjourn June 15 in time for Republican members to go to Chicago for the Republican convention. Conferences between Replican and Democratic leaders in the Senate have resulted in a determination to renew efforts to complete the business before the convening of national conventions.

The Works-Jones District Excise Bill Held Up

On Tuesday last, a committee composed of prominent clergymen and business men of the District, waited upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the House District Committee in relation to the Works-Jones excise bill for the District, urging their co-operation in getting the bill out of the hands of the committee, and before the House at this session. Both of these gentlemen expressed their approval of the bill and promised to do what they could, but the tactics now, are, for those members of the committee not favorable to the bill to absent themselves from the meeting, and thus prevent a quorum. At the regular meeting held yesterday, Friday, May 24, seven members of the committee were present, six of whom were friends of the bill, but it was necessary to have four more to make a quorum. A number had promised to be present, but they failed to make good and nothing was done.

Chairman Johnson's early morning hours in his office these days are occupied to a great extent with the receipt and dispatch of mail regarding this excise bill.

Inter-State Liquor Bill Delayed

Several of our friends in the Senate, notably Senators Kenyon and Luke Lea are in their respective states attending to matters requiring their personal attention and our inter-state liquor bill in the Senate cannot be urged without the presence of these and other Senators now absent. In the House, the Judiciary committee are simply letting it alone. The men who are thus obstructing the passage of this important and greatly desired measure, should be dealt with at the ballot box at the next election, the only place to impress politicians with the power of the people.

What Is Beer?

A round of the breweries of the United States will be made by the members of the pure food board before a decision is rendered on the important but troublesome question—What is beer? The same question regarding whisky occupied the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice, two Presidents and the Supreme Court several years before it was settled. It has been over a year since the only public hearing on the beer question was granted the brewers by the pure food board. Since then the subject has rested in the department and while a decision has been expected at intervals, it has not been rendered. The Secretary of Agriculture has instructed the members of the pure food board to get out this summer and travel over the country to see how beer is made.

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WHAT WOMAN'S BALLOT HAS DONE FOR IDAHO

(Continued from Page Five)

men and women in the primaries of the party in power, the local option plank was inserted in the platform, and in less than one year sixteen out of twenty of our counties voted dry. During the following session of the Legislature there was an effort made by the opponents of prohibition, to take away the franchise from women, but the movement failed to achieve results.

We look with pride on the early work of temperance women in Idaho. Rebecca Mitchell, preacher, missionary and W. C. T. U. organizer, was chaplain of the house of representatives in 1896-98—the only woman who ever held that position. And the records of the W. C. T. U. of Boise show the many weary hours spent in petition work, reading rooms, missionary efforts in prisons and jails, and legislative work.

But the harvest time is coming. Former Governor Brady, in a letter to the *New York World* (November, 1909), mentions some reasons why our state should give thanks. He writes: "We are thankful for our direct primary law passed by the last Legislature. We have reason to give thanks because of the effect upon our civic life of our laws giving women the right to vote. We have every reason to give thanks because our Legislature passed a local option law and since that time ten counties have wiped out the saloon and before another year ninety per cent of the counties of the state will be without the saloon."

Governor Hawley, although he has vetoed some of the bills endorsed by the Federated Clubs, speaks in complimentary terms of woman suffrage.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR ILLINOIS?

(Continued from Page Three)

ed in 1879 by the W. C. T. U., asking that the women be allowed to vote on the license question. This had 180,000 signatures, but the Legislature treated it as it had all similar petitions and refused everything except a small fragment of school suffrage. Never once have the legislators allowed the suffrage question to be submitted to the voters.

So when a little bird whispered that Judge Owens might bo courteously inclined to submit the question to a preferential primary, April 9, hurried telephone messages brought twenty leading suffragists to his court room to present a petition. We told the judge that we were prepared to argue the question. He said he would enjoy hearing the arguments but that he would grant the petition anyway. We thanked him, made no argument, and began our strenuous three weeks' campaign. We printed half a million pieces of literature and mobilized an army of 1,000 women to distribute it, to work at the polls on the outside and on the inside to watch the voting and the count.

The devotion shown by our women watchers appointed by Judge Owens as his special deputies should settle the question whether we are physically able to undergo the fatigue of voting. Many went on duty at six in the morning and, with a brief interval for lunch, remained until the polls closed at five in the afternoon. Then alone with three judges and two clerks of election, one or two policemen and several official party challengers, certain ones remained to watch the count of our ballots.

We had expected more votes than the 71,357 cast for our measure, but we discovered that Independents do not vote at a primary because they do not wish to declare their party affiliations, and that Prohibitionists and Socialists did not vote then as they each had only one candidate for an office. We therefore lost the votes of these three groups. There were about 300,000 men above twenty-one years of age who did not vote. (What about disfranchising all men because these 300,000 showed no appreciation of the franchise?) We lost also 70,000 votes of men who balloted for Governor but who forgot to vote for us, or who put "Yes" where they should have put "X," or were so confused as to forget that their ballots needed to be marked at all; some thought that to put the woman's ballot in the woman's ballot box was sufficient. A longer campaign would have enabled us to educate these 70,000 who evidently were not our enemies. With their aid we would have had a majority.

As it was, we had 25,000 more votes than President Taft received in Chicago, 21,000 more than Mr. Sherman, our next Senator, and 19,000 more than victorious Governor Deneen. It should be remembered, too, that never before even in a real campaign has any great city cast 71,357 votes for woman suffrage. In our six suffrage states, there are no large cities like Chicago, but such as they are, with the exception of Los Angeles, they have always voted down woman suffrage. In Europe and Australia woman suffrage came about through Parliament and not through a popular vote. The large vote in Chicago, though not enough to carry Illinois, could, if properly divided and added to Oregon, Nevada, Montana, North Dakota, Arizona, and New Mexico, bring us victory in six more states.

We must not entirely forget the 135,000 votes cast against us. The assertion, "The men are willing. You must convert the women," can never go unanswered again. We have evidence that 135,000 are *not* willing. We were astonished at this vote, as there was no open opposition. There must have been a secret, effective and far-reaching propaganda carried on by some group of people who feared women's votes.

Sometimes evidence comes slowly but it comes. Last year, Illinois women were astonished to find a legislative hearing was granted to a Miss Couzins of Missouri to speak against suffrage. Some newspaper men hinted that she was paid by a national liquor dealers' association to do this. Later we found that they were mistaken. *She was not paid.* That was the trouble. She sued for the $250 per month which she alleged they owed her. So we in Chicago may know later just who our enemies were and why.

The other sections of the state whose election officials did not allow the vote to be submitted, are now aroused to have the matter made state-wide. We are circulating a petition under our Public Policy Act, with the hope of securing 100,000 signatures by August 1. The committee in charge of this movement consists of Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Trades Union League; Mrs. Ellen R. Jackman, a leading Woman's Club woman of Chicago; Mrs. James E. Taylor, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, and Mrs. C. W. McCulloch. If the petitions are filed in time Illinois will vote on the suffrage question next November and almost ought to be listed among the campaign states.

Never before has such a wave of suffrage interest swept over our country. If, each year until Susan B. Anthony's centenary in 1920, we can gain four states, we shall have thirty-eight suffrage states and can force the question on the other ten through a United States constitutional amendment. The enfranchisement of the womanhood of our whole nation will be a fitting tribute on the anniversary of Miss Anthony's 100th birthday.

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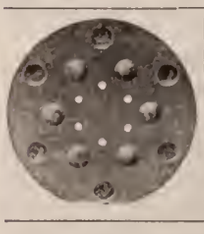

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WORLD MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Excerpts from article by Ida Husted Harper, in *American Review of Reviews*

Great Britain

Women in England have been eligible for school boards since 1870; have had the county franchise since 1888; have been eligible for parish and district councils and for various boards and commissions since 1894. In 1907, as recommended in the address of King Edward, women were made eligible as mayors and county and city councillors, or aldermen. Three or four have been elected mayors, and women are now sitting on the councils of London, Manchester, and other cities. The municipal franchise was conferred on the women of Scotland in 1882, and of Ireland in 1898. In the Isle of Man women property owners have had the full suffrage since 1881, and women rate—or rent-payers, since 1892.

English Colonies

The Parliament of New Zealand gave school suffrage to women in 1877, municipal in 1886, and Parliamentary in 1893. It was the first country to grant the complete universal franchise to women.

The six states of Australia had municipal suffrage for women from the early days of their self-government. When the states federated in a Commonwealth in 1902, almost the first act of its national Parliament was to give the suffrage for its members to all women and make them eligible to membership. New South Wales immediately conferred state suffrage on women, and was soon followed by Tasmania and Queensland. Victoria yielded in 1909. Women of Australia have now exactly the same franchise rights as men.

In all the provinces of Canada for the last twenty years, widows and spinsters who are rate-payers or property owners have had the school or municipal suffrage, in some instances both, and in a few this right has been given to married women.

There are cities in India where women property owners have a vote in municipal affairs.

Scandinavia

The Parliament of Norway in 1901 granted municipal suffrage to all women who in the country districts pay taxes on an income of 300 crowns (about $75), and in the cities on one of 400 crowns, and they were made eligible to serve on councils and grand and petit juries. After strenuous effort on the part of women, the Parliament of 1907 conferred the complete franchise on all who possessed the municipal. In 1910 the tax-paying qualification for the municipal vote was removed. A bill asking full suffrage lacked but five votes of passing.

Sweden gave municipal suffrage to tax-paying widows and spinsters in 1862.

In 1908, Denmark's Parliament gave municipal suffrage to women on the same terms as exercised by men—that is, to all over 25 years of age who pay any taxes. The Prime Ministers and the speakers of both houses are outspoken in advocacy of enfranchising women, but political considerations are holding it back.

Iceland, a dependency of Denmark, with its own Parliament, gave municipal suffrage in 1882 to all widows and spinsters who were householders or maintained a family, or were self-supporting. In 1902, it made these voters eligible to all municipal offices, and since then a fourth of the council members of Reykjavik, the capital, have been women. In 1909 this franchise was extended to all those who pay taxes. A petition signed by a large majority of all the women in Iceland asked for the complete suffrage, and during 1911 Parliament voted to give this to all women over 25 years old. This must be acted upon by a second Parliament, but women will undoubtedly vote in 1913.

Germany

Most of the suffragists are concentrating their efforts upon securing municipal suffrage which the Prussian women claim belongs to them by ancient law. In a number of the states, the women land owners have a proxy vote upon communal matters, although this privilege has not been frequently used.

France

In France the woman suffrage movement has the support of the prominent men politicians. President Fallieres loses no opportunity to express himself in favor of it. More than one-third of the wage earners of France are women and these may vote for tribunes and members of chambers of commerce and boards of trade. They may be members of the latter and may serve as judges.

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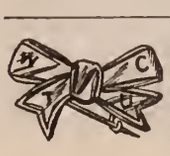

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CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page Ten)

highly honored G. A. R. veterans, in which he eloquently complimented the work of the boys, not only on this occasion but praised their general training.

The playgrounds were on this day formally opened to the public. A game of baseball between the boys and the Brotherhood was a part of the program and was won by the former. Field events, croquet, and various other contests engaged the young people. A sub committee sold refreshments and made of it a paying venture for their organization training. The attendance was large and the young people delightfully happy, and wholly forgetful of fire-crackers and other Fourth of July ammunition. Citizens in general voted the day a great success.

At a banquet tendered the young men a few days later by their mothers, in recognition of results accomplished by them in this and various other training class work, among the toasts (given by the boys) was a resolution, received and adopted by acclamation, pledging "co-operation with the mayor and city council, to make July 4, 1911, an entirely sane Fourth throughout the city." By way of sequel to the foregoing and to explain this experimental work, Mrs. Slade adds that these boys have taken the following pledge which will be engrossed with their signatures and presented by them to the city council:

The Athenian or Ephebic Pledge

"We firmly promise that we will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of disloyalty or cowardice nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city's laws; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only *not less*, but greater, better and more beautiful, than it was transmitted to us."

The boys took part in our city's Home Coming Street Pageant with a beautiful float representing a modern council chamber, the expense of $40 being met by them.

They are organized for practical civic study and work into "A Junior City Council." An advisory board of the Church Brotherhood, numbering seven, assists with their training. Representative Christian men from the professions, official rostrum, etc., of the city are secured to give twenty minute talks at Sunday school hour, always correlating the lessons with "training topic." After six months of co-operative civic activities these young men have won an enviable place in the civic life of Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Slade will be glad to answer questions from white ribbon sisters who may desire to duplicate the work. A recent communication from her reports the work of the young man's class as progressing admirably and they have recently taken part in a medal contest followed by a luncheon for participants and others of the class.

Central City, Neb.

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920"
Have you seen this great song?
It is in my new book
"Songs and Sayings for You."
You want it in your home and your union. This book also contains the thrilling new piece, "How I wish he knew my Jesus," which is dedicated to the white ribbon army. Price of the book, 25c. To introduce it, will send 3 for 60c; 6 for $1.00. Order today of Rev. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

Write

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

BE SURE TO READ IT

The Young Crusader for June will give the suggestions and program helps for your temperance picnic, July 20. Careful planning will make this picnic the great event of the year in your locality and the children who attend it will receive lasting impressions for good.

YOU WISH YOU HAD

Without doubt you are saying: "This is such a good paper—I ought to have ordered copies for distribution at the special price quoted for advance orders. I wonder if I can get the paper now." We have ordered a few hundred extra papers and will be glad to fill your orders at $1.75 per 100 copies, not less than 50 copies to one address. Less than 50 copies are two cents each. If you wish them, get your order in promptly, as the supply is limited.

THE JULY PICNIC

The plan of gathering the children together for a temperance picnic, July 20, meets with much favor. States are busy working out the plan. It had hardly been announced when word came from Utah that Ogden was already preparing for the picnic. We hope to hear of many *Young Crusader* subscription contests during June and July. A picnic for our children must of course include work for our children's paper, *The Young Crusader*. Please do your best to give Miss Anna A. Gordon, whose birthday the picnic celebrates, a big bunch of subscription flowers as a birthday greeting.

STILL GROWING

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL had reached 3,764 subscribers May 15, a little over five months after it was first introduced to our friends. West Virginia is at the head with 878 subscribers · Colorado is next with 296; Pennsylvania has 265, Iowa 245, California (Northern) 176, Missouri 158, Kansas 133, W. Washington 125, New York 116, Oregon 109, Michigan 104. If each one who reads this will send just one subscription to the Campaign Edition right now while you think of it, there will be a change in the rank of states next month. This means you, each "you" who reads it. Just enclose name and address with 25 cents (Canada and foreign countries 37 cents). Mark it Campaign Edition. Address your letter to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill. It will not be hard to do, and think of all the splendid reading which will go to the one who receives the paper. Just try it and see.

WHEN DOROTHEA VOTED

(Continued from Page Six)

public and private. She had gone into the work then principally for the sake of her friend, the president, though "the fun of the thing" appealed to her, and the popularity was enjoyable. She had come to believe in the movement, of course, but nothing had ever come into her life to make her feel, deep, deep in her inmost heart the real necessity for woman's expression of her opinion.

She recalled with a smile that first election when she had not voted—but that was the day she had become engaged to John. As she hung the last cup in its place and closed the curving glass doors of the china closet, she heard music. It was evidently a band coming down the street. Catching up the Boy, and drawing a chair close to the window she seated herself and pushed aside the yellow silken curtains. The sunshine drifted in upon the Boy's fine fluffy hair, making it look like pure gold.

"Why, it's a parade!" Dorothea's heart leaped within her breast as she remembered the glorious parades in the years gone by she herself had helped to arrange. It was an auto parade for election day. First came the band—the University band—the "Star Spangled Banner" of which it played, floating above; next appeared a big auto in which sat President Henyon of the University, Dr. Stanton, the reform candidate for mayor, and others of the reform ticket. In the next car she recognized Mrs. Forsythe, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and by her side the president of the Equal Suffrage Association, which was still working for women in other states and other lands! In the rear seat were the president of the Woman's Club and an officer of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Commercial Club of the city. Banners floated from every car urging: "Vote No against the Saloon!" "Vote against the Saloon and for your Children!"

As Dorothea looked, a barouche drove swiftly past, shutting off the view of the parade. In it she recognized two brewers and two saloon-keepers of the town, their heads together as if discussing some engrossing problem.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE

Several hundred delegates representing all the middle western states were present at the Mississippi Valley Conference of suffrage workers held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, May 21-22. Among the speakers were Jane Addams, who discoursed upon "The Best Way to Present the Cause" and urged the women to interest men in the movement; Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, who told of the suffrage work among college women and was followed by Miss Hazel Jewett of Northwestern University, who charmingly set forth the suffrage achievements of college girls; Miss Mary McFadden who outlined petition work; and Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, who presented the "Public Policy Petition" to which Illinois women are endeavoring to secure 100,000 signature by August 1.

The sessions were presided over by Mrs. Alice T. Hall, president of the Minnesota Equal Suffrage Association, and were full of interest and enthusiasm.

A five o'clock tea at Hull House was among the social features, the delegates and committee women being Miss Addams' guests. They were transported to and from the feast in huge auto busses decorated with the suffrage colors and attracted the attention of quite a crowd of people which assembled at the entrance to the fashionable hotel. A gleam of added wisdom came into the eye of many a man observer, as he noted the evident sincerity of purpose of this goodly company of wide-awake, self-poised, intelligent women.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Pertaining to Woman's Ballot

This being an equal suffrage campaign number of THE UNION SIGNAL, it is an opportune time to bring to your notice special suffrage literature. First there are the leaflets issued by the Franchise department, which may be purchased of the National superintendent as well as at Headquarters. (See page 14.) Then there are suffrage campaign leaflets and other literature on this subject published by the National W. C. T. U. "The Modern Madonna," by Caroline Abbot Stanley, we can heartily recommend as a story whose plot is carried to a satisfying climax with power and sustained interest. It tells of a young mother's struggle for the legal possession of her child, and her final triumph. It is the kind of book which one wants to sit up late to finish and which tempts the reader to glance at the concluding paragraphs to see "how it turns out."

Publications New and Revised

"The Far View," an article by Dr. Louise C. Purington recently published in THE UNION SIGNAL, has been leafleted for the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies. It presents some "international lights and shades" which Christian workers generally and missionary societies in particular would do well to ponder. "Africa has its Diamond Gospel Jubilee," says Dr. Purington, "but probably no country is so much a victim to the evils of our civilization—drunkenness and immorality." This leaflet will assist greatly in securing the co-operation of missionary societies in Christian Temperance effort. New editions of the Purity leaflets have been brought out—fifteen of these, uniform in style of type and make-up (so far as it is practicable to have them), forming a group which is a delight to the eye as well as a forceful agency in the teaching of those "principles of pure living" for which our Purity department stands. The latest addition to the Purity list is the leaflet by Dorcas J. Spencer, "Hands Off." It is a talk to girls, full of practical wisdom and loving understanding of girl-life. The department lists with prices are all to be found in our Catalogue of Publications.

Accessories Dainty and Practical

The W. C. T. U. napkins "go like hot cakes." We can hardly keep up with the demand. Everybody who gets them is sure to want "more." They are made of crepe paper, fine and strong, the monogram in one corner measuring one and a half inches across.

Our seals, too, are "making a hit." The design is the W. C. T. U. monogram in silver surrounded with a wreath of trailing arbutus (National W. C. T. U. floral emblem) in colors. A ten-cent package of these makes a dainty gift to a white-ribbon friend.

The season is upon us when we need sanitary drinking cups more than ever. Order them with the napkins for your picnics, excursions and every-day travel; also for office and school use. Keep them on hand. **Never use a public drinking cup.**

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 6, 1912. No. 23

New Zealand Hosts in Annual Session

Special Correspondence

New Zealand W. C. T. U. Assembled in Convention

Our convention March 13-22 met in picturesque Dunedin. It is one of the four chief towns of New Zealand, and can boast of having fewer public bars and less crime than any other town of its size in the country. Every possible arrangement for the comfort of the delegates was made and the Art Gallery engaged for the nine days. At the "Welcome" function, the hall was beautifully decorated with white flowers and New Zealand ferns. The picture of Frances Willard was conspicuous in its place of honor on the platform. The mayor of Dunedin welcomed us on behalf of the city; other addresses and musical numbers followed.

Seventy-six officers and delegates responded to the roll-call; the president's address was masterly and comprehensive; the report of the corresponding secretary showed an increase during the year of seventy-four new branches, including Maori unions, making a total of 55 branches. The membership has grown from 2,668 to 3,623. The chief work had been in preparing by educational and other methods for the no-license and national prohibition poll.

The report of the treasurer showed that £3,453.16.3 had been expended by local unions; £73.16.8 paid through the organizing fund; also £63.9.11 through the Maori organizing fund. The banner for increase of membership was presented to the Nekon union, which had increased 164 per cent. Greetings were received from various unions, and from the New Zealand Alliance, which made congratulatory mention of the fact that 221,613 women, that is, eighty-two per cent of the number on the rolls, had cast valid votes at the recent general election.

A letter of greeting from Dr. Hercod, secretary of the Swiss International Bureau, was read, in which he quaintly remarked that as we were exactly at the antipodes, we were his nearest neighbors. An interesting letter was read from Miss Anna A. Gordon, in which she reviewed the white ribbon work done the world over.

Reports were received from thirty New Zealand departments. It was decided to have departmental reports printed in the future and "taken as read," so that more time could be given to discussing plans for work. A scheme for equalization of delegates' fares was brought forward. Papers were read on "Compulsory Military Training," "Capital Punishment" and "Problems of Our Time" and evening lectures were given by Dr. Will on "Eugenics," and by the Hon. Mr. Paul, on woman's position in civil and political life. Seven thousand copies of the latter are being printed in pamphlet form. Reverend Mr. Balfour of the First Church (Presbyterian), Dunedin, invited the convention to attend the evening service on Sunday. Large white ribbon bows were tied to the pews set apart for our delegates, and the church was beautifully decorated with white flowers. Mr. Balfour spoke in glowing terms of the work and influence of Frances Willard.

During convention the Y's were much in evidence, helping wherever possible. Several Y delegates attended, and an afternoon was given to receiving their reports.

The report of the *White Ribbon* was well received, a vote of thanks being heartily given to the editor and business manager. The paper had been enlarged, the subscription list increased, and there was a balance in hand. Both editor and business manager were re-elected.

It was decided that a new department of Domestic Science be organized and a superintendent appointed. Reference was made to the degree course in Home Science and Domestic Arts now established in the Otago University, Dunedin, with a woman in the chair.

Greetings were sent to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens on the occasion of the victory in Maine.

Special Articles in This Issue

A Visit to Mr. Thomas A. Edison—The General Conference and Its Temperance Resolutions—Religious Papers and Coca Cola Advertising—One of Oregon's Progressive Men—The Enemy Entrenched Behind Federal Power

A VISIT TO MR. THOMAS A. EDISON

MOVING PICTURES INSTEAD OF BOOKS IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—MR. EDISON EXPECTED TO SPEND $3,000,000 ON MACHINES AND FILMS FOR AN EIGHT YEARS' COURSE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MRS. HARRIET S. PRITCHARD, Chairman National W. C. T. U. Committee on Moving Picture Films

According to appointment made with Mr. Edison, a part of the National W. C. T. U. Committee on Moving Picture Films, of which the other members are Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. vice-president-at-large; Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National general secretary of the Young People's Branch; Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. and Mrs. M. U. Rutherford, National superintendent of the department of Juvenile Courts and Anti-Child Labor, visited him at his laboratory at Orange, New Jersey, on Friday, May 24, and were most cordially received by that most wonderful man of the age.

We were accompanied by Mrs. Emma Bourne, former president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., at present editor of the state paper; by Mrs. John Paddock, corresponding secretary of the union at Orange, of which Mrs. Edison is a member; and by Mrs. Grover D. Smith, vice-president of the Montclair union.

As chairman of the Committee I had been all winter in correspondence with the various moving picture film manufacturers, and others, urging them to make and introduce into our public schools educational films that would demonstrate our work. Certain manufacturers were interested in pure food films, but the Edison company made practical application of our entire suggestion and granted us the privilege of this interview with Mr. Edison.

The other members of our Committee being so far distant, I am indebted to the New Jersey women who so kindly accompanied me and helped urge the presentation of Scientific Temperance Instruction by means of films. They are deeply interested in the subject, Mrs. Paddock arranging and having charge at present of the most complete exhibit of hygiene by chart and figures that we have ever witnessed. It is installed in the W. C. T. U. hall in Orange, and the press has given columns of space to descriptions of it.

Mr. Edison was most gracious in his treatment of us and we stated in a few words the object of our visit, which was to request him to give a large share of his attention to scientific temperance instruction in the making of his films. He went direct to the subject. Already he has some films nearly perfected, and is continually working on others. Among those almost completed for use are some which show, millions of times magnified, the process of chemical crystallization of certain substances; the nature and work of the fly; the difference between the germ-distributing mosquito and others, the dangerous ones being flat on the back, while the others stand high on their hind legs. Jerseyites should be especially interested in this film for they have proved long suffering under the mosquito's vicious and never-ceasing attacks.

Mr. Edison will exhibit the growth of all kinds of grain from seed time until made into bread and other kinds of food; the evil effect of alcohol and tobacco on the human system, including the organs of the body, the blood corpuscles, etc. Indeed every phase of scientific temperance and moral instruction such as against stealing, lying, impurity, swearing, etc., will be demonstrated.

When we inquired of Mr. Edison if he were ready to accept suggestions or assistance in his research work from outside parties, he replied that he has engaged eight expert scientists—the best to be found— who are constantly at work gathering material from all over the world for films.

All kinds of films for an eight years' complete school course are in process of construction. One day each week in each class-room, is to be given to this method. When a film is used, it is then passed on to another class and a second film will take its place. It will be a year before a film returns to the same class room. Books will be discarded, the child seeming to see the object itself, or the process by which machines and other things are produced.

Mr. Edison estimates that there will be an expenditure of $3,000,000 in perfecting machines and films. He expects to produce three films at the same time, where one is made at present. Each machine for a school will cost eighty dollars, in addition to a cost of four or five dollars daily for films, making the amount for a large school from $1,200 to $1,400 annually.

Mr. Edison displayed one of these machines and its workings. A large boy could carry or turn one of them, thus reducing the expenditure. The films will be ready for use in the coming autumn.

With such an attractive and carefully censored exhibit in schools, the glaring and cheap looking shows that are a disgrace to our city streets will lose most of their charm for children.

We should praise God for this wonderful advance in educational methods and for the prospect held out for broader and fuller scientific temperance instruction given regularly in such an impressive way to every child.

Mr. Edison declared that after such teaching of the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco for eight years, we can safely prophesy just what the vote of the rising generation will be.

NEW ZEALAND HOSTS IN ANNUAL SESSION

(Continued from Page One)

Resolutions followed many of the discussions, among them a request to the Government to take a referendum as to whether the totalisator shall be retained, to fix an age for the protection of boys as well as of girls; to raise the age of protection to twenty-one years; to give women equal pay for equal work; to remove the disabilities under which women suffer, such as their exclusion from the legal guardianship of their children, and their economic dependence in marriage; to abolish the unfair three-fifths majority required to gain local no-license and national prohibition, and substitute a bare majority law; to establish a curfew law; to ask that during all maintenance cases, and affiliation cases heard before a magistrate, the public should be excluded; that the law be so amended that youths under twenty-one years of age may not be able to procure liquor for consumption off the premises; that hospital accommodation be provided for venereal patients who voluntarily present themselves for treatment; to abolish the time limit now enforced where charges of offenses against girls are made.

On March 21 news was brought to convention of the passing away of Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the founder of the work in New Zealand and World's white ribbon missionary. Tributes of love and esteem were paid to her memory by Mrs. Dewar (Auckland), Mrs. K. W. Sheppard (Christchurch), Mesdames Hislop, Kirkland and Pearson (Dunedin) and by Mrs. Cole. An earnest resolution expressing grateful and affectionate remembrance of her and her work was passed, all reverently standing.

It was also resolved that "in memory of the late Mr. T. E. Taylor our unions observe as a notable day the date on which he organized the first prohibition league in New Zealand."

In connection with the Legal and Parliamentary department, resolutions were passed in favor of an elective executive being substituted for the present system of party or cabinet government and the adoption of the initiative and referendum for all important social questions.

The Woman's Crusade, inaugurated in 1911, was highly commended as an educative agent in arousing women to a sense of their responsibilities.

Great gratification was expressed at the large majority vote for national prohibition at the recent election.

Luncheon was provided daily for delegates at the "Leviathan," a no-license hotel. The proprietors invited the convention to afternoon tea, and to inspect the up-to-date electrical appliances for cooking, dish-washing and laundering on their premises. A delightful steamer trip around the harbor was enjoyed and an afternoon garden party was planned, but owing to a shower, members had to adjourn to the Art Gallery, where the May-pole dance and white ribbon drill by white-frocked children were charmingly given.

On the last day, officers for the year were elected as follows: Mrs. Cole, president; Mrs. Peryman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mitchell, recording secretary; Mrs. Bendely, treasurer.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MEMORIAL DAY IN WASHINGTON—REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE ON "TITANIC" INVESTIGATION—BILL INTRODUCED TO PREVENT INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MOVING PICTURES OF NEW MEXICO INDEPENDENCE DAY PRIZE FIGHT

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Memorial Day in Washington is universally observed and May 30, 1912, a day perfect in itself, was no exception. Early in the morning a multitude wended their way to beautiful Arlington where sleep thousands of the country's illustrious sons. At noon the booming of cannon announced that the public exercises would begin. The procession, composed of veterans and women of the Relief Corps and other societies, took up its march, stopping first at the tomb of the "unknown dead" beneath whose monument lie over 4,000 nameless heroes. Beautiful flowers were placed on the tomb, while the band softly played dirge music, and Kipling's "Recessional" was rendered by the leader of the Woman's Corps. Then the procession moved on to the Spanish war section and surrounded the Spanish war shaft. Here appropriate words were spoken and flowers were strewn. The heroes of the battleship, "Maine," who were so recently interred after lying for years in Havana harbor, were next remembered. Following the decoration of the graves, the services of the day were held at the amphitheater. The President of the United States, Hon. William H. Taft, who was accompanied by his wife, made the principal address and was followed by United States Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan. Beautiful music, the reading of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, with that of general orders, completed the program, and as we left the historic spot, flags and flowers were everywhere to be seen, and we could but breathe a prayer that peace might continue to prevail in our loved land, and that war with its awful results might become a thing of the past.

Final "Titanic" Report

Tuesday, May 28, Senator William A. Smith presented to the Senate the unanimous report of the Committee on Commerce, relative to "the causes leading up to the destruction of the steamship, 'Titanic,' with its attendant and unparalleled loss of life, so shocking to the people of the world." Senator Smith, in presenting the report, delivered a wonderful speech, revealing the causes leading up to the disaster and in words calm, but forceful, told of the lessons the tragedy should teach us.

Senator Smith called attention to the report that the commander of the vessel, Captain E. C. Smith, had attended a dinner that fateful evening, given by Mr. and Mrs. Widener of Philadelphia, and had partaken of wine; but, he said, "I have the word of the hostess, whose husband was lost in the catastrophe, that at that dinner Captain Smith touched no liquor of any kind; indeed that he asked that all glasses be removed from his place. I make this statement," he declared, "in memory of the dead, whose habits of life are worthy of the highest praise."

The report of the Committee on Commerce embodies a severe condemnation of the conditions under which the giant vessel was allowed to steam into her fate among the icebergs off the Newfoundland banks and recommends remedial legislation.

It criticises the lack of drills and tests aboard the "Titanic;" the twenty-four-and-one-half miles an hour speed at the time of the accident; the failure of the steamship company to provide the "Titanic" with glasses for the lookouts and with searchlights; the failure to give general warning to the passengers after the vessel had struck an iceberg with an impact estimated at the combined force of the broadsides of a score of the largest guns used by the navy; condemns the White Star Line for its course in the matter of giving out information on the Monday of the disaster, and holds up to opprobrium the anonymous author of the telegram which was sent to Representative Hughes of West Virginia falsely stating that the "Titanic" was proceeding shoreward with the passengers safe.

With some modification, in view of the excitement, it criticises the indifference of some of those on board the lifeboats toward those struggling in the water, as the evidence seemed to show that the lifeboats, which could have taken care of 1,176 people, only carried 704. The report advocates legislation to require more lifeboats, wireless apparatus, and other equipment.

Captain Rostron Honored

Senator Smith's words of praise of the brave captain of the "Carpathia," who, despite the danger, brought to land 704 people found in lifeboats amid the floating ice, were followed by the introduction of a joint resolution, to which the Senate by unanimous consent gave immediate consideration, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed. The resolution, in part, is as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby presented to Captain Arthur Henry Rostron, and through him to the officers and crew of the steamship "Carpathia" of the Cunard Line, for promptly going to the relief of the steamship, "Titanic," and heroically saving the lives of 704 people who had been shipwrecked in the North Atlantic Ocean.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to cause to be made and presented to Captain Rostron a suitable gold medal appropriately inscribed, which shall express the high estimation in which Congress holds the services of this officer.

The hearings during the investigation, with the testimony of the eighty-two witnesses examined, are to be printed as a Senate document; also the speeches of Senators William Alden Smith and Isador Rayner, of Maryland, who also addressed the Senate on the "Titanic" disaster.

By the decisive vote of forty-five to eleven, the Senate yesterday passed the House bill extending the eight-hour principle to contracts involving labor on government work. The measure had been before the Senate on several occasions, and had been fully debated. The principle involved has long been contended for by the labor interests. It provides that "every contract hereafter adopted for the government requiring the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in one calendar day." A penalty of $5 is imposed for every violation of the provision.

The decision reached by President Taft, after consulting with his cabinet, to continue the same schedule of Saturday half holidays this summer which has been pursued heretofore, brought disappointment to the government clerks in this city. They had hoped that an executive order would be issued instituting the half holidays during June. When the President took the question up with his advisers, it developed that several were in favor of it but others were strongly opposed to a change. The opposition prevailed and the announcement was made that the holidays would begin in July, as usual, and continue through August and September.

President Urges Anti-drug Measures

Immediate legislation to prevent the promiscuous use of habit-forming drugs was urged by President Taft in a message to Congress yesterday. The message was accompanied by a report from Secretary of State Knox, declaring that unless action was taken on measures now pending in Congress, "the American government may justly be accused of being half-hearted in its effort to mitigate or suppress the opium and allied evils."

The President asserted he would not ask the Senate to ratify the convention adopted by the recent international opium conference until the Netherlands government had secured the signatures of thirty-four additional countries to the convention. The signatures will be secured by the end of the present year.

The following bill has been introduced in the House by Hon. S. A. Roddenberry, of Georgia, (bill in House Interstate Commerce Committee, Hon. W. C. Adamson, Chairman) to prevent the interstate transportation of moving pictures of the prize fight scheduled for the desecration

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The General Conference and Its Temperance Resolutions

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

A greater contrast in parliamentary tactics can hardly be imagined than the one existing between this great deliberative body and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Shall I be accused of undue partiality if I say that our own usage seems to me vastly to be preferred?

It is not alone that many of the rules we observe are constantly violated, as, for example, nine speakers out of ten solemnly declare: "Mr. President, I move *you*, Sir!" but the whole matter seems to be approached from an entirely different standpoint. Parliamentary law in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is for the expediting of business. Here, if one is to judge by what appears upon the surface, its chief purpose is to retard, to muddle, to make confusion worse confounded. Not once, not twice, but again and again valuable time has been consumed in a cross fire of motions, amendments, and substitutes whose sole purpose seems to be to prevent a vote on the important question at issue. And when the presiding bishop has brought us through the smoke of the combat the matter is exactly as it was at the outset, but the time, which it is estimated costs the Methodist Episcopal Church one thousand dollars an hour, is gone. At least one woman "among them takin' notes" has ventured to change George Sand's famous dictum to "The more I see of men's ways the better I like women's."

But they are great-hearted, large-brained, brotherly men with whom it has been a privilege to sit in council. In the main, I believe the utterances of the Conference have been in the interests of the kingdom of righteousness. It is hardly to be expected that 819 men and women would see eye to eye on all subjects, and sometimes the discussion has waxed fast and warm, but usually Christian courtesy has prevailed.

The most unfair thing, from my standpoint, was the carrying through of the temperance resolutions by gag law under the call for the previous question. A minority report had been presented, whose chief point of difference from the report of the committee lay in the matter of endorsing other organizations than our own Church Temperance Society. Many feel, and I among the number, that the position recently taken by the Presbyterian General Assembly is the correct one, namely, that no church should give unqualified endorsement to any society it does not control. We had a right to expect that the opposing views would be considered for at least a reasonable length of time, but immediately upon presentation of the minority report by Mr. Baldwin of New Y rk, the previous question was carried, evidently by prearrangement, and the two chairmen, Mr. Baldwin and ex-Governor Hanly of Indiana, were the only two who were permitted to speak. As the same tactics had been followed in the meetings of the standing committee on Temperance and Prohibition, the minority's claim that it "does well to be angry" seems not without just ground.

The report of the Temperance committee is a very comprehensive one, beginning with a general statement which quotes at length from the Episcopal address and affirms that "an institution which defies the divine law of love will never obey the plain regulations of men." Then follow paragraphs on "Personal Total Abstinence," "The License Policy," "Prohibition," "Attitude of the Federal Government," in which President Lincoln's relation to the Internal Revenue tax is stated at length, "Temperance Instruction and the Pledge," "Our Own Temperance Society," "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union," "The Anti-Saloon League," "Other Organizations," and "Political Action."

The following is the resolution endorsing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

Formed under the guiding genius of one of Methodism's most illustrious women, the Woman's Christion Temperance Union has for years been the devoted and efficient champion of both abstinence and prohibition. It has kept the altar fires burning when but for it they would have been extinguished. We commend it to the confidence and co-operation of our people with affectionate appreciation.

Let us trust that the co-operation may mean a large increase in our Methodist membership. That will be an even better interpretation than the large collections in practically every Methodist pulpit which endorsement for the past quadrennial has meant to the Anti-Saloon League. Would it be an unfair assumption that it may also mean, as in the case of the latter organization, an anniversary as a part of the regular program of the next General Conference?

The two temperance meetings already held—the anniversary of the Church Society and the Anti-Saloon League—have not been largely attended but a commendable degree of interest has been manifested. Dr. Clarence True Wilson's address was an original and forceful setting forth of the reasons why a Christian should engage actively in temperance work. A prohibition banquet was held at the Hotel Leamington on Wednesday, May 22, with President Dickey as the chief speaker. In addition the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the district has held three public meetings with addresses by Miss Hartwell of China, Mrs. Arms of Chile, Mrs. Laura Craver of the Argentine Republic, Miss Madeline Southard, and your scribe. White ribbons are frequently seen in the Conference and my heart was delighted by meeting one of the members of our new Korean union, who spoke in glowing terms of the work of our dear Ruth Davis.

The memorial asking that women be licensed to preach has been recommended unanimously by the Committee on the State of the Church. What will be its fate in the conference remains to be seen.

How Men in Suffrage States Regard the Question

Senator Warren of Wyoming

"I have stood for woman suffrage in Wyoming for forty years and I am stronger for it each year. While my time is so occupied that I am not able to go out and speak in favor of woman's political equality as I should like to do, I never miss a chance that comes my way to bring it forward. I take great pleasure in the fact that I have been the means of converting a number of anti-suffragists as the results of conversations at the dinner table or upon other social occasions. Our women are as devoted to their homes and families as in states where they do not have the ballot, and in addition, are a potent factor in maintaining public morals."

Senator Clark of Wyoming

"I certainly favor woman suffrage in every way, and I believe that fully 90 per cent of them vote. Their influence has compelled both parties to put up good men as candidates. The feeling for woman suffrage in Wyoming is practically unanimous since, if my memory serves me right, there was only one vote in opposition to it, when the subject was discussed at our constitutional convention. We know a good thing when we have it and are going to hold on to it."

President Slocum of Colorado College

"Before women voted, the primary meeting in Colorado Springs was generally attended by a mere handful of persons, most of them politicians. Now the attendance is four times as large, and includes the best men and women of the community."

Senator Sutherland of Utah

"I am strongly in favor of woman suffrage which we have had in our state since 1896. It has stood this 16 years' test perfectly and has worked well in every respect. I am sure that quite as large a percentage of women vote as men and I believe that we have better conditions for our children and greater progress in educational and social reform because of the votes of the women."

Senator Borah of Idaho

"I am absolutely in favor of woman suffrage throughout the world. There is no other way in which women can so well express their opinions in regard to living conditions and all matters which vitally affect the happiness of the home and the comfort of the family. It is essential that the mothers have a practical knowledge of political conditions as they are necessary to their work of training the children of the Nation into future good citizenship. While I do not claim that woman suffrage will entirely purify politics, it will help to do so and its influence is entirely upon the side of pure politics."

Senator Poindexter of Washington

"Personally I am strongly in favor of woman suffrage if for no other reason than that it gives greater voting power to the masses, practically doubling it. Besides that I believe women should vote because they have a right to do so, and I cannot conceive of any just reason why women should be deprived of any right enjoyed by male citizens."

Senator Jones of Washington

"In regard to woman suffrage in Washington, I would say that its effect thus far has been good and I believe that it will continue to be so. In the local elections so far held, the women have decided the issue in favor of law, order and good government. In my judgment they will exert a steadying influence on political matters and thereby contribute to stability and conservative progress."

Representative Rucker of Colorado

"No one whose opinion is in any way worthy of consideration will question the value of woman suffrage to Colorado. It is seldom talked of there because it is now as generally accepted as male suffrage. But for the effective aid rendered by the women many of the best laws in Colorado would never have been passed, and but for the influence of the women voters many bad conditions would have remained unimproved."

Representative French of Idaho

"From an observation of the practical working of equal suffrage in Idaho during a period of nearly 16 years, I have no hesitancy in saying that the results of this experience constitute a forceful argument in favor of the extension of the principle of equal suffrage throughout our country. One of the priceless heritages of the American people is our womanhood, and the women universally vote for that which stands for highest citizenship, good laws and faithful administration of the same."

ONE OF OREGON'S PROGRESSIVE MEN

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President of Oregon W. C. T. U.

Oregon is fast becoming noted as the state of progressive ideas. The young State Superintendent of Schools, L. R. Alderman, has initiated the plan of giving school credits for home work. The Oregon W. C. T. U., a progressive organization in itself, is specially interested in this movement because of the fact that Mr. Alderman is the son of a prominent W. C. T. U. woman of the state who went to her reward a few months since.

Professor Alderman worked out this plan when he was superintendent of city schools, and now in his wider field he is making it state-wide in its operation, and is receiving the hearty co-operation of the Oregon teachers. Explaining how the idea was first suggested to him, he says:

"Nine years ago, when I was superintending the schools of Yamhill county, my attention was called to one of my rosiest-cheeked girls because she seemed to be on the streets almost all the time when she was not in school. One day Mary's mother was pointed out to me, a pale, nervous little woman, with several small children, one a cripple. I suddenly felt myself burning with indignation and inwardly rebelling against continuing to teach that girl algebra and general history so long as she was not doing her duty at home.

"The next day at the algebra recitation I announced that the lesson for preparation would consist of ten problems as usual, but that five would be from the book and five not from the book. The five out of the book would be, (1) helping cook supper, (2) doing up the kitchen work after supper, (3) helping with breakfast, (4) doing up the kitchen work after breakfast, and (5) putting the bedrooms in order."

The Plan in Operation

When the home reports came in for this first unique recitation nearly every pupil was credited 100 per cent. Mary announced that she had not only worked out the five home problems but had also worked out five problems ahead in the text book. Following this, credits were given to the girls for making their own dresses, and to the boys for doing wood work. In some schools in the state this "wood work" at the present time consists in getting the kindling wood and stove wood ready for the day.

Prof. L. R. Alderman

Co-operation of Parents

Later Professor Alderman secured the services of mothers and fathers as instructors, the mothers coming Monday morning to give instruction in sewing and cooking, thus bringing the home and the school nearer together.

The following credits are given in one school: Building fire, five credits;; milking cow, five credits; cleaning out barn, ten; splitting and carrying in wood (twelve hours' supply), ten credits; feeding chickens, five credits; feeding farm animals, five credits; blacking stove, five credits; preparing breakfast or supper, thirty credits; scrubbing floor, twenty credits; washing, starching and ironing clothes which are worn at school, eighty credits; bathing body, thirty credits; arriving at school with clean hands and face and with hair combed, ten credits; retiring before nine o'clock in the evening, five credits; other reasonable duties given what their performance seem to be worth.

These details will give an idea of the practical nature of this new course of study.

Our women will have the pleasure of seeing Superintendent Alderman this fall as he has already given his promise to attend some of the sessions of the Portland National W. C. T. U. Convention.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS AND COCA COLA ADVERTISING

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U., Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

Many letters have come to me recently inquiring as to the present status of the Coca Cola question. It is pleasing to find our W. C. T. U. women so alert, and so free from gullibility as not to believe every word set forth in patent medicine advertisements or in advertisements of drug drinks, even when these appear in their best-beloved church paper. The W. C. T. U. has not forgotten that some church papers were among the worst offenders in the heyday of patent medicine advertising, even Peruna being set forth as a marvelous catarrh remedy in papers owned and published by professedly godly men, who long refused to believe that this "medicine" was made up of colored and flavored alcohol and water. Nor are all church papers yet clean of fraudulent advertising. The large sums of money which come in from the advertising of nostrums and drug drinks blind the eyes to the harm that may result. As one speaker said last year at the Advertising Men's Convention in Boston, referring to the temptation to accept dishonest advertising that pays well, "Where ignorance is 'biz,' 'tis folly to be wise."

The advertisements of Coca Cola now appearing in many of the religious papers all make the claim that the result of the suit of the government chemists against the Coca Cola Company was a "complete vindication" of the beverage. As one advertisement has it, "The case settled once and for all the true status of Coca Cola, and vindicated its claims as a wholesome drink that is delicious and refreshing." They have forgotten that "a case is never settled till it is settled right." Government chemists studied carefully for a long time the evidence against Coca Cola—evidence gathered from health officers in the south and from other sources and they became convinced that the sale of this drink is a violation of the intent of the Pure Food law. If the Pure Food Commissioner and his coadjutors had not believed Coca Cola to be an injurious drink, what possible reason could they have had for bringing suit against the company?

The Pure Food law is limited in its opportunities for the entering of charges against its violators; about all that can be charged under it is misbranding or adulteration. Consequently it was not easy to make a case against such a product as Coca Cola. The charge of misbranding because the name indicated something different from what the beverage really is was ruled against by the judge. The charge that the addition of a drug, caffeine, is adulteration was also ruled against by the judge. *But the judge gave no ruling as to the wholesomeness of the drink*, nor was the drink itself "vindicated" in any way by the judge's ruling. He simply decided that in his understanding of the Pure Food law the name Coca Cola is not a misbranding, and the addition of a drug, caffeine, is not technically adulteration.

Testimony was given at the trial that the syrup was made by careless negroes and that different flavorings and coloring matter added to the syrup concealed inferiority in the coca-cola, and that the product contained germs due to divers unsanitary conditions, such as overhanging cobwebs, dirty factory, insects of various kinds, including flies and spiders and mice. All this in the opinion of the court at Chattanooga did not constitute violation of the Pure Food law! A jury of women might have had a different opinion.

Yet the Coca Cola Company says the "purity and wholesomeness" of their drink was "settled" at the Chattanooga trial!

It is true that chemists and physicians of high standing testified that in their opinion caffeine is harmless. Many others testified that it is harmful. It is just as with the alcohol question: physicians have differed for decades as to the effects of alcohol. Few now dare to defend it, but for years those doctors who dared to oppose alcohol were maligned and ridiculed. The differences of opinion led to extended investigations which showed eventually that the opposers of alcohol were in the right. The nature and effects of caffeine have not yet been investigated carefully by many scientists. Since this Coca Cola trial two well-known medical men have been investigating caffeine, and their report is quite favorable to the effects of the drug. The standing of these men should make their investigations of great interest, and no doubt their report will be widely utilized by all venders of caffeine beverages. But when it is known that the Coca Cola Company engaged these two men to make these investigations, less scientific importance will be given to their report; above suspicion as they may be, a bias is naturally expected in favor of their employers.

As to the drinking of Coca Cola or other such soft drinks, it is simply a matter of health, and of avoidance of habit-producing drug drinks. Caffeine is not so dangerous nor so harmful as alcohol, yet Dr. Hobart A. Hare in his "Practical Therapeutics" (1909 edition)

(Continued on Page Eleven)

WHEN DOROTHEA VOTED

MABEL LEWIS STUART, Redig. S. D.

In Two Parts—Part II

As the brewers and saloonkeepers drove by, the Boy, attracted by the glitter of the silver mounted harness, held out his chubby hands. Dorothea almost shuddered and held him closer. What if he should ever be beguiled by the wiles of these men!

A large touring car was driving slowly past, decorated with white ribbons and filled to overflowing with sweet-faced girls of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. P. B. They were singing, and Dorothea caught the words

"It's coming, it's coming,
The day for which we pray
We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom
Some glad day."

The tune stirred old memories and Dorothea's eyes grew dim.

"That makes us cry, doesn't it Boy," she said caressingly, "and that won't do. Here come the children. O, Honey-Boy, see their banners.. Why, that's like—no, it can't be—yes, Boy, it *is* the banner Mother made once many years ago when the women had their first parade. Sweet-faced Mrs. Loveland is holding it. See how it reads—'Have you a boy to spare?' We haven't one, have we, dear?"

Dorothea, holding the Boy very close, rocked back and forth in her low chair. Her thoughts went back to a parlor meeting—a large gathering. She had made a short speech, she remembered, and could hear her own voice now ringing out in an appeal for the children, and when she had finished a dear, motherly old lady had kissed her and said, "My dear, what you said was beautiful, but you will never know how true your words are until you have a child of your own."

"I thought I knew all about it, Boy, but I didn't," whispered Dorothea, "not then; but I do now."

As John did not come home at noon, Dorothea had her luncheon alone and then tried to read, but she was too restless. She finally succeeded in busying herself in work upon a tiny, dainty garment for the Boy, as the blue French knots multiplied under her nimble fingers the question came ever before her—to vote or not to vote. John was generous-hearted and kind, but he did not believe that women should vote and he trusted her to respect his wishes and she must not grieve him—but was it not her duty to shield the Boy, to do her part to keep the saloon and other elements from making possible the ruin of her child?

The clock struck half past five. The Boy stirred in his crib and opened his blue eyes. Then with a gurgling laugh, he stretched out his dimpled arms, saying, "Ah doo—ah doo!"

"You ought to vote! You ought to vote!" the clock seemed to Dorothea to tick.

"I know it—and I'm going to!" said Dorothea aloud. "It's half an hour till the polls close and we'll have plenty of time. Come, precious, you and I are going to do our duty."

As Dorothea opened the door to leave the house, the Boy in her arms, she encountered a chilly breeze, for the wind had changed. She turned back for warmer wraps for her little son. After a hurried search in the cedar chest for the wool afghan, and a hasty glance at the clock she tucked the Boy into his little cab and sped down the walk.

A quarter to six! Only fifteen minutes before the polls would close, and it was a good ten minutes' walk to Mrs. Duthie's where the voting booth was located. Dorothea was quite breathless when she reached the place.

"Which ticket?" asked the man at the table.

"The reform," she replied, and passing into the little room designated as the booth she marked the white sheet carefully and dropped it into the box. Dorothea had voted!

As she was tucking the Boy once more into his covers she heard the announcement, "Hear ye, hear ye, the polls of this election are now closed!"

At home again, she prepared for a long wait for John who, she was quite sure, would not be back until he had heard the results of the election. She changed her street clothes for a house gown, lighted the candles under their rose-covered shades and kindled a fire on the hearth. Then she hung the little teakettle on the crane and got the chafing dish. Everything was now in readiness for her husband's home coming, and she took the Boy in her arms, cuddling him close as she waited. She was anxious to hear the returns and a little apprehensive about the way John would take the news that she had voted.

At last she heard the chug-chug of the car and then John's step. He was coming "double quick" and was whistling. Surely things must have gone well.

"We won, Dorothea! We won!"

Dorothea looked up with a smile. "Good!" she said softly but fervently. John looked at her lovingly for a moment; then tiptoed closer for a glimpse of the Boy. For a moment there was silence as both looked at their little son. Then Dorothea put the wee sleeping bundle in the tiny crib and turned to her husband.

"So we won," she said happily. "Do tell me about it!"

In answer John showed her an extra edition of the newspaper, and with an air of triumph read aloud the glaring headlines: "Reform Ticket Wins. Doctor Stanton and No Saloons! Majority of One Vote! 3,300 to 3,301!"

Dorothea caught her breath. "John," she said, pointing to the "1," "do you know whose vote that number represents?"

John looked bewildered. "Why no, dear, I don't."

"Well," said Dorothea slowly, "I do. It stands for my vote. I went today, John, and voted for Dr. Stanton, and—for—the one we both love best, and we won. What do you say to that?"

For a moment John was silent. Then he turned to his wife, and putting his arms about her said gently, "Well, my dear, I'm glad, very glad, that you voted—for the Boy."

SOME LAWS THAT NEED WOMEN'S VOTES

Mrs. Louise de Koven Bowen, a prominent suffragist of Chicago, Illinois, has outlined, for the benefit of the voters of her own state, some of the measures which are sorely needed for the protection of women, and which should have the vote of the women to secure their passage. Her suggestions will be helpful to every state now conducting a "Votes for Women" campaign.—EDITOR.

Our present **Child Labor law does not prohibit** the employment of **children working as their own merchants** upon the streets, and these little "Children of the Night" rapidly become familiar with every form of vice.

A state law should provide that **the sale of liquor be eliminated from dance halls.** In the season about 86,000 young people attend these dance halls in Chicago and a large number get into trouble because liquor is openly sold to minors. Women police officers should be in attendance at doubtful places where young girls congregate.

Our adult delinquency and dependency law should be amended so that the wife could testify against her husband, for in many cases the wife is the only person who has full knowledge of the family life and conditions.

Bastardy is not a crime and is not extraditable. The present law provides that if an unmarried woman can prove the paternity of her child, the man must pay her $100 for the first year and $50 for each succeeding year until the child is ten years of age. If the child dies payment is withheld. If the child dies before it is born, and the mother conceals the fact, she can be punished by a year in jail.

The age of consent is 16. We do not give a girl the right to dispose of her property until she is 18, but two years earlier is the age when she may consent to her own ruin. In the states where women vote the age of consent is 18 or higher. In the majority of the states where women do not vote it is 14.

Punishment for rape may be as low as imprisonment for one year—the same punishment we may inflict for the theft of thirty dollars' worth of property.

Seduction is not a felony only a misdemeanor. In seduction or rape a marriage before conviction abates legal proceedings.

Our Abandonment Act should be made a non-support statute, **criminal in nature and extraditable.** Under our present law a man can be punished only once for non-support and may then spend the remainder of his life living off his wife's earnings.

Employment agencies are not well supervised and the practice of sending colored girls to disreputable places should be discontinued.

Loan agents may not legally charge more than seven per cent interest. The only penalty for violating this law is the loss of interest. In consequence, **loan sharks often charge as high as 120 per cent a year** interest and many women suffer thereby.

Special **bar permits issued to clubs should not allow the sale of liquor after one a. m.,** the hour at which the saloons are obliged to close.

There should be a state censorship committee to censor moving pictures, so that there could not be shown throughout the state the 113 miles of films discarded by the Chicago Censorship Committee as unfit to be shown in this city.

A minimum wage law would prevent many young women entering a disreputable life in order to support themselves. Of the wage-earning women of the United States one-fifth earn less than $200 a year, three-fifths less than $325 a year and nine-tenths less than $500 a year.

Every multiple house and house of prostitution should have the name of the agent or owner posted in the hallway.

Our state law should require **not only a marriage license but a certificate of health,** showing that the contracting parties are free from disease. Thousands of women and children would thus be protected from disease, suffering and death.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SCRAP BOOK

TO LITTLE LEGIONERS

"JAC" LOWELL

Loyal boys and maidens all,
Oh, how soon you will be grown!
You who now are young and small,
All the joys of life will own;
Love will lead you to its throne!

Take each day and make it true,—
Ev'ry thought and ev'ry word!
Make each task you have to do,
Perfect, pleasant, pure, unblurred!
Earth may be a better place,
Right may stronger still be made,
All your friends may grow in grace,—
Now that *you* are here to aid!
Carry kindness on your way,
Ev'ry hour of ev'ry day!

Loyal hearts today are yours,
Earnest minds to learn and know;
Give your spirit open doors,
Intercept each lurking foe!
On your honor and your friend's,
Nation, state, and home depend.

HYMN OF THE HOMELAND

Land for which the fathers suffered,
Land for which the sons have wrought,
Sacred heritage of freedom,
By the strife of ages bought.
Hear us, for this land, Jehovah!
Save this land that we love best,
Be thy blessing on its banners
Wide unfurled from East to West.

Ever be its flag triumphant
Over sin and cruel wrong,
Ever be its progress forward,
Ever may its hosts be strong.
Hear us, for this land, Jehovah!
May it conquer in thy name,
And the love of Christ within it
Ever burn, a deathless flame.

Land of welcome for the stranger,
Land of school, and hearth, and spire!
Land of homes for all the homeless,
Land of all the world's desire.
Hear us, for our land, Jehovah!
Bless the dear old flag today!
In the shadow and the sunlight,
Father, be our strength and stay.

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

WHAT THE FLOWERS SAY

The Red Rose says, "Be sweet;"
The Lily says, "Be pure;"
The hardy, brave Chrysanthemum,
"Be patient and endure."

The Violet whispers, "Give"—
"Nor grudge, nor count the cost,"
The Woodbine, "Keep on blossoming
In spite of cold and frost."

And so each gracious flower
Has each a separate word,
Which, read together, maketh up
The message of the Lord.

—*Christian Observer*

THE RUNAWAY FROWN

All alone by himself, a Pucker-up Frown
Had lived (such a pity!) in Cloudy-Brow Town!
But he said—'twas the rumor—one bright, balmy day,
That he must have a change, so he soon ran away.
And he slipped out of town,—where, nobody knew,
And he never went back (I'm glad it is true).

My Frown's Run Away

They say that he found, e'er he'd traveled two miles,
A group of the jolliest, merriest smiles;
And he joined in their sport,—it had then just begun,
And all the day long he had so much real fun
That he quick changed his name (Frowns, you know, have the knack)
To Smiles,—and he never again changed it back!
For he found that it paid (wouldn't you find it, too?)
To smile, 'stead of being glum, silent, and blue!

—*Adelbert F. Caldwell*

Miss Smart—"Have you ever been through algebra?"

"Yes; but it was in the night and I didn't see much of the place."—*Exchange*

MISFIT SPECTACLES

I've wondered why the spectacles that help Grandpa to read
Should make things when I wear them look very queer indeed;
Good reason why his spectacles for me would never do,
For, don't you see, my eyes are brown while Grandpapa's are blue.

—*Exchange*

THE HEART OF YOUTH

"How should the heart of a boy or girl be?
As pure as the lily that blooms on the lea;
As clear as the dews from the heavens that fall;
As true as the mirror that hangs on the wall;
As fresh as the fountain, as gay as the lark
That trills out its song 'twixt the day and the dark;
As glad as the angels when, soaring, they fly,
On bright wings of love to their home in the sky."

TEMPERANCE NURSERY RHYMES

Sing a song of temperance,
A pocket full of gold,
Four and twenty bank notes
In the cupboard rolled.

When the door is opened,
Out the notes we bring;
Tell me where's the drinking man
Can show you such a thing.

The brewer's in the counting house,
Counting out his money,
His wife is in the parlor
Eating bread and honey;

The drunkard's in the taproom,
Dressed in ragged clothes,
Soon may he be made to see
The cause of all his woes.

"And, Harry, what are you going to give your darling little brother for his birthday this year?"

"I dunno," said Harry; "I gave him the measles last year."

"WHOEVER HEARD"—

Whoever heard of a poor old horse that had to go reeling home,
Because he had taken a drop too much of somebody's poisoned rum?
Whoever heard of a drunken cow, or even a tipsy rat?
Or whoever knew of a nice old puss that was not a temperance cat?
No; each of the creatures God has made, on earth, in sea, in air,
Needs nothing ever to quench its thirst but water pure and fair;
So, when we are great big grown-up folks, and while we are children small,
We'll have as much sense as the dogs and cats, and we will not drink at all.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

The July number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is issued the first of June in order that the teachers may have it before the closing of the school year. When one considers the value of this number to all teachers the wisdom of this arrangement is emphasized. The first article, "Three Counts Against Tobacco," by Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, is worth the price of the *Quarterly*. Nothing more valuable upon this subject has ever been printed than this fearless utterance of one of the greatest educators of the United States. The *Quarterly* is packed from beginning to end with fresh material from such writers as Prof. G. Sims Woodhead and Charles Bailey of England, together with lessons, anecdotes and illustrations by eminent educators of the United States. No worker in the temperance reform can afford to be without the *Quarterly*.

A party of General Officers and others from the Headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Evanston, Illinois, were among the first to enter Rosehill Cemetery on the morning of May 30. An impressive service at the Willard lot was led by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. The National W. C. T. U. placed a wreath of choice blossoms by the monument sacred to the memory of Frances E. Willard and her mother. Among the decorations were many offerings of conservatory flowers in addition to fragrant lilies of the valley carried from the garden at Rest Cottage.

On May 28, Ohio won what is regarded as a sweeping victory for woman suffrage, when the delegates to the constitutional convention passed the equal suffrage clause by a vote of 740 to 37. The question of giving full suffrage to the women of Ohio will now go to the people with every prospect of passing.

The Nervous Breakdown of the Twentieth Century

One occasionally reads the statement of some physician or scientist to the effect that insanity is increasing at an enormous rate, and that unless its advance is checked we will soon all become unbalanced and incapable of controlling our mental faculties. Extreme as these statements may be, there is certainly cause for concern when such an eminent authority as Dr. Kraepelin estimates that in Germany there are at least as many insane people outside of institutions as there are inside.

A conservative estimate of the proportion of all insane to the population of the state of Illinois, says Dr. V. H. Podstata, formerly superintendent of the Northern Illinois Insane Hospital, is about one to 300, and several states show a much larger number. All this leads us to inquire into the causes for these nervous breakdowns. The same authority, Dr. Podstata, an acknowledged expert on the subject of insanity, states his view of the cause in the cold terms of science, when he says, "Next in importance to heredity, in causing nervous breakdown, come alcohol, morphine, cocaine and other intoxicants. The effect of these is not only to reduce the vitality of the nerve organs in the person using them, but also to transmit a serious weakness to the offspring." He quotes Kraepelin as saying that the elimination of alcohol and of certain blood diseases would decrease insanity at least 25 per cent and in the large cities perhaps 33 per cent and he adds, "My own observation in Cook county, Illinois, had led me to believe that the figures should be even higher."

Is a sane mind in a sane body of so little value in America that the institution and the business which deliberately plans to dethrone the reason and unbalance the minds of its citizens shall continue to be legalized and permitted to carry on its nefarious schemes? We pride ourselves on our schools, our colleges, our universities, and on the high grade of intelligence of our young men and women, but with an inconsistency of attitude at the same time nullify much of the splendid results of our educational work by giving official sanction to that pitiless traffic which our scientists agree is either directly or indirectly responsible for a large proportion of the nervous breakdowns.

The local option election held in Twin Falls county, Idaho, resulted in an overwhelming "dry" majority of ever 1,300, as against a majority of 711 in the election of 1909. Great interest was taken in the election and all day the streets were crowded with voters and interested parties. The victory of the "drys" was due to the splendid organization of their forces.

The W. C. T. U. of Michigan, co-operating with other women's organizations, is doing everything possible to educate the voters of the state on the question of the enfranchisement of women, in anticipation of the submission to the people this fall of the constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage.

Motion Pictures An Ally of Temperance Teaching

Moving pictures are here as a part of the civilization or demoralization of the twentieth century. They have come to stay until they in turn give place to some still newer scientific marvel. To borrow a popular phrase, the moving picture show is "great"—great because of its power to teach, great because of the millions of people it influences—half a million in the city of New York alone, in a single evening, mostly young people and children. One of the wisest things our organization did at the Milwaukee Convention was to appoint a committee to see what could be done in the way of utilizing moving pictures for W. C. T. U. work, and the article in this issue by Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, chairman of that committee, will be read with keen interest.

When years ago Miss Willard asked Mr. Edison his reason for abstaining from liquor, he replied, "I have always felt I had a better use for my head." And now he is using that wonderful head in the interests of the school children. His latest project is the spending of three million dollars and eight precious years in producing a repertoire of educational films for use in the school-room. He proposes to make the moving picture an essential part of the educator's equipment, and a feature of its teaching will be the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. It is said, furthermore, that to follow the processes as shown on the screen by some of the films is to be deeply impressed with the intelligence controlling the action of so-called inorganic matter—proving that religion has nothing to fear from true Science, and that the more one searches in the realm of "natural law," the nearer he gets to God. A "wizard" indeed is Thomas A. Edison!

What opportunities the coming years hold for the pupils in our schools and colleges! As white ribboners it is our policy to do everything and use everything that will help extend the principles for which we stand, and it is cause for great rejoicing that the discoveries of science are opening doors through which Christian temperance teachings will advance with leaps and bounds.

WORTH IMITATING

A touching and most practical manner of perpetuating the memory of the young wife who was taken from him in the first year of their marriage, has been discovered by a New York gentleman. He has established a fund in the town where that dear wife was reared, the income of which will keep a trained nurse ever in readiness to serve any of the villagers who need her aid.

June 26 is this year to be celebrated by all unions in the United States, as a special National Y. P. B. day. In THE UNION SIGNAL of June 13, on the Y. P. B. pages, will be given a program for use on that occasion. Further particulars in regard to the celebration of the day will also appear in the state W. C. T. U. papers.

The Voice of the Church Against the Liquor Traffic

The attitude of the church against the liquor traffic was never so strongly pronounced as at the present time. Great church organizations, one after another, are announcing their determination to increasingly labor for the annihiliation of the great enemy of the state, the church, and the home.

A most notable proof of this is furnished in the address of the Bishops at the late quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which declares:

"All the woes of perdition lurk in the bar-room. All that conspires against decency of living, peace of home, good of country, progress in achievement, honor in men, purity in women, and hope in humanity has there its haunt. Ruin writes its record. Despair and death are the closing chapters. . . . Language has been exhausted in denunciation of it; souls have been dissolved in tears by reason of its deadly ravages; but the monster's jaws still drip with the blood of the innocent as well as the guilty. O, the patience of God with its keepers! O, the compassion of Christ for its victims! O, the apathy of men who shun battle with it! Men of Europe, Asia and Africa and South America carry back to your people, who are also our people, this message from the Methodists of America, that in practice as in principle, they stand for total abstinence from strong drink; and that so long as the spirit of God abides with us, there will be no truce with the making or selling of whisky, wine, beer or other intoxicants to be used as beverages; and that we expect Methodists of all lands to stand with us in the fight and share the glory of ultimate victory.

"An enlightened citizenship and a vital piety demand the utter annihiliation of a traffic so destructive.

"An institution which outrages the divine law of love will never obey the police regulations of men. Inherently evil, it cannot be reformed. It must, therefore, be destroyed. Our purpose is extinction; our battle cry, 'Emancipation.'"

The Liquor Business

In the language of the National W. C. T. U. President, "Our organization is not only anti-saloon, but anti-brewery, anti-distillery, and anti any form of alcoholic liquor making or liquor selling for beverage purposes." No doubt the word saloon as it occurs in the term "anti-saloon" is often used as covering all places where liquor is sold for tippling purposes, but it is not so regarded by liquor associations. To banish the saloon would cripple the liquor business. To abolish the breweries and distilleries would destroy their business. Moreover, liquor is sold more or less in hotels, restaurants, dance halls, clubs, on ship-board, on railroads, in blind tigers and grocery stores.

Oftentimes some other word than saloon would better be used, especially in these days when the liquor manufacturers are emphasizing their desire to improve the saloons and a novice might easily be led to believe that the liquor question begins and ends with the saloon, when in fact it is only one section of the heinous business. Temperance people should deal heavy blows directly at the brewery and the distillery—without which there could be no liquor selling. In its ultimate analysis this means an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting both the sale and the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Home and School

New educational ideas are in the air. They are "catching"—as psychologists tell us, is any thought conspicuously in the mental atmosphere. That is a splendidly progressive and practical step inaugurated by Professor Alderman, State Superintendent of Schools in Oregon—a twentieth-century step— and our readers will be glad that Mrs. Unruh has taken time to tell us about it. The movement will do much toward bringing about that greatly to be desired co-operation between home and school which parents' and teachers' associations and kindred societies are seeking to promote.

The plan of having mothers and fathers (think of it—fathers, too!) come to the school as instructors can but be productive of an interchange of thought and understanding concerning home and school problems which will be in the highest degree educative to both parents and teachers. And the children—one cannot estimate what the "new course of study" will mean to them. We can say, however, that they won't be singing what in the writer's school days the school children sang, "Oh dear, what can the matter be? Parents don't visit the school!" for home will be a happy school and school a home extension.

While Professor Alderman's plan gives "credit" to boy pupils for home work, it was girl needs which inspired it, and it is girl pupils who are chiefly concerned in the new policy. This is a day in which girls are coming into their own. The importance of the girl—the woman, the mother, in the making—is a thought which all open-minded men and women have "caught," and the training of girls is receiving attention as never before. Up to the present time much more has been done toward the proper training of boys. Indeed one of the directors of the Child Welfare Exhibit in New York found, upon tabulating a list of the organized work for boys and girls, that twenty times as much work is being done for boys as for girls. Hence we heartily welcome any innovation, which, like Professor Alderman's, looks to the practical, all-round, and, therefore, truly higher education of our future home-makers.

In New York the bill limiting to fifty-four hours a week the work of women in factories passed after a hard fight, but the canneries are exempted. The suffrage states have such laws, though they do not need them one-half as badly as does New York, where so many more women are employed in factories.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE TEST OF TRUE MANHOOD

MRS. S. R. G. CLARK

We wonder sometimes if parents—more especially mothers—are not remiss in failing to teach their children the debt they owe to those who care for them; to the fathers and mothers whom God has given them. In our anxiety to do all that we ought for our children, do we not sometimes fail to count ourselves at all, and thus, unintentionally, harm those we love? Our care, our thought, our constant attendance on their needs—on their slightest desire, indeed—is it not responsible for the selfishness we so often detect, with grief, in those so dear to us? We live for them until they take our devotion as a matter of course, something that is our duty and their right. In holding their good of such importance, in making it indeed the chief thing to ourselves, do we not, unconsciously, beget in them the opposite of self-sacrifice, of that honor which God has pronounced due from child to parent, tacitly teaching them that our labor, our weariness in their behalf is of little account? Yet all the time we are aiming at our children's best good, highest development; coveting for them a manhood, a womanhood full and round and God-pleasing.

No man can be a true man, such as God and mother may not blush to own, no woman can be a real woman, worthy of becoming herself a mother, who forgets the responsibility, nay, the exalted and heaven-endorsed privilege and duty of caring for those who bore them. The Bible is full of this teaching. No man can be a man—much less a Christian man—who for any reason in anything fails of the kindest and tenderest consideration of his mother. How especially is this true when she is twice his mother, inasmuch as she not only introduced him to time, but also to Christ and eternity? True mothers are not selfish. It is not wholly because a son fails us that we mourn most, but because his failure to us emphasizes a more terrible failure—the failure of the man himself. For the man who fails his mother must first fail himself, and it is this loss of his manhood that breaks her heart, not the mere lack of fealty towards herself, agonizing though that is.

And who can understand and sympathize, with such heart-ache save God, the heavenly Father, whose children forget and fail Him? He has seen His own robbed of their best and so robbed by robbing him. They have not known—as ours have not known—that to fail Him was to as truly fail themselves—fail of noblest manhood, noblest self. O Thou God of Love, mourning over Thy disloyal children! Thy great heart dost beat, throb to throb, with the hearts of the sorrowing, robbed mothers of earth inasmuch as Thou hast felt it all.

China, the sleeping empire, has granted suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men and schools for women are everywhere springing up. Finland and Norway have woman suffrage. Italy is considering the question. Premier Giolotti is said to be in favor of the bill, all the women of his family being active members of the Italian W. S. A. Germany is also on the firing line. Shall the old countries show us the way?

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*
JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

Wyoming: Pine Bluffs, Carpenter $2.25, Cheyenne, Greybell $2.60, Rock Springs $2.05, Basin, S. Cheyenne $1, Wheatland, Casper, Muir. Total $19.90.

Oklahoma: Stella, Granite, El Reno, Crescent, Byron, Nash, Chelsea, Oklahoma City (Willard), Hennessey $2.50, Dewey $1, Cordell $5. Total $24.50.

California: Hughson, Davis, Melrose, Woodbridge, Atlanta, Fairfield, San Jose, Oakdale, Sanger, Central, Wood Colony (W., Y. P. B.), Turlock, Waterford, Denaii, Vallejo. Total $32.

Maine: Union.

West Washington: Monohan, Ridgefield, Thomas, Camas, W. Seattle, Bay View, Snohomish $3.60, Arlington, Marysville, Port Stanley, Lopez, Auburn, Yacolt, Kelso, Ballard, W. Olympic, Woodland Park, Sixth Addition, Bellingham (Central, North), Montesano, Montborne, Nig Lake, Belleville, La Conner, N. Anacortes $4, S. Anacortes $4, Anna Gordon, Mt. Vernon, Busy Workers $4, Granite Falls, Irvington, Silvana, Everson, Nooksack $3.50, Ferndale $1, Lynden, Ferndale $1, Aberdeen, Burlington, Seventh Ward, Greene Lake, Tacoma (Central), Port Orchard, Bremerton, Castlerock $5, Capital City Y. P. B., Roy, Beach, Blaine, Elma, Satsop, Rhoda, Harmony, Fremont. Total $119.10.

Pennsylvania: Halsopple, York Springs, McDonald, Scott, Perryville Ave., Allegheny, Wilkinsburg $5, Swift, Ingram, Queenstown $1.25, Kittanning, Manorville, Canton, Wyalusing, Liberty Corners $1, Rome, Milltown, Towanda, Sheshequin, Powell $1, E. Smithfield, Sayre, Conemaugh, Morrellville, Johnstown (Central), Moxham, W. Grove, Honey Brook, Spring City, Schuylkill, Russelville, W. Chester, Toughkennamon, Titusville $15, Springboro, Meadville, Hydetown, Rundells, Ikesburg, Loysville, Elliottsburg, Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, Cressona, Mahanoy City, Meshoppen, New Bloomfield, Newport, Duncannon, Landisburg, Dingmans Ferry $1, Milford $1, L. M. N. Stevens, A. E. Thomas, Georges Instl., Philadelphia ($5, South, West, North), Berean, Picture Rocks, Abbie M. Everett, Montoursville $1, Williamsport (Central $1, South $1), Lancaster, Lititz Y. P. B. $1, Little Britain, Paradise Y. P. B., Millersville, New Holland, Lititz, Normal Y. P. B. $3.01, Bart, Fairfield $2.50, Pequea, Christiana, Scranton (Central, East, West), Carbondale, Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Loleta, Margaret Messenger, Wormleysburg, Lemoyne, Boiling Springs, Atlantic. Total $187.76.

Ohio: Dayton (Central $3, Willard L. T. L. $1), Caldwell, Felicity, Troy, West Bedford (Willard), Williamsport, N. Dayton, Lodi, Clintonville (Annie W. Clark), Noble of Belle Valley, Mallett Creek, Wakeman, Ridgeway, Waynesville, Highland, Zanesville, Van Wert, Mt. Sterling, Nellie, Reedsburg, Cook, Hill Top, Bellefontaine, Foraker $1, Springfield Church Y. P. B. $1, Pataskala, Roseville, Pomeroy, Carthage $1, Monroe, Richmond, Trilby Y. P. B., Fredericktown, Big Plain, Anna, Oak Hill, Carrollton, Pisgah, W. Lancaster, Monroeville $1.45. Total $78.45.

Missouri: Joplin $5.

Illinois: Weldon $1.60.

Wisconsin: Brooklyn.

Oregon: Marion, Rockshill, Corvallis $3, Lebanon $1, Union. Total $10.

Kansas: Gridley, Wayne, Blue Rapids, Fowler, Harveyville. Total $10.

Nebraska: Neligh.

Massachusetts: Hopkinton, Dorchester $4.15. Total $6.15.

Kentucky: Monticello, Fulton, Smithfield, Lexington (Arlington), Louisville (Sue Davis), Carlisle, Carlisle (Moorefield), La Grange, Ft. Thomas, Somerset, Cynthiana $1.78. Total 21.78.

Minnesota: Steen.

SUPERINTENDENTS

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

A late report of the school savings in eighty-five schools in San Francisco, California, is most favorable—date of introduction, August 7, 1911. Scholars to the number of 6,531 have deposited since that date, $58,903.81. Of this amount, $3,834.37 has been withdrawn, leaving $55,069.44 to the bank credit of the 6,531 scholars as their school savings to May 1, 1912.

In the Jefferson school, Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the School Savings system was taken up and the first deposits of the scholars accepted March 25, 1912, 107 of the pupils have made deposits. One hundred of them, having over $1 each by May 1, have been given bank books. "The interest is very great," writes the principal of the school, Mr. F. W. Miles. In Duluth, Minn., where the School Savings system was instituted November 24, 1911, in twenty-nine schools, 3,745 scholars have deposited $6,739.49 to their credit as savings.

A general interest in this good work has been aroused and if every W. C. T. U. woman who lives in a town or community where thrift teaching has not been instituted would speak to the bank and school officials of the advantages of school savings and correspond with me as to the best method of introducing the system and for details as to how to collect and bank the money for the children, she would give me joy and confer a great benefit on her community. Only loving and earnest co-operation is needed in this blessed line of work to brighten the world about us. Divert the money into good, healthy channels and it will not be wasted for cigarets, beer and things that lead to want, instead of temperance and prosperity.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

PROGRAM FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY

10:00 a. m.—Music by band, which leads procession or pageant of floats to the grounds. Children form on platform, which is decorated with American flags. *Salute to the Flag* (furnished by National W. C. T. U. superintendent for postage) is given, followed by the singing of "America"

Invocation—Music by band, quartette or chorus, giving the "Star Spangled Banner" or other patriotic marching songs during *Children's Drill.* (From L. T. L. Manual, giving the World's and National mottoes.) Girls dressed in white with red, white and blue sashes, and boys wearing white waists; each child carries a small flag in right hand (held in left while saluting flag)—as many children as states, or less. At close have prohibition states in front, bearing in left hand blue shields decorated with white ribbon bows

Rally Cry—

Here are we, don't you see?
Temperance boys and girls are we.
We'll drink no whisky, beer nor wine,
Depend on us every time.
Everybody listen, see, see, see!
Temperance girls and boys are we.
(Children march off while chorus sings "The Fight is On.")

Declaration of Independence by a Young Man

Song by a Child

Address—"Our Nation's Strength—Her Weakness."

Music by the Band

2:00 p. m.—Medal contest, interspersed with music or vocal contest, Christian Citizenship selections to be used

3:30 p. m.—Athletic sports, baseball, croquet and other contests (having enlisted the aid of business men financially) (Swings and games should be provided for the children.)

THE ENEMY ENTRENCHED BEHIND FEDERAL POWER

HON. FINLEY C. HENDRICKSON, Cumberland, Md.

The merits and demerits of local option, when applied to the drink traffic, pass through many currents and counter currents, and end in a sea of bewilderment. Against the local option "victory" through which the saloons of a town are "put out of business" in the "white map" area, the revenue statistics rise up, like Banquo's ghost, showing the increase in the consumption of liquor per capita; express offices prepare to handle an increased interstate liquor shipment business; a perusal of Federal Revenue Record Ten shows that the saloonkeepers who had to "shut up shop" are still paying $25 for a "government license," and that the boast is openly made that in "two years from now" the saloons will be "opened up." Meanwhile the liquor forces shout from one end of the land to the other the defiance; "Prohibition doesn't prohibit," and point to the loss of revenue to the town. The liquor interests paint the map black and some of the liquor forces see, or pretend to see, no danger in the local option principle, while the temperance forces paint the map white and claim to see in local option (with many misgivings) a "practical" method of warfare.

Local option may prevent the granting of license, under police powers, in the particular territory affected, if it goes dry. And *if* local option could also stop the manufacture of liquor; *if* it could prohibit intra state shipments; *if* it could prohibit interstate shipments; *if* it could prevent the sale of "government licenses" to liquor outlaws in the dry territory; *if* it could bring under control navigable waters; *if* it could abrogate the Internal Revenue Act of 1862; *if* it could make internal revenue collectors testify in the state courts against indicted outlaws; *if* it could make license parties in power serve faithfully two opposing masters, and be as faithful to the dry experiment in one county or town as to license in the adjoining county or town, and *if*—but that "if" is written over the whole face of the local option experiment. For it is not simply a question of obtaining the majority of the votes. Ordinarily a majority of votes carries with it a majority of power, but this result rarely if ever follows a local option "victory" against the liquor traffic. The votes may go dry but the power of government stays wet. Let as high as seventy per cent of the voters mark dry, but over with the despised thirty wet per cent place in the scales a wet courthouse, an apathetic license sheriff, a few federal office holders having no good word for the dry experiment, an internal revenue officer selling "government licenses" to all applicants, the Treasury Department forbidding its agents testifying against indicted outlaws in the state courts, a navigable water with boats unloading liquors at wharves for whites and blacks to carry away, the use of the United States mails by the liquor men to secure orders, interstate railroads delivering the orders secured, bar fixtures held in reserve until the next election, all the drys out of office and without political influence with the leaders of the license parties—place these in the scales with the despised wet minority and the vote stands dry but the powers which rule stand wet.

These are the reasons why the American people are thinking that local option is a two-edged sword which no man can swing so as to cut only one way.

Perhaps one of the most dangerous underlying features of the local option experiment is the cry of lawlessness which it fails to curb, possibly augments. As directed against the drink traffic, it may be likened to the result of a disobedient child, oft reproved but never conquered. Thus may obstinacy be developed into disobedience, followed by defiance of authority, then open rebellion. The liquor traffic will not be conquered in any place by switching it with a referendum vote under local option, while the Federal hand pats it on the back, and arms it with every Federal power to defeat and defy the will of the majority.

Of course there is a principle of local option in American government. The right of the people to locally determine upon a town library, bond issue for streets, installation of water systems, incorporation of towns, etc., and other strictly local questions arising locally, and which can never be anything but local questions, presents matters calling for the application of the local option principle. But the question must be local, and it must be optional, which means, if it means anything, that it has a right to be agitated, passed upon and *settled*.. It is not optional if the result of the election this year may be reversed and annulled next election. That is not option, but chaos running in a circle.

And granting for local option, whenever sought to be applied to the drink traffic, all that its adherents claim for it as a "practical step-by-step" plan of warfare, it would mean at last the necessity of reorganization on broader and different lines in the face of the enemy driven back in skirmish, but still entrenched behind Federal power. In that day of reorganization and selection of untried leaders, the temperance forces would be cut to pieces.

What is needed is to prepare to lay the axe of American patriotism at the root of the Federal liquor tree to cut it down utterly, and then all these other things of redeemed towns, rehabilitated homes, labor coming into its own, a proper fiscal policy which will accord with the true system of taxation, respect for law and order, the correllation of both the state and Federal powers in the exaltation of free institutions—all these things will be added unto us.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS AND COCACOLA ADVERTISING

(Continued from Page Five)

says, "Caffeine often produces so much insomnia that its use has to be discontinued. If its use is persisted in, it may produce a condition of delirium closely resembling that of alcoholism."

It is well known that caffeine is the injurious part of coffee, and there are coffees on the market which claim to have had the caffeine extracted from them. Dr. Mays of Philadelphia says that the caffeine taken from tea will cause palpitation of the heart. The caffeine in Coca Cola is derived from tea sweepings.

A few days ago at a W. C. T. U. convention, a woman said to me that she drinks Coca Cola and it has never hurt her. Yet as she continued talking, she confessed to nervousness and heart trouble, and she seemed to be a slave to headache tablets. She certainly was far from being in good health. And how much she must be addicted to Coca Cola is apparent from the fact that she said that if the W. C. T. U. would not let her drink it she would resign her membership in that organization. I told her that we have no pledge against it but we teach people to avoid it as injurious.

A short time ago I heard a young man declare that during the two years he lived in the South, he drank six to eight glasses a day of Coca Cola, and it never made him nervous. His sister quickly responded, "Why you know when you came home you were so nervous that your hands were unsteady." He laughed and said no more.

A state W. C. T. U. paper in the South, two years ago said that the victims of drug drinks were to be seen on every side.

So let the W. C. T. U. keep up its fusillade against the advertising of drug drinks in church papers; health is too precious a boon to risk upon Coca Cola, and church papers should aid, not hinder, in the fight for health.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley recently sent a letter of protest against Coca Cola advertising to *The Congregationalist*. In it he says: "In the interests of health and morality the sale of such a dangerous and habit-forming drug should be forbidden by law and by public sentiment." We do not know whether or not his letter will be published.

In some of the recent Coca Cola advertisements considerable effort is put forth to create lack of confidence in Dr. Wiley. The suspicion grows that the Coca Cola Company might be able to explain why Dr. Wiley was forced out of his position as Pure Food Commissioner at Washington. He was too faithful to the interests of the people to suit the other "interests," it is said; but what are the "interests" that had most reason to fear this brave defender of the public health?

Rose Bower of South Dakota says: "Here is one Black Hiller who is not satisfied, and will not be until battleships are in the bottom of the sea, saloons further down than that, the public health on the way to recovery and man's standards at least as high as woman's."

WOMEN JURORS

FRIEDA CLARK, Associate Superintendent National W. C. T. U. Franchise Department

It was my privilege to serve as one of the first women jurors in King county and the experience proved novel as well as instructive. There were six of us and if we had ever entertained a secret longing for publicity, our wishes were gratified then. However, we were well content to be "just folks" but one of the large dailies insisted on printing our pictures and enlarging upon the rather ordinary case we were to try. As it was a case for the justice court we only served for the afternoon.

The court room was jammed but this time it was the jury that figured in the spotlight rather than those involved in legal entanglements.

Since our experience we appreciate what it is to be a cageful of monkeys about which curious crowds wait to be entertained by queer antics. But the jury didn't perform, they were dignified and paid close attention to the lawyers' arguments.

The plaintiff's side of the case was so weak that a motion was made for dismissal, so after all we had no chance to render a verdict.

Would I like to serve again? Certainly, I am a citizen and as such will be ready to do my part.

Beautiful Prohibition Songs Solos, Duets, also both Mixed and Male Quartette: "Hail to the White Ribbon Host," "The Battle's On." Others just as good. Price, 20c; 2 for 35c; 3 for 50c. If more than six, then 15c each. Address
ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. Jay Street, Rome, N. Y.

WITH THE STATES

CONNECTICUT

Our bright little *White Ribbon Banner* carries Connecticut's slogan, "2,000 New Members in 1912," under its date line, and our white ribboners are trying to live up to it with gratifying results. In common with other states, the last half dozen years have taken from us many of the pioneer women and we are realizing the necessity of securing recruits from the younger women; hence, our slogan, and our endeavor.

Several unions are holding membership contests with good success and our awakened interest is evidenced by increased receipts from free will offering meetings. Four effective speakers have recently addressed large audiences of temperance sympathizers, Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, and Hon. Daniel A. Poling, nominee for Governor of Ohio on the Prohibition ticket. Mrs. Dietrick has been in the state for a few weeks, speaking at special meetings arranged for her and at two of our county conventions. Her itinerary has covered much ground and meetings have been held in several towns where no unions now exist. As a result of her efforts new members have been enrolled and plans are being made for new unions. Mrs. Dietrick spoke to 2,800 children in Fairfield county and to 600 in Hartford county. She had an opportunity to attend and take part in a "Welfare" exhibit at Stamford; addressed an audience at Meriden at an institute arranged by the local union, with Mrs. A. H. Downs, the president of New Haven county, presiding; and was the speaker at an institute at Hazardville in Hartford county. Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL need not be told that her addresses were forceful and convincing.

A feature of the Hartford county convention was a special time allotted to the department superintendents for a conference with their local workers. This is a most profitable and practical part of a program as each local superintendent brings something out of her own experience. The addresses of the afternoon were by Mrs. Dietrick and the state president, Mrs. C. B. Buell, who said in part: "What is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? I reply, an organization of women banded together for the prohibition of the liquor traffic—not the saloon, as we so often say—for the saloon is only the 'picket-line' and when the pickets are driven in, the army still remains entrenched behind the solid masonry of legislative enactment. The prohibition of the liquor traffic will be accomplished only by a national constitutional amendment which shall change the attitude of Government and place behind it a force committed to the annihilation of the traffic."

A special feature of the Middlesex county convention was a matrons' gold medal contest. There were six contestants and the selections were admirable. The medal was won by Mrs. George Cramer of Portland, whose subject was, "A Plea for the Children." Middlesex county has held a number of matrons' contests and has others in view. Eleven departments of work were represented, and all reported increased activity. Mrs. E. E. Johnson, president of the entertaining union of Moodus, gave the delegates a most cordial welcome.

We are rejoicing with the Willimantic union, which has just received a legacy of over $4,000. This union has an active, aggressive president, and with such a treasury, something will surely "be doing."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

of Independence Day at Las Vegas, New Mexico:

"It shall be unlawful to send by mail or in any other manner from any state, territory or the District of Columbia to any other state, territory or the District of Columbia, or to bring into this country from any foreign country any films or other pictorial illustration of any prize fight or encounter of pugilists under whatever name or any record or account of betting on the same. Any person violating the provision of this Act shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine of not exceeding $1,000 at the discretion of the Court."

Petitions, letters, or telegrams should come to the petitioners' own Congressman and Senator, with request that they speak to chairman of the committee in charge of the bill and to leaders who could help to secure consideration for it as an emergency measure.

June 1, 1912

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE WORK IN GEORGIA

Special Correspondence

This spring five W. C. T. U. institutes have been held in Georgia and four more are planned for the first two weeks in June. Two days and nights are devoted to the work in each place. The day sessions are given to practical methods of department work and in each instance they have proved the greatest possible help and stimulus to the unions.

At Tallapoosa fifty members were added to the union. The president, Mrs. Dodge, could not believe her eyes, and said "Oh, I am sure they only meant to sign the pledge," but to her surprise, when she went out to collect the dues she found nearly every one an active member of the W. C. T. U. At Buchanan 110 pledge signers were secured, of which thirty-five joined the W. C. T. U.

At Douglasville, though it rained in torrents the entire two days and nights of the institute, the session was well attended, much good was accomplished and twenty-three active and forty pledged members were secured. Mrs. T. E. Patterson was leader for these institutes and the collections were given to the local union.

At Monticello and Athens Mrs. Patterson was assisted by Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Nashville, Tenn. At both places good work was done. Mrs. Atkins was at her best and rendered royal service. Her evening addresses were unusually fine. Athens is known as the "classic city." Here are located the State University, State Normal School, Lucy Cobb College, a girls' school, largely attended by daughters of the wealthy and prominent people of the state and neighboring states. We had been anxious to get our work before these institutions, but had been able only to enter the State Normal for girls. Here they have had a good Y. P. B. for several years that has borne good fruit, but no special work has been done.

The crowning work of the Athens W. C. T. U. institute was the raising of $200 to be used as prizes in an essay contest and to be divided as follows: Fifty dollars to the State University, fifty dollars to the State Normal, fifty dollars to the Lucy Cobb school, and fifty dollars to be divided equally between the boys and girls of the Athens high school. The state also offered $60 in prizes to these schools. The subjects of the essays are to be selected by the W. C. T. U. and the prize essays to be read at the closing exercises of the schools.

We feel that this is just the beginning of larger things in this school work for Georgia. These prizes at Athens will doubtless result in increased state prizes, thus stimulating the work throughout the state.

Miss Millie Rutherford, for years with her sister, Mrs. Lipscomb, head of Lucy Cobb school, is widely known and actively engaged in all good work. She was enthusiastic in this movement and was one of the largest contributors to the prize fund, and will take charge of the work in Athens.

SUMMER W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

The Southern Idaho W. C. T. U. is making preparations to do aggressive organizing work this summer. Finding it impossible to secure a National worker, the state officers will for the first time go into active field and organizing work. Mrs. Chipp will take the eastern part of the state and Miss Beatty will work in the western. Boise, the capital city, is deep in its first commission election. The issue is one of corrupt ring rule or reform and law enforcement. Mr. Hodges is supported by the present administration and regulation people and Mr. Parker of the reform ticket has been a most efficient health officer. We predict a social and political upheaval if the latter is elected, there being no doubt that he would enforce the law. Our petition for a local option election in Ada county is still in the commissioners' hands.

The state and county presidents, Mrs. Chipp and Mrs. Rose, have organized two new unions in Ada county—the Frances E. Willard union of Boise with sixteen members and a union at Collister, a suburb of Boise, with ten members.

Central union is making plans for its annual dues social and Flower Mission program. The Flower Mission season is always one of activity. There are special programs for the Soldiers' Home, the jails and the penitentiary. Easter was a red letter day at the State Prison. At the request of the state president, who is also local superintendent of Prison Work, the men of the Christian Endeavor prepared and rendered a special program of song and speech. Easter lilies and carnations were given to those in the hospital, and Easter cards with Bible references to which each man responded the next Sunday. A great blessing and spiritual uplift resulted both to the men and to those who had a part in the services. Three professed a change of heart and eighteen signed the pledge, making a total of fifty signers in the prison and the men have requested that a temperance league be organized.

ORGANIZERS

Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith

Much of my time this past winter has been spent in preparing a booklet on "The Legal Status of Women in Wisconsin." Of necessity I had to remain where I could have access to the state law library. Because of this work, the very severe winter and my physical condition, which prevented extended trips, my time has been given to my own state and much of it to my home city and county. I conducted what was considered a very successful institute January 2, enlisting several men from the State House and from the city for discussions on some of our important departments: Juvenile Courts, Child Labor, Industrial Education, the Curfew, Anti-Cigaret, Suffrage, etc., while our women presented other departments, not forgetting the Willard Memorial Fund and our literature.

The air in Wisconsin is full of "Votes for Women," and for the last half of February that subject and the Willard Memorial meetings in different sections of the city, took much of my time, though I did go out to some of the neighboring villages and give addresses in schools and speak at Sunday services. In one village I gave two addresses on Sunday, beside a talk in one of the Sunday schools.

A few days ago a very gratifying report came to me from my Sunday work. The president of the union wrote that a man who had been a frequenter of saloons said he could not go to those places any more "after hearing Mrs. Smith." The president also wrote: "It was worth all the work to save one man," saying also, that he had become a Christian.

Wisconsin has two strong anti-cigaret laws, but they are not well enforced and in many of our cities and villages the boys in the high schools and grades are being injured by the use of these poisonous things. In one of the villages conditions were so bad that the principal of the high school wished me to give a special talk on that line and gladly gave me forty-five minutes for it. I also gave two other talks to the grades. I feel that this work in the schools is very important.

The afternoon parlor meeting was a rather interesting occasion. Twenty years before that time when I was just a young worker the women in that village sent for me to come and organize a W. C. T. U. I did so, and the union has since done splendid work, but in later years some of the original members had changed their residence, others had gone to their final reward and those that were left had become a little disheartened. During my talk I told them of the "Catch-my-pal" movement in Ireland which had accomplished such remarkable results in that country. That recital seemed to touch the hearts of the women present in an unusual way and they began at once to "catch-their-pals," with the result that I pinned the white ribbon on ten new members that afternoon and I am told that four others have since been caught.

I spent some time in March in no-license campaigns where I had helped the year before to make the towns dry, and this year we kept them dry, though the enemy worked hard. It was my fourth visit to one of the towns where they gave the women the credit of putting out the saloons.

With the coming of real spring the busy season of institutes and conventions will be upon us.

Madison, Wis.

HELP THE ORGANIZER TO DO GOOD WORK

The faith that some people have in the intelligence of the Organizer is remarkable. Was it you, good county president, who wrote to her lately, "I have arranged for you to go to Oakwood on the fifteenth" and then in your next letter said, "I am hoping to see you at Waterbury on the fifteenth." And did you not enclose a letter from a local president written from Millham, announcing, "We are making preparations for your coming on the fifteenth." Just think how it would have saved the poor Organizer's brains had you stated that Oakwood is the post-office and the name of the union, and Waterbury the station, and that the president lives at Millham? All these facts are, of course, familiar to you but the Organizer doesn't live in your part of the world, you see, and never before heard those names. Some folks think she has a peculiar instinct, or an extra bump in her brain, which might be called the "bump of omniscience" but that is a misconception. Help the Organizer all you can, dear co-worker, and thus aid her, the cause, and yourself.

Mrs. Harriett Darling Hall

In November I visited southern Illinois, throughout that section addressing meetings of teachers, parents and directors; also giving anti-cigaret talks in public schools, and obtaining many anti-cigaret pledges. At Baldwin I took occasion to call attention to the usually congested condition of school rooms and pictured a beautiful new modern school building with rooms and equipment for efficient school work. Later I received a card saying that an appropriation of $5,000 had been voted for such a building and that four rooms would be ready by September. During this same itinerary I addressed a meeting for women only and was invited to speak to men only when next I visit the town.

Through the extreme weather of our northern winter I did not do much outside work except to respond to calls from nearby towns and participate in the activities of the Aurora (Central) W. C. T. U.—"the child of my love and care." It rejoiced my heart to meet on two different occasions of our bi-monthly regular meetings seventy-seven comrades who had braved the "below zero" weather. Recently the Aurora (Central) W. C. T. U. celebrated its twentieth anniversary and listened to the recital of the "beginnings" of this enterprising union. The splendid program of music and oratory was rendered (with the exception of one number) by the children of the mothers who compose the union. Of course we felt a little "ancient" with our children and grandchildren around us, but with gratitude we realized the fulfillment of the Scriptures, "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord."

Beginning March 18, I was afield for six weeks, doing institute work in Illinois. Notwithstanding high water and almost impassable roads, the meetings were fairly well attended. In one place, in order to get to a contest, the contestants had to cross a river which had a swift current, and was at the highest "high water" mark.

I have been doing work in an unorganized county, holding my seventh and last spring institute, May 23-24. Our Illinois cry is "Prohibition in 1920." Suffrage? Well, almost any time.

Official Route *to the* **National Convention**

The Northern Pacific Railway has been selected by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Official Route for delegates to the **National Convention** at **Portland, Ore.,** October 19-25, 1912. Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune."

Low convention fares—Liberal stopovers.

We will be glad to furnish you literature descriptive of the trip.

Address: C. A. MATTHEWS, General Agent Pass. Dept.
144 So. Clark St.
Northern Pacific Railway *CHICAGO, ILL.*

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

WHO IS THE CRIMINAL?

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, Magazine, Ark.

I have just read four of the installments of Reginald Kauffman's series "dealing with the causes, conditions, and cure of white slavery," as follows: "The Girl That Was Hungry;" "The Girl That Was Not Told;" "The Girl That Studied Art;" "The Girl That Was Romantic." Among these it seems to me that the most accusing is "The Girl That Was Not Told." Alas, her name is legion!

"Mary" was a Massachusetts girl whose parents considered it "highly improper to tell her the truth." At fifteen, "the truth," in the person of a woman procurer, in whose care her father had placed his child, met Mary at the moment she was "worst prepared to meet it." The end? A hospital and the white face of a dying girl. "Oh, if I'd only been told." Yes, yes, the physiology had taught her the names of all the bones in her body, the teacher had drilled her in the study of the nerves and muscles, but it had been "improper" to teach her about herself.

In saloon dance halls occur nightly such scenes as that described by an investigator last winter, who watched four young men pour whisky down a girl who at first laughingly protested that she had never drunk liquor, and who, half an hour later, was seen seated on the lap of one of the boys, all power of resistance gone. Respectable fathers vote to license these saloons that offer a cash prize of one hundred dollars to the girl to whose credit in its dance hall at the end of the month stands the greatest number of drinks.

We weakly dally with the "segregation" and the "fine" systems of "regulating" vice, and allow the elements of greed and graft to unite in fostering licentiousness, and into the maelstrom we thrust utterly unarmed, "The Girl That Was Not Told."

DIFFERENT NOW

Since the Slugger, Coffee, Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more biliousness and so-called malaria than any one other thing—even bad climate. (Tea is just as harmful as coffee because it contains *caffeine* the drug in coffee).

A Ft. Worth man says:

"I have always been of a bilious temperament, subject to malaria and up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee. At times I would be covered with boils and full of malarial poison, was very nervous and had swimming in the head.

"I don't know how it happened, but I finally became convinced that my sickness was due to the use of coffee, and a little less than a year ago I stopped coffee and began drinking Postum.

"From that time I have not had a boil, not had malaria at all, have gained 15 pounds good solid weight and know beyond all doubt this is due to the use of Postum in place of coffee as I have taken no medicine at all.

"Postum has certainly made healthy, red blood for me in place of the blood that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum makes red blood.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville, in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

In the following daily or weekly newspapers. They belong to the class with the best magazines.

The Tennesscan, Nashville, Tenn.
The Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.
The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
North American Review, Philadelphia, Pa.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
Evening Mail, and *The Evening Record*, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily-Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, *The News*, *The Weekly Supplement*, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, *The Evening News*, Malden, Mass.
The Times, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Vermont Phoenix, Brattleboro, Vt.
The News, Harmony, Minn.
The Times, Preston, Minn.
The Beacon, Cannon Falls, Minn.
The Record, Grand Meadow, Minn.
The News, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
The Ledger, Birmingham, Ala.
The State Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo.
The Blade, Toledo, O.
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.
Twin City Daily Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
The State Journal, Madison, Wis.
The Georgian, Sandersville, Ga.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

As a result of the combined efforts of the Howell (Mich.) and the East Marion unions, at a social gathering held May 3, over $17 was cleared for the work. These unions are in the midst of a spirited membership contest, having already secured fourteen new members.

HELPS FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY AND ANTI-CIGARET DAY

LEAFLETS:

What I Have Seen of Cigarets, Judge Ben Lindsey
A Lesson from Real Life
Bob Learns a Few Things
Why Mark Never Became a Printer
Uncle Mason's Tobacco Toad
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Where's the Harm in Cigarets?. Ida H. Munsell
How Ralph Stopped Smoking, Nellie B. Hardee
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents

Prohibition's Onward March. A six-page 6x9 leaflet, giving the status of prohibition in the different states up to Jan. 1, 1912
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents

Prohibition Map, size 18x24 inches. Price, 15 cents

Posters:
Which Will You Protect?
Boys and Girls
Flag Poster in Colors
Price, 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00

Flag Post Card (L. T. L.) Price, 3 for 5 cents.

For regular supplies of the department of Sunday School work and the department of Anti-Narcotics see Catalogue of Publications.

PATRIOTIC PROGRAMS

Uncle Sam's Party, Julia F. Deane. Price, 10 cents.

Consecration of the Colors, Nellie H. Bradley. Price, 10 cents.

CAMPAIGN POST CARDS

Nation-Wide Prohibition by 1920, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents

A New Declaration of Independence, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents

The Saloon Bar, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents

A Clean Sweep, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

As a result of the recent student strike in Spain, the government has passed a decree that Spanish women shall henceforth be admitted to the universities on the same footing as men—a victory for Spanish womanhood.

Lansing NoBurn Aluminum Kettle Bottom fits inside any kettle. Made of pure aluminum, positively prevents burning of meats, fruits and vegetables. Saves its price every day. Sample, one size, 16c in stamps. Two sizes, 30c in stamps:
THE GIER & DAIL MFG. CO.
Dept. R. LANSING, MICH.

ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE
OUR SPECIAL SELF-COLLECTING Cushioned Tray has no equal. NOISELESS, DUST PROOF, INTERLOCKING. Best for pew or altar communion. Uses short, shallow cup, glass or aluminum (indestructible) no tipping of head. Saves ONE-FOURTH cost other services. Over 12,000 churches use. Send for catalog and "Special Introductory Offer." **Thomas Communion Service Co., Box U, Lima, Ohio**

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

We make a Large Variety of Ornamental Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
118-120 Fifth Ave., New York

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Florence Richard was leader at the Hamilton county (O.) W. C. T. U. institute held during May. "The Nation's Peril" was the subject of her evening address.

White ribboners of Paragould, Ark., are planning to spend a busy summer raising money for local work and making comfort bags for the battleship, "Arkansas."

"Josiah's Secret," a suffrage farce by Marietta Holley, (better known as Josiah Allen's Wife) given under the auspices of the Franchise department of the W. C. T. U. of Watertown, N. Y., scored a distinct success and a goodly sum was realized for local work.

Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, president of the W. C. T. U. of Hawaii, and her husband, who have been spending some months in New Zealand, have returned to their Honolulu home. The Honolulu union has recently installed in public parks of the city and near wharves and public buildings four drinking fountains—perpetual rising streams of artesian water.

Something unique in its way was the delightful and profitable institute held May 1, under the auspices of the S. T. I. department, by the W. C. T. U. of Medina, N. Y. Three different counties were represented and many of those present for the first time had the pleasure of hearing Miss Christine I. Tinling, National lecturer. She was followed by Mrs. Cordelia Parker, president of Gaines W. C. T. U., who gave a general temperance talk, which was much appreciated.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, has just completed a fruitful itinerary of Fairfield county, Conn. She addressed the county institute held at Bethel, delivered twelve lectures in various parts of the county; members were gained and new unions were planned for. In addition, Mrs. Dietrick gave her lecture, "A Boy for Sale," at the Child Welfare Exhibit being held at the Y. M. C. A. at Stamford. In this way a great opportunity was utilized to spread the influence of the W. C. T. U.

A pleasing feature of the Camden county (N. J.) institute held at Collingwood was a "surprise" to the state president, Miss Esther Elfreth. At the close of her address on "The Model Union," the county president, on behalf of the local unions, presented to her a framed certificate of life membership in the New Jersey W. C. T. U. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of the department of Foreign Speaking People, was also present, giving a splendid address on "The W. C. T. U. and the Immigrant."

Mrs. Ada Hand, for fifteen years the beloved president of the Central W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles, was delightfully remembered on the occasion of her birthday by her union. Beautiful roses such as Californians think only their state can produce were showered upon her and ten crisp one dollar bills (a rare thing in California where gold and silver prevail) were presented to Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Mary Sampson acting as spokesman for her white ribbon comrades. A delightful program was rendered, refreshments were served, and each guest was given a "Cecil Bruner," the beautiful baby rose.

In the treaty with the Navajos, made in 1868, the government promised a school house and teacher for every thirty Indian children. The present estimate of Navajo children is 8,000, while in all the government and mission schools only 1,330 of them are enrolled. More than 6,000 children of this one tribe have never been inside a school house of any sort. A bill has recently been introduced in Congress to appropriate $250,000 for the extension of educational facilities to these people. Every Christian in America ought to be interested in the passage of this bill.—"*A Neglected People*"

The union of La Mesa, Cal., is rejoicing that one of its L. T. L. girls, Martha Moore, has carried off not only the local prize ($4) and the county prize ($5), but the state prize of $10 in the S. T. I. prize essay contests. The teachers of the schools are white ribboners, and the members of the school board for the most part are honorary members, so that they have welcomed all outside help available. The president of the union, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, has given forty-minute lectures weekly to the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Notes on these have been taken by the pupils and all sorts of quizzes and essays have resulted. Posters have been used, as well as much other literature, and now the results have come!

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 Cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St., Chicago

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children.

Make them admire as well as respect

KEEP **vivacious** and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure Rested Nerves Strong Vital Organs

Then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the **Inspiration to Happy, Useful, Right Living.** You must be well to do this.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion	Torpid Liver
Constipation	Catarrh
Anaemia	Asthma
Sleeplessness	Weaknesses
Nervousness	Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have reduced in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and **increased** the weight of as many more.

NO MEDICINE NO DRUGS

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to **keep** them.

My **free** book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT
Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Principles of regaining woman's health and figure.

Among the laws of Idaho are a measure providing for commission form of government in cities; a series of bills under the direction of the state board of health; improved school laws, including compulsory scientific temperance instruction and hygiene; a law to prevent traffic in women; an anti-cigaret law; and two anti liquor measures—(1) a search and seizure law designed to stop boot-legging, (2) a law making it illegal to buy liquor in a drug store without first subscribing to an oath before an official.

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

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Address Evanston, Ill.

NEXT!

Our next special issue will be the Fair number, issued late in July, date to be announced. You remember what a fine Fair issue we had last year. This early notice will give you time to consider how many extra copies you wish for distribution.

FOR JULY FOURTH

The next issue of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will be June 27, just in time for distribution at Fourth of July picnics. Orders which reach this office not later than June 24 will be filled at the special price of $1.25 per 100 copies to one address. Five hundred copies for $5.00 if order reaches us June 24 or before. Do not forget the date limit on this special price. After June 24 the price is $1.75 per 100 copies.

HELP YOUR TEACHER

The valuable Scientific Temperance Instruction material which Mrs. Edith Smith Davis prepares each month for *The Young Crusader* has been received with great favor and should be read by the grade teachers in your city school. Every teacher in the rural districts should also have the paper. The children will find it excellent for supplemental reading. The anti-cigaret pages, stories, programs, poems, etc., will be helpful in the school-room. To place the paper in schools—your school—we offer it for the school year commencing September, 1912, and closing May, 1913, for twenty cents for the nine issues. These subscriptions may be sent at any time, but no papers will be started until September. This price applies to teachers and pupils. Will each local superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction consult with her local union as to the best method to follow in securing subscriptions. You want to have every teacher and pupil a subscriber during the coming school year. Send your subscription as early as possible. This offer does not expire until August 31, but the earlier your subscriptions are sent in the easier it is for The Young Crusader to handle them.

This offer is an especially good one for three reasons: First, the twenty-cents-for-nine-months price is good whether you send one or many subscriptions at one time. Second, you subscribe for the school year only and have no trouble in looking after the papers while teachers are away on summer vacations. Third, five of these nine-month subscriptions will be counted as equal to four yearly ones, if you request that they be credited for special watch premiums on your Circulator list. No other premiums will be allowed. Send all subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Illinois.

Mrs. Josie Sprott, president of the South Carolina W. C. T. U., is in high spirits over the fact that resubmission has failed to carry in Clarendon county.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special price to W.C.T.U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56 & 58 Park Place, N. Y.

CHANGED VIEWS

"It's all cranky nonsense, this everlasting harping on temperance, in the public schools, and the Sunday schools, and the Christian Endeavor society, and the church prayer meetings."

Fifteen years later: He is a rabid prohibitionist.

(*Reason:* His own son has become a drunkard.)

"What absurdity, all this talk about chewing your food, and eating this, that, and the other health stuff, and hygienic this and hygienic that! I eat what I want, and when I want, and as I want, and look at me: sound as a nut, and never sick a day!"

Fifteen years later: He is a vegetarian, one-meal-a-day, no-butter, forty-chew, dyed-in-the-wool Fletcherite.

(*Reason:* Dyspepsia, rheumatism, and insomnia till he's a wreck.)—*Christian Endeavor World*

WHY DOES A HEN?

When Mrs. Goose has laid an egg
She does not cackle. No;
She keeps the matter mum—she's like
A lot of firms I know.

But Mrs. Hen is different—
When she doth eggs produce,
She publishes the fact abroad,
Because—she's not a goose.

—*D. W. G.*

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

The Temperance Hotel, 212 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y.

The Alice Frances Hotel, Cor. Main & Water, Elmira, N. Y.

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy. We want the referendum and the recall and woman suffrage. There are seven million women and girls in the factories and workshops of this country. Surely they should have some say on the hours of labor and factory legislation. And if anyone opposes them in their plea, they will be ashamed of their action in the years to come.

—*Senator La Follette of Wisconsin*

Now, what is the matter with mother? What's wrong with extending the privilege of the franchise to the woman? Isn't she good enough? A lot of fellows think she is too good. That's why they are going to vote against woman suffrage. Every man who is afraid of the entrance into our political life of a potent influence for civic righteousness will vote against the suffrage amendment, even though he has to take a man into the booth with him to mark his ballot.

—*Robert Burdette*

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Up-to-Date Programs Our new patriotic programs are what you want on the Fourth of July, and on other occasions, for white ribboners seek opportunities to teach patriotism every day in the year. "Uncle Sam's Party" is by Miss Julia Deane, and was published in *The Young Crusader* of May, 1910. There were so many calls for copies that we have brought it out in regular program form. It represents Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty as "receiving" the forty-eight states of the Union, each one of whom has something interesting to say. Another patriotic program, to which we have already called attention in this column, is Mrs. Bradley's "Consecration of the Colors." Others—programs to fit many occasions—will be found on page 12 of the Catalogue.

Good Stories You will recall the little story in THE UNION SIGNAL some weeks ago, "The Dawning of Dennis," and will be glad that it can be had as a leaflet under the title of "The True Spirit of Mothers' Day"—one of our May publications. It is a good story for young people. And this reminds us to remind *you* of the series of Story Leaflets for little folks—sixteen of them, every one *good* in the broadest sense, or it wouldn't be in our Catalogue.

Prohibition Post Cards We must keep the idea of nation-wide prohibition before the public mind. The greater the number of prohibitionists who will help do this, the sooner will that idea materialize in federal law. Let every white ribboner constitute herself a committee of publicity for the furtherance of the Great Crusade for national prohibition. As an aid to such publicity we recommend our new campaign post cards. An attractive post card with prohibition sentiment or cartoon speaks not only to the person to whom it is addressed but to many who handle it in transit and to others who perhaps receive its message subconsciously.

For Temperance Sunday The quarterly temperance lesson for Sunday Schools comes on June 23, and in connection with the regular lesson on that day will be special anti-cigaret teaching prepared by Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, superintendent of the temperance department of the International Sunday School Association. Requests are already coming for "helps." Besides the literature issued by the National superintendents of Sunday School work and Anti-Narcotics respectively, we recommend supplies given on page 14.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 13, 1912. No. 24

Graduating Class of Crandon Institute, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A., at tea. Twelve of the number are white ribboners

The Y. P. B. a Valuable Asset

MRS. CORA D. GRAHAM

The National W. C. T. U. Young People's Branch is among the most valuable of the state's natural resources. In the science of social economics, a state or a nation reckons its wealth largely on the producing power of its citizens. Each man and woman is estimated as being able to produce so many hundred dollars of value each year. A nation of men, women and children of sound bodies, capable of hard work and steady endurance; people of steady nerves and keen insight; brains that are clear and of good judgment to solve life's problems; these are the enduring elements for a nation's supremacy among other nations, and when added to these qualities is that of moral responsibility, the nation's wealth is assured.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Among the Mountain People of Kentucky—Alcohol and the White Plague, Pneumonia and Snake Bite—The Community's Need of a Young People's Branch—Y. P. B. News Notes

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

BILL AGAINST PRIZE FIGHT FILMS SHOULD BECOME LAW—HELP TO SECURE PASSAGE OF SUNDRY CIVIL BILL—GRIP OF LIQUOR POWER FELT BY LEGISLATORS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Death has again entered the houses of Congress and upon almost the same day taken one from each house, namely, Hon. George S. Nixon, United States Senator from Nevada, who, up to a week ago, had been in daily attendance in the Senate, and Hon. E. H. Hubbard, Representative from the eleventh congressional district of Iowa, who the day after his re-election to the House, was stricken with heart disease, which terminated fatally.

Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, who has been absent in his home state, looking after his own interests, has won a signal victory by the overwhelming vote of 50,000 majority in the Iowa primaries to succeed himself as United States Senator. We rejoice in this result, as it gives a public endorsement of the following bills for reform: The Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill, the Kenyon red-light injunction bill for the national capital, and the minority report on Lorimer, in favor of his removal from the Senate.

The Lorimer case is again under way in the Senate. Senator Kern opened the proceedings by a long, legal setting forth of the reasons, from a legal standpoint, why the Senator in question should not be allowed to retain his seat, which has already taken parts of three days, and is not yet concluded. A poll of the Senate has been quietly taken, and shows that a majority of the senators will vote against his retention, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Lorimer, urging him to resign, but up to the present time, he refuses to accede to this advice.

Bill Against Prize Fight Films Should Pass

The bill introduced by Hon. S. A. Roddenberry of Georgia, to prohibit the sending by mail, or in any other manner, from one state to another, or to bring into this country from any foreign country, any film, or other pictorical illustration of any prize fight or encounter of pugilists under whatever name, or any record, or account of betting on the same, was today favorably reported by the House committee on Interstate Commerce. The passage of this bill would mean that the films of the proposed Jack Johnson-Flynn pictures would be debarred from interstate shipment. Mr. Roddenberry introduced the measure with the intention of keeping the films of fights between black and white pugilists out of the South, where he says, it works to the general disadvantage, by creating racial prejudice and supremacy. **Letters to your Senators and Representatives for this measure would be most helpful and telegrams would be still better.** It is a most excellent plan to keep in touch with your national legislators in this way, as it shows them you are aware of conditions existing here, are keeping watch over their movements, and looking to them to properly represent their constituents. They are sent here to work for the best interests of the people they represent, they are under oath to "faithfully discharge the duties of the office" to which they have been called, and it is well to occasionally jog their memories as to their obligation.

Grip of Liquor Power Felt by Legislators

Yesterday, Friday, June 7, was the regular meeting day of the House D. C. committee, but as has been the case for a number of weeks, there was not a quorum present, and no business could be transacted. On Thursday, several clergymen and a number of women representing different churches, and the W. C. T. U. visited the rooms of the members of this committee, to urge them to be present at the meeting of the committee in the morning, but only four out of twenty-one were in the committee room, and at least thirteen are in the city. Nearly sixty bills which have already passed the Senate, are awaiting consideration on the part of this committee, many of which are of vital importance to the District. Prominent among these is the Works-Jones excise bill, but evidently the iron grip of the liquor power is felt by our national legislators; hence the delay. **Should it not be considered a violation of trust to hold back legislation because of prejudice, or contrary opinion?** Is it any wonder the Christian people of the District of Columbia have well nigh lost patience with our law-makers, recognizing the continued injustice which is being done them by Congress? One of the evening papers, in commenting on this evasion of duty on the part of the committee said, "The supporters of liquor reforms in Washington will be justified in adopting any legislation expedient, however unusual or drastic to get their bill before the House where it belongs."

> **The Sundry Civil Bill, which is a sort of general omnibus bill, has been reported with an appropriation of $50,000 for increased enforcement of the "White Slave law" in the fiscal year, beginning July 1. This bill also contains anticipated provision conditioning all appropriations for branches of the National Old Soldiers' Homes upon continued exclusion of beer selling. Letters or petitions,—or better still, night lettergrams (fifty words at the same rate as ten words in the daytime), in the interests of these measures would do great good and should be sent immediately. Address your senator or representative at Washington, D. C.**

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The naval bill was reported to the Senate this week, by the Senate committee on Naval Affairs. Notwithstanding the action of the Democratic House in refusing to authorize the construction of a single battleship, the Senate committee, with every Democrat save Mr. Tillman, supporting the proposition, voted for two battleships of the highest modern type and power possible. The committee, as authorized by the House, also increased from four to eight the number of torpedo boats. The battleships provided for have as heavy armor and powerful armament as any vessel of their (first) class, and with the highest possible speed and radius of action, which means they will cost approximately $11,000,000 each by the time they are placed in commission. The sentiment of the committee was practically unanimous on this item, and the two battleship program, will be voted into the bill in the Senate with such a big majority, that the conferees, when the measure gets into conference, will have no other alternative but to stand out indefinitely against yielding to the House. Under no circumstances, members of the committee (both Republicans and Democrats) said yesterday, would the Senate yield its position for two of these powerful fighting ships.

Representative Berger of Wisconsin, the only Socialist member in the House, has introduced a resolution concerning Hon. C. H. Hanford, judge of the western district of the state of Washington, impeaching him of "high crimes and misdemeanors, including a long series of unlawful and corrupt decisions, of habitual drunkenness, and with being morally and temperamentally unfit to hold a judicial position." The case goes to the House Judiciary committee, who will investigate the charges and ascertain if there is sufficient ground for impeachment. If the matter has to be considered at once, and many think it should be, that will mean a still longer session of Congress.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the newly created Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, is now engaged in conference with the Secretary of that department, in fitting 175 applications for positions in the bureau into nine available positions. The appointments are made by the Secretary of the department but it has been considered essential that Miss Lathrop be given an opportunity to have an efficient and harmonious working force with which to begin her new work. She will remain in Washington until the personnel of the bureau is determined. When she assumes her position, Miss Lathrop will be the highest paid woman in the Government service. Upon being interviewed by a reporter this week she said, "I do not think it proper that I discuss the work of the bureau until after it is organized and is in running order." She hopes by July 1 to have the work of the bureau well systematized.

Discoverer of America Honored

The United States is paying homage today to the discoverer of America by the unveiling of a magnificent memorial fountain, erected in Washington by Congress to Christopher Columbus, who opened the portals of this hemisphere to civilization, Christianity and liberty. Tens of thousands of visitors are within the city's gates, and as I write the booming of cannon announces the unveiling of the statue by the Italian Ambassador. The President is to speak and Secretary of State Knox will preside. Addresses by members of the Knights of Columbus and others will be a feature of the exercises. A fine military pageant, followed by hundreds of visiting Knights, was witnessed by thousands along the line of march. The day is cloudless and the evening searchlights will be turned on the statue; fireworks, and a banquet will conclude the demonstration. Yesterday visiting Knights placed a great wreath upon the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, and in the evening a reception was held in the beautiful new Museum by the commissioners and leading visitors.

June 8, 1912

AMONG THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY

THE W. C. T. U. SETTLEMENT SCHOOL OF HINDMAN

MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, President Kentucky W. C. T. U.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

Boys Gathering Stones from Creek to Build Rock Wall

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kentucky had an interest in the public schools and had come to believe that to meet the demands of the times and the needs of the child, its education must be threefold—that of the hand, the head, and the heart. Following this ideal, they secured the establishment of reform schools. These institutions were placed under the management of a state board, consisting of men and women, and were to teach the common school branches, trades, agriculture, wood-work, cooking, housework, sewing, and all the fireside industries. An effort was also made to secure the introduction of domestic science into the State University and other educational centers. All these undertakings met with a limited degree of success, and the ever-present question of where to secure funds with which to establish a model school confronted us.

Conviction of Need of School Grows

Because of a conviction of the great need of such a school, at the state W. C. T. U. convention of 1897 this department of work was adopted, with Miss Katherine Pettit at its head. A guarded resolution forbade the beginning of the work until at least $2,500 was in the treasury and no union was to send to the school any money which had been given expressly for temperance.

As a beginning, Miss Pettit enlisted the woman's clubs of the state to try summer settlement work in camp life. Chief among those drawn into this plan was Miss May Stone, a charming young college woman, daughter of Col. Henry L. Stone, general counsel for the great Louisville & Nashville Railroad system. These two were appointed a committee in charge of the W. C. T. U. Settlement School. For two summers, under the auspices of the woman's clubs of Kentucky, these young women, with friends, conducted a tent settlement.

Its Location Determined

When the $2,500 was secured, the committee and the chairman of the board, the W. C. T. U. state president, took a trip to decide the location for the school. One of the summer tent settlements had been at Hindman in Knott county, and the Misses Pettit and Stone had been most favorably impressed with the people at that place. It was therefore selected as the first point to visit, and proved to be the last as well. It had been the plan that at no time would we insult the self-respect of the people where we located by offering to give them something for nothing, and in consequence, at a citizens' meeting at Hindman, the proposition was made that for every dollar they "put up" we would make it five. There was a very fair school building which the owner was anxious to sell. Adjoining this was a level plot of ground of about three acres, which we asked the citizens to buy, making that a condition of our purchasing the school property and locating the school there. This they undertook to do, and though money was scarce, they made a great effort and secured the required sum. The deeds were made, and the W. C. T. U. Settlement School was launched.

The first three years were filled with anxiety and our hardships were many. We employed only the highest class of teachers. All the work of the school was done by the pupils, as it always has been. Friends have multiplied and the results have more than justified the effort. The first year a part of the rather large school building was used for teachers' rooms. These with a small cottage on an adjoining lot, constituted the home of the school and the center of the settlement work. Girls were taught to cook, sew, make and mend clothes; boys did the gardening and were taught wood-work in the shop, a two-story log cabin built by the school children with the aid of the men who were invited to the "log raising." We remember with special gratitude the friends of those early days. One equipped the workshop, and a better, more careful teacher we never had than the man "to the manor born," who was a graduate of Berea College and had made carpentry a specialty. To some of us it was especially gratifying that the manual work should begin in a carpenter shop.

Young People Grouped About "Cobb's Well"—A Gift from the Father of One of the Teachers

Settlement House Burns

After two years the three-story Settlement House was erected. In some ways it was a triumph and a wonder. It was of hewn logs and men trained to hew ship timbers came across the mountains from Virginia to undertake the labor. The building was a beautiful work of art. Alas, in less than a year it was reduced to ashes by a fire originating from an unknown source. The letter from Miss Pettit which brought the crushing intelligence began, "Praise the Lord, we are all safe! Not a life was lost!" Within twenty-four hours after the news was received, a circular letter was mailed to the Kentucky workers telling of the disaster and calling for help in the way of clothing, bedding, and money. Not a day was lost from school. The churches of the town, and the court house were tendered to the school and Miss Pettit and Miss Stone stayed at their post. Our friends had helped before; now they lent themselves anew to the task. The campus had been swept clean! School house, Settlement House, workshop—all were gone. In a summer, however, a new and better school house was built, and a larger, if not a better, log building furnished a comfortable and in some respects an ideal settlement home; and a central heating and lighting plant took the place of the little, old, artistic workshop. Here was located the power which we hoped would prevent a second fire, and a great steel tank furnished pressure for the water supply. Alas, we were to learn that

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft agley."

School House Destroyed

This time it was the beautiful school house which was burned, but nothing daunted, the school went on in the same accommodations offered on the occasion of the former disaster. Our boys and girls proved themselves heroes at the fire. It was the night before Thanksgiving. The turkeys for the dinner were dressed, ready for the oven; the plum-pudding, generously furnished by an eastern friend, was in the store-room. Suddenly the alarm rang out, "The school house is on fire!" Miss Stone took her place at the front gate; the county judge, Hon. Napier, with all the town at his heels, rushed to the rescue. As he entered the gate to the campus, he said: "Miss Stone, tell the men where to go." This she did, dividing the workers, "each man according to his several ability." A large force worked to protect the other buildings; another carefully removed every article of furniture and clothing from the "Settlement building." Not a dish from the dining room or store room was broken; even the shades from the one hundred windows were all taken down, and the fixtures saved, before the school house fell. The crisis was passed.

By seven o'clock, Thanksgiving morning, every article was in its place, and a group of one hundred teachers and pupils sat down to the usual breakfast of oat-meal, rolls and milk. Even the fern dishes graced the center of the tables! The Thanksgiving service that had been planned to take place in the school house was conducted at the court house, without the failure of a single number, and the offering of fruits and vegetables, for a city orphanage, was made and shipped. Then came the Thanksgiving dinner with turkey and plum-pudding; not a feature was omitted. I question if such generalship and such successful co-operation was ever displayed anywhere else in the world.

Girls at Work in the Garden

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

NATIONAL Y. P. B. DAY—JUNE 26, 1912

RHENA E. G. MOSHER, General Secretary

June—the month of roses, sweet perfumes and singing birds—the month when we remember with fitting deeds the birthday of our beloved founder of the Flower Mission work. What better time in the year could we choose to go out and gather in the young men and maidens for our work? With this in view and with the conviction that each local Woman's Christian Temperance Union can and should gather from its community a bouquet of dear young people, we are asking that June 26 be observed as a special Y. P. B. day. The schools will be closed and our young folks, full of enthusiasm and optimism, will be looking about for something to do. When their minds are not intent on the work of school and college, it is a good time to interest them in the work of the Branch. They may find the social feature the most pleasing through the summer months, and be ready for more serious things in the fall. If we can convince our friends that they may have a good time doing good, we shall have won them for our "peaceful war."

If you will send ten cents to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., with a request for a program package for Y. P. B. day, you will receive material.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

Music
Scripture—Ecclesiastes XII.
Prayer
Solo
Words of Welcome from some member of the W. C. T. U.
Reading—"Wanted Clear Brained Young Men." (THE UNION SIGNAL, May 9, 1912)
Review of leaflet—"The Social Influence of Young Total Abstainers"
Music
Reading of leaflet—"Why a College Y. P. B." (If there is a college in the town)
Recitation—"A Call to Girls." (THE UNION SIGNAL, May 9, 1912)
Short Address—"What the Y. P. B. is and what it can do." (Secure material from Y. P. B. Year Book and "The Community's Need of a Y. P. B., on this page)
Appeal for members
Organization—(See Year Books and THE UNION SIGNAL, March 14, 1912, page 4)
Refreshments and *Social Hour*

Don't forget the date, June 26, and may it bring a great ingathering to the Y. P. B.

One of our state Y. P. B. secretaries recently sent to every local W. C. T. U. in her state the following questions:

"Is there a Young People's Branch in your city or town?

"If not, has the local W. C. T. U. made an effort within the past two years to organize one?

"If an unsuccessful effort has been made, please state the reasons for failure.

"Has there been in your city a Y. or Y. P. B. which has disbanded? If so, state reasons for discontinuance.

"How often at your regular meetings, during the past two years, has the Young People's Branch been discussed?

"Please give name and address of your local Y. P. B. secretary."

Every mail brought answers to these questions and many of them were "No," "Never," "Not at all," etc.

In other states similar conditions exist in many towns, and so we are asking all such unions everywhere to bestir themselves and unite with us in *one* thought and purpose, *one* special day. It is the great desire and earnest prayer of your secretaries that each W. C. T. U. member may be given grace, tact, and love to win many young soldiers for the great battle we are waging daily against the organized forces of evil.

The Community's Need of a Young People's Branch

MRS. CORA D. GRAHAM, Y. P. B. Secretary for the State of New York

The phrase, "elevation of the masses," sounds great; is deep and broad in its meaning. But the elevation of the masses is possible only through the education of the individuals composing the masses. A community, whether it be rural or city, is no higher spiritually than are the individuals in it. All efforts for the advancement of a community, morally and politically, rest, therefore, upon the elevation of its individual men and women, boys and girls. Herein lies the scientific reason for total abstinence of the individual, as the basis for prohibition for the community, the state, and the nation. Each member of the Young People's Branch, including young men and women, has signed the total abstinence pledge. One of the most vital truths learned by the children of the public schools is that concerning the nature and effect of alcohol and other narcotics as taught in connection with the various phases of physiology and hygiene. The most vital truth taught by Sunday School and Church is that which comes to us from Christ Himself—that we should love one another, as He exemplified it in His daily life and on the cross. It is the mission of the Young People's Branch to incorporate these two truths into the every-day lives of the young men and young women of their community. It is the only organization of young people which so practically applies its religion as to be the leaven which leaveneth the whole community.

In school, the young people have studied the subject of alcohol as something apart from religion and from politics, and rightly so. The business of the school is to teach such truths as shall enable the students to build up strong bodies, sound minds, healthy ideals. The instruction is focused upon the individual student. In the higher phases of the subject, the young people are given facts which show the financial and sociological loss to a community due to the liquor traffic. But such instruction is necessarily limited as to time, and often by the lack of wide knowledge on the part of the teacher. Too often the meaning of the command, "Love ye one another," is vague in the minds of the young people—and of many older people, too. They think of China or Africa or of missionary collections. Or else they think of companions and family friends, and say: "O yes, we do love one another."

In the Young People's Branch, the young people take up a systematic study of alcohol in a four-book course, and realize the far-reaching effects of alcohol upon the physical body, the moral vision, not only of an individual, but upon a community, a state, a nation. They learn the definition of government, and see how the liquor traffic perverts the purposes of government. They study the relation of alcohol to crime, and the part that the legalized traffic bears to the heavy expense of maintaining courts, juries, penitentiaries, idiot asylums, etc. They investigate the relation of the traffic to poverty, of poverty to unhygienic living, and of unhygienic living to tuberculosis, and to other and

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

A WORD FROM THE COLLEGE SECRETARY

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

I hope you have enjoyed the study of "Alcohol and the Human Body." Please send me a report of the year's work in the College Branch, telling how many meetings you have held, the number of members, what social features you have developed, etc. Write me a letter giving a good general idea of the condition of your college branch, also mentioning the newly elected officers for the next college year.

During the summer drop into the doctor's office and look over the medical magazines to see what progress is being made along medical temperance lines, and what is being printed concerning tobacco. A degree of allowance must be made because doctors often use both alcohol and tobacco and like an excuse for so doing. A noted man condemns the cigaret and tells how very injurious the cigaret paper is and how degenerating is the use of the little "coffin nails." At the same time he puts in an extenuating clause for tobacco—he uses that himself. Thus, in seeking the truth, we must do so regardless of the fact that it may condemn the habits of our hero, our intimate friend, our own relatives, or ourselves.

During the summer vacation create temperance sentiment. Write for the newspaper something concerning temperance science or regarding daily occurrences which will tend to enlist people in the temperance cause. Apply what you have learned this year to your community; organize a Young People's Branch.

Probably there has never been a year when more college students have become interested in temperance. Mrs. Atkins of Tennessee, has organized college Branches at Maryville College, Pulaski, Martin, Sparta and Tullahoma; also at Greenville, South Carolina. Mrs. Eugenia A. Hineman, of Morrell, Arkansas, has been making a tour of the Arkansas colleges with splendid results. Seven colleges will take up the temperance science studies through the Y. W. and the Y. M. C. A.'s. South Dakota, California, Oregon and Washington colleges have been visited by the National College Secretary, while the General Secretary, Miss Mosher, is reaching great numbers of students as she journeys. And isn't it fine that this growing knowledge of the truth about alcohol is reducing the number of men who drink? Just recently I noted an item which stated that five hundred saloon-keepers of Chicago would not renew their licenses May 1 because men of all classes are drinking less. All of these things are signs of the increasing sentiment against the liquor business.

When all college students become total abstainers and set an example for the younger people, it will diminish the consumption of liquor and the manufacturers will be going out of business.

TEMPERANCE "DON'TS" FOR GIRLS

Don't fail to use your God-given influence against strong drink and tobacco.

Don't lift the wine glass to your lips or offer it to another, even at society's request. Remember that it may prove a gateway to ruin.

Don't smile upon the sin of wine-drinking! Scorn it! Never give its practice your sanction in ever so remote a degree.

Don't say that you "like the smell of a good cigar." Make potent your influence against the wicked, wasteful, unclean and unhealthful tobacco habit.

Don't listen to the argument that "moderate drinking is not a vice;" that "there is no harm in the social glass."

Don't cultivate the friendship of any young man who drinks even the occasional glass of intoxicating liquor.

Don't fail to see that if he is not strong enough to abstain from the first glass, he will not be able to put away the second.

Don't be fascinated with a drinking young man, no matter how handsome or wealthy he may be. Turn away from him as you would from a vile enemy.

Alcohol and the White Plague, Pneumonia and Snake Bite

DR. SIMS WOODHEAD, Professor of Pathology, Cambridge University, England

Alcohol far from being antagonistic to tuberculosis, as was at one time supposed, is looked upon as one of the great predisposing factors in the production of both acute and chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, and it is generally conceded that in alcoholic patients tuberculosis is far more likely to assume an acute and generalized form than it is in the non-alcoholic patient; for, as Dr. Dickinson said, "We may conclude, and that confidently, that alcohol promotes tubercle, not because it begets the bacilli, but because it impairs the tissues, and makes them ready to yield to the attack of the parasites."

In France, in the districts in which the greatest amounts of alcohol are consumed, the highest mortality from tuberculosis is met with, alcohol apparently acting as a devitalizing agent, rendering the person indulging in it to excess a more easy prey to infection. Bauderon, in 1901, showed that the consumption of alcohol of 12.5 litres . . . per person corresponded to a mortality from tuberculosis of 32.8 per 1,000 living, while the consumption of 35.4 litres . . . of alcohol per person corresponded to a death rate from tuberculosis of 107.8 per 1,000.

Dr. Sims Woodhead

In pneumonia or snake bite, when recovery takes place, an invasion of the parts affected by a large number of leucocytes or white blood corpuscles is invariably observed. Delearde insists that this invasion is essential to recovery. Massert and Bordet demonstrated that alcohol, even in very dilute solution, drives away the white corpuscles or leucocytes, and if alcohol is circulated in the blood, even in very minute quantities, the leucocytes cannot push their way into the blood at all readily, and therefore cannot be transported to the seat of the disease. Alcohol thus pre-

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MARGARET'S "LADDIE"

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Ia.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"Go! Go from my sight. To think that *my* son should ever disgrace me so—a low, common drunkard like the staggering wretches one sees stumbling out of saloon doors!" The haughty mother's voice was full of bitterness.

"I *will* go, Madam, but before I do let me tell you the truth. It is your fault as well as mine that I am what I am. Your hand offered the fashionable wine glass to me and to others at your own table. You have scoffed at the temperance 'fanatics,' as you are pleased to call them. Again and again I have seen your lips curl when Margaret has dared to speak her mind and you have sneered at her white ribbon. If I go to ruin, Mother, you have yourself to blame." With a face white and full of passion Lyle Cramer left the room.

"My darling boy, what has happened?" cried Margaret, the old family servant, as she met her "laddie" with his heavy suit-case in his hand.

"Mother has turned me adrift and I am going out into the world alone—to go to destruction for aught she cares or I, either."

"My boy, has it come to this? Come to my room, bonnie lad, and let us talk it over."

"No, Margaret, no. With that tongue of yours you would wheedle me out of my resolution and rob me of my courage. I'll write you if you'll promise not to tell *her* where I am. Not that she would care——"

"Care? Your own mother not care," interposed Margaret earnestly. "Well, well, laddie, if you believe such an awful thing as that, we'll not quarrel away these last moments. Write to me freely, and I'll promise not to tell until you give me leave. Whenever it's money you need, remember there's a tidy bit in the bank to my credit."

"As if I would take your hard earned money, Margaret! Indeed I'll not. Wait till I get these hands hardened to work and I'll be all right."

"And, laddie, oh my dear boy, let the drink alone! Promise me you will."

"I'll make no promises, even to you, Margaret." A trace of the Lingard obstinacy which made his mother so stern and unyielding, came into the lad's face. "Unmade promises cannot be broken."

"Remember then that nurse Margaret is praying for you—every day and with tears, laddie."

"I'm not worth crying over—a low, common drunkard, as my mother says, but I'll remember," and hurrying away he would have passed on.

"Laddie, give me one kiss, even if I am only a servant, and take this with you." Her cry was so full of pain that Lyle turned, and opening his coat Margaret pinned inside her own W. C. T. U. pin which she was wearing, and throwing her arms around his neck, kissed him tenderly.

For years Margaret had taken care of him, had comforted him in his boyish sorrows, and was beloved and respected.

The great house seemed bereft of its choicest treasure after this unhappy scene. Under the semblance of an indifference she did not feel, Mrs. Cramer hid her sore heart, for she had not expected her son to take her words so literally. Margaret went about her duties with a sad face, and her mistress noticed with some surprise that the white ribbon emblem the nurse had worn so long was missing, but she made no comment.

Mrs. Cramer was a widow. The social world in which she lived meant very much to her, and if "good form" demanded wines on the table and sideboard, such a consideration as the temptation of her only son meant little to her. He should be able to drink in a "genteel" manner, without excess, as his father had always done. She had no patience with weakness, and at this time it would have been impossible to convince her that the lurking taint which made the liquor such a temptation to the third generation, her boy, was the result of the "genteel" drinking which she admired.

A year passed by, bringing few changes to the great house and its inmates. The mother's hair had silvered perceptibly, and Margaret's smooth face was breaking up into tiny wrinkles, the result of care and many sleepless nights, for her "laddie" had written seldom, and then in a strain of reckless defiance which grieved her sorely.

It was often on her tongue's end to beg of his mother to go to him with the help and comfort a mother should give to her child, but as she looked into the stern, white face with its repellant pride, she dared not. So in secret she mourned and prayed unceasingly.

Margaret's heart would have been even more sore could she have known all the devious ways the feet of her boy had trodden since he had left his home. Work did not come easy to him who had never toiled in his life before, and he fought with blisters and discouragements, aches and pains, in his fierce determination to earn his way, and take no dollar of his mother's money.

Then there was the intolerable loneliness of the working man's boarding house, with its box of a room and the uncongenial associates who urged him to come and share their questionable pleasures.

The life of labor and its surroundings were so utterly distasteful to him that it was no wonder he grew reckless and careless of his morals. His mother was not a church-going woman, but he had often gone with Margaret, and had yet a child's undying memory of the hushed solemnity of the church service, the music, and the tender, reverent prayers, and one restless, uneasy Sabbath day when life seemed too utterly worthless to be endured, Lyle wandered into a large church where, from the interested look on the faces of the crowds which were going in, something unusual seemed to be taking place.

It was Flower Mission Day, June ninth, which had this year come on the Sabbath, and the pastor, who was an ardent temperance man, had given over his pulpit for the hour, that the W. C. T. U. might tell the story of its work. An usher pinned a tiny bouquet of pansies to his coat, then he was shown to a seat, and for a moment it seemed to him that Margaret must be beside him, her handkerchief neatly folded in her hand, a cookie or two in her capacious pocket for him when he became restless.

Flowers were everywhere, and in the seat just ahead of him a fair human flower attracted his attention by her modest grace, and the expression of purity and goodness upon her beautiful face.

Lyle had never been what is called a "ladies' man," and therefore his tastes and affections were not blunted, and he gazed at this pure young girl with eyes full of admiration. "If I had a sister—no, a friend like that, I might yet learn how to live," he said to himself.

He heard many temperance truths that day, truths that appealed to him more strongly because he had already tested them for himself, and with that pure young face before him, sin began to look very ugly indeed ere the service was over.

The pastor was a keen, quick reader of faces, and he took notice of the struggle going on in the desolate heart of the young stranger, and the service was scarcely over before he had him by the hand. He was a genial, whole-hearted lover of souls, and in a wonderfully short time he had read a whole chapter in the book of one sin-cursed life, and had a most sincere desire to help.

"Miss Verna, here is some one who needs you," he said to the sweet-faced girl who turned as he spoke. "I am sure this young man would like to go into your Sunday school class," and as the two were formally introduced, and Lyle held her slender hand in his for a moment, he felt that any class or any place where she would be, was the very spot of all others where he would be most happy.

It was a large class of young people to which she led the way, not at all the style of young people he had been accustomed to meet, and the very strangeness of his surroundings made the deeper impression upon his heart, and he listened with a very earnest desire to learn, as discussion followed the reading of the lesson.

He noticed at once that the young girl beside him wore a white ribbon, and his mind flew back to Margaret and the pin with its silver letters, which was at that moment inside his coat where she had placed it. The coat was old

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

BOB'S TABLE MANNERS

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

It was the last day of school and Bob Barton ran home, his face shining with delight.

"I made the highest average throughout the session of any boy or girl in school, Father," he cried as he handed his parent his report card.

"That's a splendid record, son," replied the father proudly. "It is so fine, in fact, that I am going to encourage you to keep it up by a reward of merit. Would you prefer a gold watch or to go with me to St. Louis next week, and spend a few days?"

"St. Louis for me," cried Bob. "I never went on a long trip in my life."

"Very well. Mother will get you ready. We are going to stay at a fine hotel, and will meet some nice people."

"Are you sure Bob will not be in the way?" asked Mrs. Barton anxiously. "You know he is only eleven, and has never been away from home except to visit relatives. I would not like to have him left alone at the hotel."

"I'll not leave him. He is old enough to accompany me everywhere I go."

"Then remember, my boy, you must stay close to your father—and mind your p's and q's at table," Mrs. Barton added with a smile.

"I will, Mother," Bob promised eagerly, recalling various reproofs he had received on the subject. "At the dinner Miss Ray gave her Sunday school class she said we were all little gentlemen. The time we had a lesson on Belshazzar's Feast, she told us all about how to behave at big parties."

"I trust you will find her instructions helpful, Bobbie," replied the mother, wondering what connection there could be between the ancient king's drunken revel and modern table etiquette.

Bob enjoyed every mile of the long journey to the city. At first he was awed at the rushing vehicles and electric cars, and the hurrying crowds, but he gradually became accustomed to the noise and bustle. His father was a merchant, and his business took him into many beautiful stores. The country boy was greeted with kind words and cordiality by all whom he met. He was ever watchful of his conduct, and did not mortify his father by making mistakes.

One morning while in the office of Mr. Kaufman, a great wholesale merchant, Mr. Barton received a pressing invitation to attend a banquet to be given by the Froo-froos at their suburban club house.

"It will be a very select affair, with only a few out-of-town guests present," Mr. Kaufman said. "We are to leave the city at six tomorrow evening, and can easily motor to the club house in an hour. You will bring the little boy, of course."

Bob was glad to hear his father accept the invitation and his heart fairly jumped at the thought of a real banquet. How the boys in Prattville would stare when he told them of this honor! He and his father were ready the next evening when the automobile stopped in front of the hotel. Mr. Kaufman sat on the front seat with the chauffeur, and invited Bob to sit between them. Just as they were about to start a messenger boy handed Mr. Kaufman a telegram. He read it with an anxious face.

"I must leave for New York on the one o'clock train to-night," he said. "It is a matter of great importance. Perhaps it would be better for me to ask to be excused from attending the banquet. I might miss my train."

"No, no, we cannot excuse you," insisted the gentleman on the back seat with Mr. Barton. "You are to be toastmaster this evening. You can easily return in time. Your absence would mean too great a disappointment to all of us." Mr. Kaufman reluctantly consented to go.

There were only gentlemen at the banquet, but they were so pleasant and friendly Bob did not feel out of place. He enjoyed the music, the jokes and the funny stories, and above all the deep interest all seemed to feel in him—the only boy present.

When they sat down at the beautiful table, which sparkled with cut glass and silver, and was decorated with rare flowers, one of the colored waiters took especial care of the little boy guest. How carefully Bob used the various forks and spoons! He anxiously watched Mr. Kaufman, who sat opposite, and never made a blunder—until the waiter brought a decanter and started to pour something into a small, up-turned glass.

"Is that wine?" asked Bob quickly.

"Yes, sah," replied the smiling waiter.

"I can't drink it." And Bob turned down his glass with a decided thump. Then he looked at his father. Mr. Barton was frowning and looked displeased. Had he made a mistake? Bob wondered. He had tried to be so careful and not put his father to shame! He would explain matters. In a shrill, boyish voice, he began:

"That's what Miss Ray told us to do if offered wine or strong drink at parties. She told us all about it when we had Belshazzar's Feast for the lesson. Jim Johnson said he wouldn't know how to act at a dinner if they had wine——"

Bob stopped suddenly, for the clubmen seemed much amused, and his father's face was red.

"I'm disgracing him," thought Bob. "He is ashamed of me—and I don't know what I said that was wrong."

"That's a good idea, young man," cried Mr. Kaufman heartily, as he noticed the country merchant's embarrassment. "Here goes my glass down. We'll drink our toasts in water."

Down went the toast-master's glass, and one by one the others followed his example. There were fine speeches, toasts that called forth laughter and hearty applause, but the only drinks served were coffee and water.

At eleven o'clock Mr. Kaufman announced that he must return to the city in order to catch the east-bound train. When they entered the car Bob noticed that the chauffeur was excited and that his breath had a horrid odor. The boy did not like to sit by him.

"See here, Jenkins," said Mr. Kaufman sternly, "this must not occur again, or you will lose your job." The chauffeur was sullenly silent, and spun down the road at a rapid rate. "Be careful—not so fast!" Mr. Kaufman cautioned repeatedly.

They were rushing down a leading thoroughfare at a break-neck speed when an electric car came dashing around a curve.

"Turn to the left, Jenkins!" commanded Mr. Kaufman.

The man made an effort to turn the machine, but his hands seemed to be limp and useless. Suddenly he fell back in the seat, as limber as a cotton string. Quick as a flash Mr. Kaufman lifted Bob to one side, and changed the course of the car, just as the trolley whizzed past.

"Narrow escape that!" Bob heard the man on the back seat tell his father. "It takes a cool head and steady hand for such decision and instant action."

"There are times when cool heads mean life or death," returned Mr. Kaufman. Bob wondered why his face was so white and grave.

They soon stopped in front of the hotel where the Bartons were staying, and Mr. Kaufman bade them goodbye.

"I'm not going to forget you, Bob," the great merchant said as he shook the boy's hand. "Tell your mother that I predict you will be a success in life no matter what you undertake."

"Thank you," replied Bob, blushing like a girl.

The boy felt vaguely uneasy when he recalled his father's look of displeasure given him at the table. He expected reproof, but Mr. Barton said nothing.

"He will wait and tell mother that I made an awful mistake at table—but I only did as Miss Ray said, and I can't see why they wanted to laugh and why Father was angry."

For weeks after that glorious trip to St. Louis, the incident weighed on Bob's spirits, yet he was not censured and he hoped his father would not tell his mother.

One day Mr. Barton came home and with a smile handed Bob a small package. The lad opened the little box which it contained, and there lay a beautiful gold watch with his initials on the case. "From Mr. Kaufman," read an inscription which went with it.

"How can I ever thank him, Father!" gasped the delighted boy. "Why ever did he send it?"

"Here's a letter from him to me. Let's read it:"

Dear Barton:

I am sending that boy of yours a small token of my appreciation of a brave act. When he had the courage to refuse wine at our club banquet he not only saved a score or more of men from going home drunk, but I was left with a cool head and judgment, which enabled me to save my car from the wreck threatened by the carelessness of a drunken chauffeur. Furthermore, had I not caught that one o'clock train and reached New York at the time mentioned in the telegram my financial losses would have thrown me into bankruptcy. I have been thinking seriously and have come to believe that the dangers of the social wine cup are not realized by most of us. I have resolved to turn my glass down, hereafter. From this on I'm a teetotaler and I'll say so at banquets, just as Bob did."

Bob drew a sigh of relief.

"There wasn't anything wrong with my table manners at the banquet, was there, Father? I was so afraid you would think I did the wrong thing."

Mr. Barton's voice trembled. "They were all right, my boy, and I'll turn down *my* glass hereafter, no matter when or where I am invited to drink."

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

Dr. Alexander MacNicholl's address before the medical convention at Atlantic City, printed in this issue, is a terrific arraignment of alcohol and narcotics by an authority on the subject. If the startling facts he narrates concerning degeneracy could be brought home to the people; the burden imposed upon the children of drinkers could become a matter of universal knowledge, the information certainly would act as a deterrent to thousands. But what about the tens of thousands who cannot be reached with this information until after appetite is stronger than will power, if ever? Dr. MacNicholl shows that three-fifths of the rising generation are mentally and physically diseased, alcohol being the chief degenerative factor. Is it not the duty of the sane and healthy to speedily remove the cause of this degeneracy; to provide against the temptations now set before the young and the consequent slaughter of the innocents of the next generation on, and on, to the extermination of the individual and finally of the nation? There is no remedy except to annihilate the cause.

The drawings at the head of the Y. P. B. pages were made by the well known artist, Mr. Ray Walters, of Chicago. Being the son of a white ribbon mother and a loyal friend of our cause, he kindly responded to the request of the General Secretary for something from his pencil and thanks for his generous gift of time and talent are hereby expressed.

The Ethics of Religious Advertising

A remarkable instance of a perverted ethical sense as manifested in business transactions has been demonstrated in the advertising columns of a certain well known religious newspaper in one of our eastern cities. Some years ago the temperance forces of the state united in presenting before the Legislature a bill for doing away with the grocer's license. At the hearings before the liquor law committee the representative and largest proprietor of a well known grocer's firm appeared and by all possible tactics opposed the passage of the bill.

At subsequent legislative hearings when other matters were pending this firm constantly allied itself with the liquor forces until it became apparent that they were ranking themselves as liquor dealers rather than as legitimate grocers. Later investigation showed that there was abundant reason for this. When the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the state was publishing a special advertising number of its annual report the solicitor, not as yet fully versed in white ribbon ethics, called upon the representative of the firm to ask for an advertisement. He was met by this reply: "What will they advertise? Will they advertise our liquors? Those are the only things on which we are making money." When the answer was reported to the state president she said, "You may tell that firm, with our compliments, that we would not accept an advertisement of any kind from them for all the money they possess."

These facts and many others being known to the superintendent of the Temperance Committee of the Christian Endeavor Union of the state, he naturally felt that the Church of which he is an earnest, active, efficient member was being wronged when in its official organ there appeared an advertisement of this same firm. It is true the advertisement was of tea, but when a firm whose chief business is selling liquor, advertises in a religious journal its approval is, perforce, given to the firm in its entire business. The superintendent, in a courteous letter, brought the matter to the attention of the paper, only to be told, in effect, that its business policy was to advertise "reputable houses," whatever their business, when specific articles were presented to the advertising columns. It would not advertise the firm in question as selling liquor, but it would advertise the largest importer and retailer in liquor in the city when the "specific object" presented to them was tea!

Here indeed is a problem for a subtle mind. The principal business of this firm is, confessedly, the sale of liquor. Certain interesting facts as to the amount of its business have been brought to light by "our friend, the enemy," itself. From the columns of *The Wine and Spirit Journal* we learn that, during the six months between October, 1911, and March, 1912, this firm's liquor importations were, in many instances, larger than the importation of all others in the city. For example, it imported 3,965 cases of beer as against 3,510 cases by all other importers; 1,660 cases of brandy as against 724 by all others; 4,570 cases of champagne as against 2,021; 7,965 cases of gin as against 1,308; 4,470 cases of whisky as against 5,145; 3,503 cases of wines as against 1,855.

Moreover, while this firm advertises "Tea" in religious journals it advertises "Budweiser" in secular. The last flaming placard of that notorious beer is one which should cause a blush of shame to cover the face of every law abiding citizen. It represents a heavily laden barge, drawn by four horses, endeavoring to cross a flooded ford. Underneath is this inscription: "Transporting supplies in the wilds of Maine." Just above is the name of the St. Louis manufacturer coupled with that of the "distributor," a wholesale liquor grocer who in the columns of a great religious journal advertises "Tea."

Is this a question of mere casuistry? Is it not rather a question of downright Christian morality? Has a religious journal any right to advertise any wares of a firm which sets itself to defy laws already existing and to prevent the passage of other laws which stand for the protection of the home and the uplift of humanity?

God speed the brave Christian Endeavor superintendent who is manfully carrying on his unequal war, and may all the temperance forces in the nation side with him in this fight for clean columns on the part of all papers which claim to represent the church of our Lord.

"Recognition of Woman's Influence"

That the representatives of the liquor trade hate and fear the W. C. T. U. has long been apparent but it is of comparatively recent date that the liquor advocates have made an effort to secure women to help them in their work against prohibition. The first notable instance was when the brewers employed Phoebe Couzins to speak before the Congressional Committee against granting interstate commerce protection to prohibition territory. At the time, some of Miss Couzins' friends declared she was not employed by the brewers, but it has been proven that she was, by the fact that not long ago she sued the Liquor Dealers' Association for the amount due her for speaking in their behalf.

Another illustration is furnished by Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri, who represents the beer trade of St. Louis. He chaperoned a large company of German women from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia as they appeared in Washington last February to speak against the Webb-Kenyon-Sheppard bill. We have just learned that in Kansas two attractive young women from outside the state have been employed to make a house to house canvass soliciting orders for a cooking compound, at the same time giving many reasons why Mr. Bellard of Topeka, the liquor candidate

for Governor, should be elected. One of the leading reasons why he should be elected Governor is resubmission. During the Maine campaign, hundreds of men were sent to the state to do similar work for the liquor trade. It is apparent that in the future we shall have to warn temperance people to beware of women as well as of men liquor agents.

We need to remind ourselves that we are organized on the platform of "total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation;" the second can come only as we persistently educate for the first. The way for such education is provided for us by our various departments and no union should ever grow discouraged or indifferent while the Sunday school, the prayer meeting, the missionary society and the public school afford splendid opportunities to teach total abstinence and the reasons, physical, moral, economic and social.—*Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, President Southern California W. C. T. U.*

AN EVENT OF INTEREST

On Thursday, June 6, an enjoyable reception was given by the National Womman's Christian Temperance Union, at the National Headquarters of that organization, The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois, to the delegates and visitors attending the annual conference of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, held in Chicago, June 5-9.

Cordial words of welcome were spoken by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National W. C. T. U. President, who said that Miss Willard gave to Mr. Charles M. Crittenton the name, "Brother of Girls," and emphasized the close relationship existing between intemperance and impurity. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, National President of the Mission, responded in a graceful way to the welcome extended. She alluded feelingly to the interest felt by Mr. Crittenton in the work of the W. C. T. U. and stated that he was a member of the World's W. C. T. U., always carrying with him his certificate of life membership, which is now framed at the Headquarters of the Mission in Washington, D. C. Among other things, she said, "Every saloon is a haunt of shame."

Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President at-Large of the National W. C. T. U., then spoke felicitously and invited the large company to visit the rooms of Rest Cottage, the old home of Frances E. Willard. Later the guests were conducted through the new Literature Building, after which refreshments were served and our friends and co-workers departed for their evening meeting in Chicago.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., sails for Europe, June 29, on the "Minnetonka" of the Atlantic Transport Line. Her two daughters will accompany her. During her absence, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, first vice-president of the state, will have charge of the work, and plans to occupy Mrs. Boole's house in New York city until the return of the latter, about September 3.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION WINNING ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE

A Course in Moral Hygiene to be Given in the Summer School in the University of Pennsylvania

In all school conferences of the past year emphasis has been laid upon the necessity of the training of the teacher for her task of giving to the children the essentials of health. The University of Pennsylvania, after one year's trial of combining all phases of hygiene, has decided the coming year to confine its work exclusively to the moral phase, especially emphasizing efficient modes of instruction concerning the ill effects of alcohol and other narcotics. In continuation of its policy to further in every practicable way the cause of public education in the commonwealth, the University, through a circular letter, has again announced for its summer session a course which has as one of its chief objects a more thorough training of teachers in temperance physiology, required by law and advocated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

It is offered in order to emphasize the moral aspect of instruction in school hygiene. While practical in its nature, it will give theoretical justification for the emphasis now being placed upon scientific temperance instruction and all other school work planned to influence the moral activities of children.

A number of free scholarships ensuring admission to this course will be offered by the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. to students coming from any part of that state. As was the case last year, in order that teachers interested in effective instruction in temperance physiology shall be encouraged to take this training, branches of the union in various parts of Pennsylvania and neighboring states, or friends whose aid they have been able to enlist, are endeavoring to provide free scholarships for teachers from their own locality. The six weeks' session of the summer school opens July 1 and closes August 10.

The great state of New York is carrying on its most helpful schools of methods in Scientific Temperance Instruction and its prize essay contests are attracting the attention of educators. In a recent contest held in Syracuse, New York, the essays entered in the contest were read and judged by a committee from the University of Syracuse. High praise was given to each of the essays and the class of work was compared favorably to work done by the first two classes in the University. The influence of the essays, through their public reading was immeasurably increased by publication in the *East Syracuse News*. The fine contest held recently in Pasadena, California, was attended by similar results, not only the winning essays being published, but the excellent essays of the other contestants.

Sisters, we stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of our state in responsibility of who makes and enforces our laws. We cannot say, "Why don't they do things to bring about better conditions?" but "Why don't we?" Many women say, "I don't know anything about politics. I don't know whom to vote for. I am not going to bother with it." The responsibility is yours whether you want it or not. What our women ought to do is to inform themselves in regard to these things. If laws are made that are a detriment to your home; if men are elected to office that enforce the laws to suit their personal ideas; then you must feel it is your personal concern. There is work for all who want to make this world better for their having lived. —*Mrs. Anna Angier, President East Washington W. C. T. U.*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

SERVICE

HENRY VAN DYKE

"An angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, . . . and he rose, and went."

The Lord of Angels paused one day to hear a report from his messengers upon the earth. With joy or sorrow each told what he had seen. The youngest, Amsiel, stood alone in earnest thought. When his turn came to speak, he said: "Lord, in the city of Lupton I found three of thy servants renowned above the rest. One is very wise; one has the gift of golden speech; the third has no rare gift or grace, but he wins the people's hearts by doing good. Lord, I would know which loves Thee best."

The Lord of Angels answered: "All men's hearts are open to me, and I well know which loves me best, but that you may know, go to each, and say: 'Thy Master bids thee go to Spiran's huts across the snow; there you shall find a task to do for Him.' The one who answers best thou shalt crown for Me."

The youngest angel passed that same hour through the gate of the city. He came to the temple where the people thronged to hear the gifted preacher. He, Bernol, knelt at the altar; the angel touched him, and gave the message. His face went white, and he answered, "Why?" He faltered. The angel turned away. To the wise man intent on holy thought the message was given. He saw the perils, and answered, "How?" The angel was gone. The third was hurrying down the street on service bent; the angel stopped him with the message. Quick came the eager answer, "When?" The angel answered, "Now," and crowned him with the golden circle from his brow, saying: "Not ours to answer how or why. The Master knows the cause; his ways are wise and just. Who serves the King must serve with perfect trust."—*"A Legend of Service."*

A HERITAGE

MARY M. BOWEN

God loves a holy woman; and dear dreams,
All lit with glories, hung with garlands,
Soothed by singing streams,
Are His own ministries through hands divine—
Keep thy sweet pathway and these gifts are thine.

To love one's self last goes a long way toward establishing the Kingdom of God in one's own heart.

The heart of humanity, so closely akin to the heart of the infinite Creator, is wonderfully kind.

The world is moving away from the darkness of perdition toward the light of God.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report; in each case $2 unless otherwise indicated:

Maine: Cary's Mills, Ft. Fairfield, Smyrna Mills, Houlton, Mars Hill and Blaine, Maple Grove $2.07, Caribou, Patten, Westfield, Island Falls, New Gloucester, Stroudwater $5, Falmouth, Windham Center, Gray, Bridgeton, Newhall, Appleton, Camden, Bremen, Waldboro, New Harbor, Bradford, Bangor, La Grange, N. Orrington, Winterport, Monroe, Searsmont, Belfast, Millbridge, Calais $3.25, Cherryfield, Eastport, E. Steuben, Dennysville. Total $78.32.

Maryland: Baltimore (Claiborn, Neal Dow, N. Baltimore, Lafayette Sq., Baltimore $4, Cathcart $5, Hampden $5, Mt. Royal $5, Rescue, St. Paul $2.90, J. B. Gough, Mary R. Haslup $3, Conqueror, Druid Hill, Fayette St., Ida Carlisle, Carrie Daugherty, Dorothy Howard Y. P. B.), Carpenter Memorial, Monkton, Govans $1, Towson, Catonsville, Holly Run Y. P. B. $4, Easton, Denton, Preston, Cambridge, Hurlock, Ridgeley, Royal Oak, Calvert, Calvert L. T. L. $1, Woodlawn Y. P. B., Woodlawn, Rising Sun, Middletown Y. P. B. $1, Middletown $1, Walkersville, Buckeystown, Frederick City, Woodsboro, Ijamsville, J. Hetzler Y. P. B. $1, Westminster, Finksburg, Union Bridge, Easton L. T. L. $1, Tilghman, Susquehanna, Kennedysville, Hagerstown, Keedysville, Spencerville, Laytonsville, Oakdale, Salisbury, Crisfield, Trappe. Total $126.90.

New York: Auburn (Central $1, F. E. Willard, Port Byron), Brocton, Cassadaga, Falconer, Forestville, Fredonia, Hanover Center, Jamestown $10, Ripley, Clarendon, Gaines, Holley, Medina, Morton, Dundee, Penn Yan, Corona, Greenwood, Kanona $5, Stevens Mills, Wallace, Elizabethtown, Alton, Lincoln, Lyons, Macedon Centre, Red Creek, Sodus Point, Wolcott, Bay Shore, Bridghampton, Coram, Eastport, Mt. Sinai, Greenport, Port Jefferson (W. L. T. L. $1), Riverhead (W. Sound Arsenal), Sayville, Smithtown, Southampton, Patchogue, Westhampton Beach, Hensonville, Alfred, Almond, Andover, Angelica, Belfast, Belmont, Little Genesee, Nile, Phillips Creek, Wellsville, Fly Creek $1.30. Total $126.30.

Michigan: Royal Oak, Dowagiac, Ashley, Wacousta, Owasso, White Pigeon, Shultz $1, Davison $1. Total $14.

Utah: $35.50.

Southern California: Santa Barbara.

Illinois: Lebanon $4.

Arkansas: Jonesboro.

West Virginia: Clarksburg (Industrial Addition L. T. L. $1).

Kansas: Newton.

Oregon: Culver.

Ohio: Peru.

Missouri: Braymer, Kahoka, St. Louis Dist. $2.30, Luray, Green City $1, Grant City, Stewartsville, Jamesport, Gilman City, Bethany, Ridgeway, Blythedale, Burlington Jc., Eldon, St. Louis (West End, Centenary, Central, Clifton Heights, Lafayette, Morris $1), Mansfield $.50, Mt. Grove, Center Point, Juliette, White Oak, Carthage, Webb City, Villa Heights, Holden, Morris, St. Joe, Hoffman (Joplin), Oronogo, Dudenville, Maple Grove, Zion, Jasper, Reeds, Niangua, Monett, Passaic $2.75, Perseverance, Guthrie, Fulton, Minnie Steele, Jackson, Plymouth, Norborne, Raymore, Cleveland, Eldorado Springs, Liberty, Cameron, Campbell, Malden, Bland $3.86, Picknick, Roanoke, West Plains, Independence, Sikeston, Glasgow, Warrensburg, Lebanon $1, Salisbury, Triplett, Brunswick, Steeleville, Waverly, Bates City, Lexington, Odessa, Monticello, Union Springs, Mt. Vernon, Aurora $1, Linneus, Sebago, Haseville, Marceline, Stanbery, Meadville, Noel, Monroe City, Tipton, California $1, Bowling Green, Clarkesville, New Hartford, Ashley, Richland, Hardin, Richmond (Hoffman-Burger), Bonne Terre, Kirkwood, Maplewood, St. Joe (Central). Total $190.41.

SUPERINTENDENTS

RESCUE WORK

MRS. LURENDA B. SMITH

There are many factors included in rescue work and the labor cannot be measured by any one of the methods used, nor by the result of any one part of the effort. By defining the purpose the aim can be better understood, and only in the fulness of opportunity can the possibilities of the department be measured. Reciting individual cases, with their adventures and escapes, is only a fraction of the work involved. These experiences should lead us to larger plans and efforts.

To rescue from danger is more important than to rescue from sin; therefore, when one is walking toward danger it is within the scope of rescue work to kindly suggest a better, safer way; to encourage standards of life and action that lead away from ruin.

Rescue work includes an intelligent survey of conditions; it includes recognition of the poisonous influences of the cheap places of amusement (not all of these places, however, are immoral or poisonous by any means), the dance halls and the wine rooms. When young people attend public places of amusement for pleasure only, chaperonage is necessary. It includes also a recognition of the powerful "political alliance" in this awful lawlessness; of invested capital of the property owners who accept rentals that keepers may buy and traders sell.

Knowing that the words, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," are as true today as when uttered by the prophet, we should encourage and help in any effort that makes for the proper instruction of youth and parents.

Literature on this subject and departmental leaflets may be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., or from the National superintendent.

Burlingame, Kansas

JUVENILE COURTS AND CHILD LABOR

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD

At a meeting of the Arkansas state Child Labor committee recently, it was decided to make a concerted effort through the women's clubs and other social welfare organizations, for the enactment at the 1913 session of the Legislature of a uniform child labor law as suggested by the National Child Labor Committee. There was great rejoicing among the workers over the appointment of Miss Julia Lathrop as chief of the Federal Children's Bureau.

At least half a dozen playground associations have been formed in Little Rock, and the equipment of school playgrounds goes on apace. A detention home will soon be opened and the work of the Juvenile court is improving.

Magazine, Ark.

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter recently sent out a "Message to County and Local Unions" in the interest of the department of Physical Education. In this document of six pages she answers very fully the two questions, "What is Physical Education?" "What has been accomplished by this W. C. T. U. department?" and gives much information under the headings: "Early History of Effort," "Special Results," "Physical Education as Construction," "Scope of Department," "Prestige in the W. C. T. U.," "A Hindering Fallacy," "Duties of W. C. T. U. Superintendents," "Frances E. Willard Memorial Banners," "Literature." This leaflet can be had either of Mrs. Leiter, Mansfield, Ohio, or of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

At all Independence Day gatherings we should look well to the enforcement of law against all kinds of gambling devices —wheels of fortune, slot machines, etc.— games of chance, etc., thus helping to safeguard youth from being initiated into vice.

I desire to add to the Fourth of July program published in last week's UNION SIGNAL these features: The exercise, "Ten Wonderful Men," and the reading of Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation for national constitution prohibition—both to be secured of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

Temperance placards and posters, to be secured from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., placed in conspicuous places will reach the eye and he who runs will read and be influenced. Let us enter every open door of opportunity.

If any union has not held a meeting in the interests of this department, will it not send postage for material for a program? Every president of a state which has no superintendent of Christian Citizenship will confer a favor by writing me how many unions are in her state, whereupon I will send "Plan of Work" for each.

Let all remember that the state superintendents must have their reports in hand earlier this year, as National Convention convenes earlier and I must receive my state reports by October.

I cannot close this appeal without again urging upon you the educational value of the *Campaign Edition* of THE UNION SIGNAL. It truly is a "Christian Citizenship special," and every union would do well to send at least one subscription to every pastor and thus give him material for a Christian Citizenship sermon in October.

Central City, Neb.

"A WAVE OF DEGENERACY"

DR. T. ALEXANDER MAC NICHOLL

(A recent address before a medical convention, meeting at Atlantic City, N. J.)

A wave of degeneracy is sweeping the land, and its development threatens the physical vitality of the nation. Within a period of fifty years the population of the United States increased 330 per cent, while the number of insane and feeble-minded increased 950 per cent, according to the recent census, practically all of which is due to the chronic and excessive use of alcohol in one form or another, and narcotics.

Degeneracy is shown in the lessened fertility of the nation. In five years the birth rate in the United States fell off thirty-three and one-third per cent. Back of all the causes for this harming condition, the study of alcohol and narcotics shows that alcohol is the chief degenerative factor.

During the past five years the birth rate in the United States has fallen off thirty-three and one-third per cent. This means the loss of a million babies a year. Let this degeneracy continue at the same rate for one hundred years and there will not be a native born child five years old in the United States.

What is the cause of this degeneracy? A hundred different intermediate agencies may contribute to the undoing of the race, but back of them all stands alcohol as the chief degenerative factor. Statistics compiled by the leading insurance companies, and presented by Sir T. P. Whitaker in a report to the British Parliament, show that out of every 1,000 deaths among the population at large, 440 are due to alcohol. This would mean a mortality from alcohol in the United States of 680,000 a year.

Drinkers' Children Bear Burden

The great burden of drink is not borne by the drinker, but by the drinkers' children. The germ cell that is to be evolved into another being is the most highly organized of all the cells in the body. In its protoplasm lies the material and pattern of the perfected organism.

Should such poison as alcohol lessen the nutrition of the cell or impair the quality of the protoplasmic material and deface the pattern, these shortcomings and defects would be manifested in the subsequent stages of development. A defective germ cell cannot evolve a normal body; this is the reason that we find a large percentage of functional and organic diseases among the children of drinking parents.

In our studies among school children in New York City we find that sixty-two per centum are the children of drinking parents, and that ninety-one per centum of these children of drinking parents suffer from some functional or organic disease. In one institution for the treatment of physical defectives a recent study shows that every patient is the child of drinking parents.

Our studies of school children show that one in every three is mentally deficient. If this percentage holds good over the entire country there are 7,000,000 children of a school age that are mentally deficient, and less than 67,000 of these are free from hereditary alcohol taint.

Three out of five school children are afflicted with some functional or organic disease. If this percentage holds good over the entire country there are 13,000,000 children of a school age that are afflicted with functional and organic diseases, and less than two and a half millions of these are free from hereditary alcohol taint. A nation half diseased and half well cannot live, but here we show three-fifths of the rising generation mentally and physically diseased.

WHAT THREE COURAGEOUS WOMEN ACHIEVED

The little town of Collins, Montana, had a saloon for every twenty-five adults, but the field was not left clear to them. First came Mrs. Ida Ferris Waterman, one of South Dakota's organizers, who had moved out to a nearby ranch. She was followed by Dr. S. Dora Wilson, a splendid and courageous white ribboner from an eastern state, and by Mrs. Lora Bailey, a staunch worker from Minnesota. These three women canvassed the neighborhood and started a union with six members, Mrs. Bailey, in spite of the care of a large family and a world of things to look after, taking the presidency. She called frequent special meetings and asked in all outsiders. By and by, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance came to Collins, and Mrs. Bailey gave a picnic in her honor — not out of doors, it was too cold for that, but in some unused rooms over a store. Beds for the twenty-seven babies, tables and chairs were carried up, and everybody had a good time "visiting." Several people came ten miles to attend. Over a hundred persons partook of the dinner; there was an address, and a dozen men and women joined the union. The above picture of the picnic group shows the spirit of good cheer which irradiated every face. Behold what even three intrepid women can accomplish when they make an effort!

WELL POSTED

A California Doctor With 40 Years' Experience.

"In my 40 years' experience as a teacher and practitioner along hygienic lines," says a Los Angeles physician, "I have never found a food to compare with Grape-Nuts for the benefit of the general health of all classes of people.

"I have recommended Grape-Nuts for a number of years to patients with the greatest success and every year's experience makes me more enthusiastic regarding its use.

"I make it a rule to always recommend Grape-Nuts, and Postum in place of coffee, when giving my patients instructions as to diet for I know both Grape-Nuts and Postum can be digested by anyone.

"As for myself, when engaged in much mental work my diet twice a day consists of Grape-Nuts and rich cream. I find it just the thing to build up gray matter and keep the brain in good working order.

"In addition to its wonderful effects as a brain and nerve food Grape-Nuts always keeps the digestive organs in perfect, healthy tone. I carry it with me when I travel, otherwise I am almost certain to have trouble with my stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Strong endorsements like the above from physicians all over the country have stamped Grape-Nuts the most scientific food in the world. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WITH THE STATES

ILLINOIS COVETS PLACE AMONG DRY STATES

Special Correspondence

With May the annual spring institutes came to a close and the reports from them are most encouraging. Eighty-six county institutes have taken place, besides many others held under the auspices of local unions. The programs were all most excellent and more enthusiasm and a greater interest than usual were manifested, which proves that our women are deeply in earnest and determined to push ahead until Illinois has a place in the list of dry states. Under the statesman-like leadership of our state president, Miss Helen L. Hood, the county and local officers are reaching out to places heretofore unorganized, thus bringing the rural community and the city into closer touch with each other and the work.

A Public Policy petition is being circulated by the W. C. T. U. and the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, asking to have submitted to the voters at the November election these two questions: 1. Shall women be granted the right of suffrage? 2. Shall Section 2 of Article XIV of the constitution of the state of Illinois be so amended that the General Assembly shall have power to propose amendments to more than one article of the constitution at the same session?

We all rejoice in the recovery of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Evangelistic work and our former state president, who so nearly passed over into the "promised land." She is now at her home in Champaign and expects to be ready for work by the middle of the month. We deeply mourn the home-going of Mrs. Housel of Galesburg, for so many years the efficient and beloved state superintendent of Press work. She will be greatly missed, for she was well fitted for the position which she held and was a power in the state.

"HANDPICKING" IN MARYLAND

Maryland has had a feast of good things in the way of speakers and field workers. Our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, with Miss Anna A. Gordon and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich of China, came over from Washington in February and honored us by addressing a large meeting, thus bringing inspiration and encouragement to the women of our state.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick of New York spent the month of April with us and held meetings in Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Frederick and Talbot counties —fifty-six altogether. She also spoke in nineteen schools, reaching 2,210 pupils. Mrs. Dietrick is always most acceptable to us of Maryland and is most efficient as an organizer and lecturer.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson was also in our state for a month's work among the colored people and did good and fruitful service in the city of Baltimore and certain counties. She worked untiringly and was most successful in her "handpicking" for the cause.

AS IT GOES IN LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Legislature is now in session and the enemy is busy with "Segregation" and other bills. The flood situation engages the attention of the state, and it would seem a favorable time to induce the *wet* parishes to go dry, but we have not money enough to push the fight. We are aroused over the fact that beer and whisky in car load lots is being shipped to the refugees. **Florida W. C. T. U. contributed $483.25 to the flood sufferers of Louisiana.**

FLORIDA NOTES OF PROGRESS

Special Correspondence

We feel that the W. C. T. U. of Florida has great cause to rejoice and give thanks because of the many splendid Christian temperance men chosen in the recent elections to fill the public offices of our state.

Our Governor-elect, Park Tramell, was one of the strongest supporters of the constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition in 1910, and Claud L'Engle, congressman-at-large-elect, is a brave and outspoken temperance advocate. The same glorious fact is true in regard to many of the county officials.

Two years ago, in Marion county, the two men sent to the Legislature were straight-out local option (liquor) advocates. The two victors in the recent election are pronounced temperance men, and one of them, a brilliant young lawyer, Hon. Edwin Spencer of Ocala, stumped the county for the amendment.

The Senator from Marion and Lake counties, Hon. E. L. Carney, is a man of strong convictions, unimpeachable character and an ardent prohibitionist.

These are some of the signs of the times in Florida. Have we not cause to sing the Gloria?

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

The Lincoln W. C. T. U., in which the state president is the moving spirit, celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary at "Evergreen Home," where eighty-seven members and their friends enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Sara H. Hoge and the excellent program given by the union. Delicious refreshments were served, two new members were enrolled, and an encouraging contribution was taken for local work.

Many good temperance influences are abroad in Loudoun county this season, one of them being the essay contest in the public schools, in which at least five high schools participated. Two prizes had been offered, one for the best essay submitted by a high school pupil and the other, a picture of Miss Willard, to be given to the school furnishing the most essays in proportion to its enrollment. A pupil in Lincoln high school won the special prize and to Neersville school, taught by Miss Alice Wolford, was awarded the picture. This school submitted an essay from each child enrolled! Loudoun county W. C. T. U. will provide a rest tent for the camp meeting in August and will furnish a full day's program for both the camp meeting and the Chautauqua, which is a splendid feature of the summer in the county. Mrs. Laura Smith Hoge, a member of the same family as the state president, is at the head of the county work.

Two teachers of the state normal school at Farmville—Miss Minnie Rice and Miss Estelle Smithey—together with Miss Richardson, the Y. W. C. A. secretary, all members of the local union, are doing a splendid work with the seniors of the institution. These ladies have prepared a series of talks on the two books, "The Chemistry of Alcohol" and "Alcohol an Unnecessary and Dangerous Medicine," and are giving them at the six o'clock religious services held in the school auditorium. As the young women represented are from practically every county in the state, and as all who do not marry immediately are expected to teach two years as a partial return for free tuition, the influence of the temperance talks is expected to be as the "ever widening circle from the pebble in the pool."

For some months past the high schools all over the state have been debating the merits and demerits of equal suffrage and state-wide prohibition. Provided the young people have access to good books of reference and are allowed to seek assistance from well informed men and women, there could be no better method of moulding public opinion. Herein lies opportunity for advocates of both causes.

Mrs. Estelle Porter, head of the Powhattan Institute, a private school for girls, is doing a splendid temperance work among her 100 pupils. During commencement week one session was set aside for the union, and Mrs. M. W. Newton gave an excellent address. Several W. C. T. U. lecturers have visited the school during the year and the young ladies are receiving the most scientific and up-to-date teaching along this line. Mrs. Porter is president of the county union.

VOX POPULI IN COLORADO

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

What makes a city great and strong?
Not architecture's graceful strength
Not factories' extended length,
But men who see the civic wrong,
And give their lives to make it right,
And turn its darkness into light.

The voice of the people has at last been heard in Denver, for the Citizen's party (a union of the progressive and reform elements), which stood primarily for a radical change in municipal *conditions*, triumphed all along the line at the recent election by an average plurality of 20,000. Judge Lindsey, to the everlasting honor of the city, received the largest vote ever given to one man in the history of the city, 41,478.

To a great many people, that means that "The Beast" has lost its head, and "The Jungle" has been opened for civilized settlement; and, though I am not quite so optimistic as that, I do think that we have proved that when a united citizenship speaks its will at the ballot-box no power in this nation can stand against it.

One of the most significant facts of the campaign was that for the first time our best women were members of the executive committees of all of the parties, and consequently the women candidates were all of such high standing that the Woman's Public Service League (a non-partisan organization devoted to civic betterment) endorsed them all.

George Creel, a remarkably clear-visioned writer, said the day after election: "It is *freedom* that the people have won, and its possibilities are limitless; we have elected officials with honor in their mouths and honesty in their pledges; promising to do the things we desire to have done, but our duty is not ended; we must discharge every day the duty of employers, intelligently and impartially praising and blaming, for only of such mutuality is born *good service*."

The following day, in an editorial on "Victims," the same writer said: "The new reform spirit differs from the old in the desire to change *conditions*. It is *not* reform to take charge of people's habits, and start crusades against the unfortunate creatures of the streets, but it *is* reform to change the *conditions* that make people's habits bad and force evil trades upon them."

In those words I heard the song of hope the Denver election sings to me, and I long to believe that it will bring home to the people of this city their power to so change conditions by voting next November for state-wide prohibition, that the infamous traffic which poisons the very fountains of civic virtue, "forces evil trades upon men," and degrades and stultifies citizenship till votes can be purchased "in blocks" to fasten the chains of corporate greed upon us—that the satanic "business of dissipation" may be forever eliminated from Colorado politics.

THE COMMUNITY'S NEED OF A YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

(Continued from Page Four)

even worse, communicable diseases. They realize that their fight is more than a fight against the open saloon, the private club. It is a fight against alcohol in all other than its legitimate use in the fields of science and manufacturing. To the open mind, the warm heart, there is woven in and through this study a pitiful picture of man's greed at the expense of innocent men, women and children. Gold is set over against character, home-ties, business success, and all that make life worth while.

Then comes the illuminating command—that which puts meaning into their learning; which gives life to the cold Truth, and makes sacrifice of time and efforts a joy, a privilege. "Love ye one another" becomes a personal call to duty. They must so live and so work that the community in which they live may be a safe place for the young man and woman. The temptation of the open saloon and gambling hall must be removed from the path of the father. Little children whom they never saw must be given an equal chance with them to have clean, wholesome food and hygienic homes and necessities, which have been denied the little ones because of the taste for alcohol on the part of father, mother, or both. The Young People's Branch must form a counter attraction to all that is low and degrading. An open reading room, with games and lantern pictures, a boys' club, a girls' sewing school, physical culture classes, and many other like forms of culture or amusement in connection with the Branch, will prove wholesome and practical ways in which to overcome evil with good. There are in every community young men and women who have never looked deeper into the subject of patriotism than an external profession of it on the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, and on the Fourth of July. The members of a Young People's Branch demonstrate it 365 days each year by their intelligent interest and participation in all that concerns the moral and political welfare of the community, the state and the nation. Through one of their departments they arrange parlor and public meetings, secure speakers, and give other programs. Through other departments they conduct both medal and essay contests. They carry the gospel of temperance and purity into their church young people's societies; and through all these means they create a strong sense of personal responsibility as to the condition of things in the work-a-day world in which our daily lives are passed.

The members of the Young People's Branch are among the most valuable of the state's natural resources. In the science of social economics, a state or a nation reckons its wealth largely on the producing power of its citizens. Each man and woman is estimated as being able to produce so many hundred dollars of value each year. A nation of men, women and children of sound bodies, capable of hard work and steady endurance; people of steady nerves and keen insight; brains that are clear and of good judgment to solve life's problems; these are the enduring elements for a nation's supremacy among other nations, and when added to these qualities is that of moral responsibility, the nation's wealth is assured. The Branch develops these qualities, and gives to the state and community a much needed patriotism of every-day service. It is not only clearness of mental vision and strength of body which make for this wealth of the nation or community, but it is the purity of thought, purity of speech, and purity of the body, which lays its stamp upon this human coin of the realm of God, and serves as a passport in all other kingdoms. We must fight impurity, a great evil which bids for souls and bodies in every rank in life: more subtle in its attack, more difficult to fight, for it hides behind the ignorance of parents and young people, and puts a high wall of prudery between itself and Truth. Through the department of Health and Heredity, the young people are taught self-reverence and reverence for all other selves.

Their celebration of the birthdays of great men and women, and of historic anniversaries are characteristic of the same high ideal of patriotism; yet they show that such patriotism is in harmony with wholesome athletic events, picnics, or evening socials and games, according to the season of year and the event celebrated.

In this paper I have shown what the Young People's Branch can do, and is doing. Do you know any community that is without a crying need for just such an organization as it is your privilege to have? Do you believe that your county or state is so poor in consecrated, intelligent, and attractive women, that you must deny to the young men and women the training which your organization alone is able to give them through your Young People's Branch? Remember that the majority of the young people recruited in the Branch are from homes in which no active interest is taken in the temperance question. Is there no young woman who has had the advantages of a college training who is willing to broaden the lives and happiness of the young people less fortunate than she, in that education which should fit its members for leadership? Seek for her in your midst. Pray that she may be given the vision to see that this work among young people is a work worthy of her best thought, her best impulses, her best self. These young people of today will be the fathers and mothers of tomorrow. Under protection of home today they will be out in the great world of hardship, temptation and responsibility tomorrow.

Are we builders of the future only in this work? No. We are fortifying against the temptations here and now in the school, the home, the streets. Against the secret sins of body and mind, are we defending them. We need re-enforcements. Are you ready to help? Will you do your share in this great battle of morality; in forming your own future safe-guard, instead of waiting until these souls have been tempted and have fallen through ignorance, and then through your reform methods try to reclaim them? Let us be modern in our work, and the modern method along all lines of activity is formative, rather than reformative; let us make this hour count for eternity in the great work planned and accomplished. Let us organize the young people, remembering our motto: "It is glorious to man a lifeboat, but better to build a lighthouse."

Y. P. B. NEWS BUDGET

Mrs. J. S. McLaughlin, secretary of West Virginia, has just returned from a trip to Florida. She has many plans for the young people's work and is in the field organizing for the campaign for state prohibition.

The good news comes from Michigan of a number of new Branches organized and fine plans for a state convention in June. The young people will give the play, "Visitors at the Y. P. B. School." The state secretary, who is in the field a part of the time, writes that she finds the young people ready for organization when a good leader can be found from the W. C. T. U. She has organized three L. T. L.'s as well as done some campaign work.

Mrs. Lalla C. Bentley, Y. P. B. secretary of Missouri, has just completed a five weeks' trip through the state. She organized nine new Branches, built up the old Branches, and gained 150 new members, over half of these being young men. She reports finding much splendid material among the young people for Y. P. B. workers. The state Y. P. B. convention of Missouri will be held in Kansas City, June 12-14. Both the state president and vice-president are to do some field work before convention.

Miss Kathryn Sawyer, Y. P. B. secretary of Illinois, is again in the field after having been at home through a number of months on account of the sickness and death of her father and the illness of her sister.

Encouraging news is received from Nebraska of new societies organized and much good work done by Miss McLaird on a trip through the state. The state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. Heald, is working in the western part of the state and reports finding much interest in Branch matters. Nebraska's secretary, Mrs. Dyar, expects to come up to the National Convention with the promised gain of 150 new members.

Mrs. Josie Sizer, Y. P. B. secretary of Wisconsin, is home from a southern trip and will visit the Y. P. B.'s of her state during the summer. She hopes also to hold some institutes.

Miss Winona Kilgrove, secretary of South Dakota, reports increased interest in the work. The Branches at this time are especially emphasizing the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

Mrs. Cora D. Graham has outlined some splendid plans for the New York Y. P. B. convention, which will meet in Cortland, June 28-July 2.

Miss Ada Cummings, Southern California's secretary, reports that she finds the secretary's letter to local unions especially useful in bringing about new organizations. Has your local W. C. T. U. received one of these letters? If so, have you acted upon the suggestions therein contained?

Wolverine Sanitary Drinking Fountain

The simplest and most attractive design of any pedestal fountain made. We make a complete line of fountains for man and beast, in all styles and prices.

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FAREWELL TO INDIA

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER
World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent Work Among Soldiers and Sailors

My visit to Agra and the manificent Taj Mahal was over. The good-byes were said to the loyal white ribboners, to Mrs. Hallowes, and to all who had made our stay so pleasant, and the train bore me away to Cawnpur, en route to Lucknow and Benares. In the former city we saw the beautiful monument erected in memory of the bravery of the English men and women who suffered such a horrible death during the Sepoy Mutiny. My mind went back to the time when we, too, made history black and terrible—dire deeds which no marble statue commemorates. At Lucknow, a guide who had fought against the mutineers, showed us the places where the English were mowed down, and also, where they were victorious in battles fierce and long.

Mrs. Titus, president of the W. C. T. U., made arrangements for me to speak at the Reid Christian College for Native Men, where there awaited me a splendid audience with American teachers, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After speaking there, I addressed the students of the Isabelle Thoburn College for Girls, where large brick dormitories are in process of erection, for which the English government has given many hundreds of dollars. As I looked into the faces of those native girls, Mohammedans, Brahmin Hindus, I thought of the wonderful change wrought in their lives by these missionaries who had taught them the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. A trio was sung by the students, whose sweet voices blended in a harmony which I shall not soon forget. How I coveted them for our W. C. T. U.

At eight o'clock I spoke to the British soldiers, and one boy told me his story and begged me to write to him. Thus all over the world the soldiers and sailors of all countries are being pledged, and our white ribbon banner is carried with them everywhere. An efficient W. C. T. U. is at work here.

From Lucknow I went on to Benares, "the Holy City," so called because it is the spot where the idolaters wash away their sins in the waters of the sacred Ganges. Here men, women, children, aye, babies, dip, or are dipped, hoping, yea, believing, that all their sins are washed away. Oh, to see the filth, poverty, ignorance, superstition, idolatry of these peoples! England has already worked miracles, most marvelous indeed, in bettering the conditions of these her subjects, but—what yet has to be done seems an almost superhuman task, with the various castes, sects, races, and peoples to be considered. The courageous efforts of the missionaries seem almost vain, when one sees the funeral pyres along the Ganges' shores, or the bodies lying with their feet in the sacred river (or those of the poor floating in the water), while the people continue to bathe, pray, hold up their hands, stand on one foot, or do whatever penance they believe will appease the angry gods which they worship.

THE MISSION OF THE Y. P. B.

Excerpts from Paper by MISS LUELLA SCHWAB

The Y. P. B. has a great mission. In order to interest the young people we must strive to present our work to them in such an enthusiastic spirit that it will be attractive. Many young people think the temperance reform is too dry and serious. Let them see the beautiful side of our work—the clearing of the pathway, the lifting of the burden, the strengthening of the weak, the helping of the erring, the redeeming of souls. Thousands of girls have been total abstainers all their lives but have never realized the enormity of the evil we fight. They need to have brought home to them the thought that through silence, or indifference, they are helping the enemy. We must make them realize that if they see a wrong and do not do their best to right it, they are themselves sharers in it. In this way we can make them feel that the W. C. T. U. stands for the noblest things of womanhood and that it is a privilege to be numbered among the members of the grandest organization the world has ever known. Young people if aroused will be our strongest allies; they will lead the children along right ways; together the W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B., and the children will crush out this liquor traffic.

The young women and men need the Y. P. B. work for their own development and growth. The W. C. T. U. is a University of Reform. To have a Y. P. B. in a community raises the code of morals and makes total abstinence popular. The young women who wear the white ribbon, and who demand an equal standard of purity, cause the young men of the community to respect both them and the temperance cause.

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Young People's Branch

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A Girl's Influence, Anna M. Vail.
Fair Play, Mary E. McDowell.
Our Unconscious Influence, Clara Parrish Wright.
Counting One, Eva Kinney Griffith.
Why Should a Christian Girl Sign the Total Abstinence Pledge?
What is Your Value, Mrs. O. H. Scott.
There Go the Ships, Maltbie D. Babcock.
Why Am I an Honorary Member of the Y. P. B.?
Hands Off: A Talk to Girls, Dorcas J. Spencer.

Price 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age, Cora Seberry.
A Heavenly Vision, Nelle Burger.
What Can We Do? Ada Melville Shaw.
Why a College Y. P. B.? Bessie Lathe Scovell.
Hand Picking, Christine I. Tinling.
Don't, Girls, Rev. G. B. Minard.
A Mother's Prayer Answered, "Jac" Lowell.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

BOOKLETS

Alcohol and Health: Scientific Studies in Total Abstinence, Volume I, Y. P. B. Course of Study, Edith Smith Davis. Price, 15 cents.
Does It Pay? Economic Studies in the Liquor Problem, Volume II, Y. P. B. Course of Study. Professor John Nicholls. Price, 15 cents.
Chorus Book, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 15 cents.

PROGRAMS

Consecration of the Colors—A Patriotic Program, Nellie H. Bradley. Price, 10 cents.
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A Lark at Nonotuck Hall, Ruth E. Chew. Price, 20 cents.
Duane's New Régime (concerning smoking), Mary Stewart Powers.
Visitors at the Y. P. B. School, Mary Stewart Powers.

Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

OTHER SUPPLIES

Pledge Books. Price, 10 cents each.
Examination Questions, 10 for 15 cents.
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Y. P. B. College Year Book.

Price, 2 cents each.

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NEW Y. P. B.'s

Tennessee: Lebanon, 31 members, Miss M. C. Whitley, president; organized by Mrs. E. E. Peterson.

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Maryland: Tilghman, Miss Helen May, president.

Arkansas: Augusta, Mrs. Eva Blacknow, president; Heber Springs, Miss Lola Wallace, president; Green Forest, Mr. Jimmie Trimble, president; Eureka Springs, Mr. Joe White, president.

Illinois: Palmer Park, 15 members, Miss Ethel Markley, organized by Mrs. Francis E. Spencer.

South Carolina: Organized by Mrs. E. E. Peterson, Anderson, 210 members, Miss Hannah Bruce, president; Newberry, 150 members, Charlotte Smith, president; Seneca, 70 members, Mr. John H. Dixon, president.

ALCOHOL AND THE WHITE PLAGUE, PNEUMONIA AND SNAKE BITE

(Continued from Page Five)

vents the white cells or leucocytes from coming up to attack and repel the invading organisms. . . . The leucocytes act as a kind of sanitary police. They appear wherever dead matter is to be removed, they attempt to prevent the invasion of the body by disease producing organisms, and once they come to grips with their opponents they die rather than give way. . . . Disease producing organisms getting into the tissues during the time that alcohol is holding back the leucocytes, and meeting with no resistance from them, entrench themselves strongly, so that the leucocytes cannot drive them out, and a severe, often fatal, attack of disease is the result.

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Lansing NoBurn Aluminum Kettle Bottom fits inside any kettle. Made of pure aluminum, positively prevents burning of meats, fruits and vegetables. Saves its price every day. Sample, one size, 16c in stamps. Two sizes, 30c in stamps:
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HERE AND THERE

An election held at New Madrid, Mo., April 6, took place at a time when water was six feet deep in the main street. The eastern part of New Madrid county was completely submerged; boats and gasoline launches had to be furnished everywhere for voters. The election was held in an upper story. Notwithstanding the "watery" circumstances the county *voted dry!*

Three years ago Cumberland county, New Jersey, inaugurated its first midsummer rally, and invited Governor Glenn of North Carolina to be the speaker of the afternoon and evening. This gathering of the temperance forces proved so great an inspiration to the workers and won so many to the cause that the rally has become an annual event. The second year Dr. Dickie of Michigan was the speaker. Last year Mrs. Mary Harris Armor delighted her many hearers with her enthusiasm and logical statements, and the seed sown by her at that time is now yielding a splendid fruitage. This year the date of the rally is August 7 and Captain Richard P. Hobson will deliver one of his forceful addresses.

MARGARET'S "LADDIE"

(Continued from Page Six)

and shabby now, but it was his best, for there had been no surplus in his meagre income for tailor's bills, and as old habits die hard, it had never occurred to him that he could wear a cheap suit except at his work.

It was an hour of delight and profit to him, and at its close he walked back reluctantly to his narrow quarters. A box was lying on his bed when he went in, and in his softened frame of mind the label on the outside almost brought the tears. It was from Margaret, her flower mission gift to her "Dear Laddie," as the letter inside told him. As he opened the box a very riot of fragrant flowers made him almost faint with their sweetness, and with the memories they brought of home, and the old garden from whence they had come.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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THE HIGH-LICENSED DOG

A man had a dog that was vicious and vile,
He was ugly and black as could be,
He bit every soul that came in his way,
And his owner grew fat on the blood of his prey,
Till the people were frightened, but what could they say—
The man kept the law, don't you see?

He paid his dog-tax with so honest an air,
You'd think him a saint in disguise,
The people looked on and said, "I declare,
The life of that dog we surely must spare,
We need all the taxes or else we'd despair."
(And here they all groaned, and looked wise.)

"We must pay up the doctor and funeral bills,
They've been very heavy of late,
So many were bitten, so many have died,
We need all the taxes," these wiseacres cried.
"We'll make them still higher. We'll not be denied;
The man's love for his dog is so great."

The owner consented with radiant smiles,
And the dog with permission given,
Went on with his work of destruction and woe,
And owner and dog the bolder did grow
Till the streets with the blood of the victims did flow.
While their wailing ascended to heaven.

Then the people opened their eyes at last,
"We've made a mistake," they cry;
"We must kill that dog or our fate is sealed,
We'll have that odious law repealed,
The taxes haven't the matter healed,
That blood-thirsty dog must die."

So they went to work with a right good will,
(For the people's word was law,)
And that dog soon slept his last long sleep
And they buried him then in a grave so deep,
That the thunder of ages might over him sweep,
And he never would move a paw.

—*Margaret J. Sherman*

The W. C. T. U. of Greensboro, N. C., is exerting a splendid influence for good in the community. An interesting medal contest (Mrs. E. L. Stamey, local superintendent) engaged its attention recently—a fine beginning in that line of work. The workers rejoice in their leader, Mrs. J. E. Cortland, who is ever endeavoring to lead them on to fresh victories along temperance lines.

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BETTER THAN THE "ONE IN FOUR"

Every member of the W. C. T. U. in Iron River, Wisconsin, is a subscriber to either the weekly or Campaign Edition of the SIGNAL. Is there another union with as good a record?

A GOOD SUGGESTION

The state executive committee of the California W. C. T. U. recommends that each local union hold UNION SIGNAL Teas and use the proceeds for the circulation of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, thus educating for prohibition.

FOR JULY FOURTH

The next issue of the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will be June 27, just in time for distribution at Fourth of July picnics. Orders which reach this office not later than June 24 will be filled at the special price of $1.25 per 100 copies to one address. Five hundred copies for $5.00 if order reaches us June 24 or before. Do not forget the date limit on this special price. After June 24 the price is $1.75 per 100 copies.

FAITH AND WORKS

District No. 22 of Minnesota is sending the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to each one of the county officials of Houston and Fillmore counties.

That at least some of the W. C. T. U. women of California (Northern) are in earnest in their efforts to educate for national constitutional prohibition was shown at the recent bi-county (Tulare-Kings) convention when seventy subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL were pledged.

OUR FRIENDS APPROVE

Mrs. Lula Walker, superintendent of Medal Contests for New York, writes: "I find THE UNION SIGNAL an invaluable help for our Normal school students who appeal to me for data for debates and orations."

Dott Boggess Polk, of Tennessee, says: "No visitor is more welcome than THE UNION SIGNAL. It keeps one awake to temperance truths and facts."

A NEW JERSEY TRIBUTE

"THE UNION SIGNAL is always the dearest 'letter from home,' not alone because Frances Willard called it that, but because it is just as necessary to our work and happiness as it was to hers. The great grief in my heart is, that *all* who claim to be white ribboners are not closer students of it, or at least, that they are not subscribers to 'our' paper—willing to carry their portion of the responsibility of its publication instead of letting the load rest so heavily upon our beloved editor-in-chief. It is not giving Mrs. Stevens the love and loyalty that are so richly due her.

"In loving bonds, EMILY RUTH KIRBY"

Something Good A Temperance Summer Resort

SEND FOR BOOKLET

C. N. TROMPEN, Mgr. Campbellsport, Wis.

HERE AND THERE

It was decided at the annual meeting of the Esther union (Mich.), held in April, to omit the regular meetings during the busy summer time, since it is a county union with a widely scattered membership. To offset the inactivity of the members, Mrs. Mary H. Curtiss, president, has secured the appointment of five young girls, all but one of whom have white ribbon mothers, to act as "flower missioners" for the union. With encouragement and wise oversight much is expected from this movement, both as to ministrations on the part of the girls and the influence of the work upon their young lives.

The W. C. T. U. of Ogden, Utah, has divided its 125 members into five unions, the municipal voting wards forming the boundary lines. Each has its own set of officers, although the original corps was retained as a central or city union. That it was a wise plan has been proved, as the meetings in each ward are as well attended as was formerly the one meeting. Dues are easier to collect, more UNION SIGNALS are taken, more can have a part in the programs, and members do not have so far to go to meetings. New members are being added and a healthy rivalry exists among the unions. A general meeting is held every three months, and the central executive keeps a general oversight of the work.

A LONGING FOR FAME

'Taint that I want the money,
Or fame when I am dead,
But because I get so tired
Of jest composin' *bread.*

I'd like the folks in Plainsville
To read some magazine,
And see it writ in printin',
A Pome, by Sarah Green.

Yes, I kin cook, but, landy!
A body *has* to *cook;*
That's jest the very reason
I'd like to write a book.

But some is born to writin',
And some to cook unseen;
I guess I better hustle
A Pie, by Sarah Green.

—*The Century*

A PSALM OF KNIFE (AND FORK)

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
There is nothing fit to eat;
While there's cabbage and cucumbers,
We can well dispense with meat.

Life is real; meals are earnest—
Better start them all with fruit;
Meat thou need'st, to meat returnest,
Was but spoken of the brute.

Not in stuffing, not in starving,
Is our destined end or way;
But the gentle art of carving
Grows to seem somewhat passé.

Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and bold,
Quaver when it comes to eating
Many tinned things that are sold.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In life's scrimmage, long and tough,
We'll not eat embalmed cattle
Nor adulterated stuff.

Trust no butcher, howe'er pleasant;
Of his sausage be afraid;
Do not take it as a present—
Only he knows how it's made.

Let us then be up and chewing,
With a taste for any dish;
Not with anxious vision viewing
Ptomaine poison in our dish.

—*Julia Boynton Green, in Judge*

PUBLISHERS' TALK

To Y. P. B. Members

The young people of the Y. P. B. are of course interested as a Branch and as individuals in W. C. T. U. "Temperance Literature and Organization Supplies." Between the covers of our Catalogue are found all the various helps for carrying forward the plan of work which the Y. P. B. Year Book sets forth in twelve lines of effort. We trust therefore that members of the Branch, regular and honorary, are familiarizing themselves with the contents of the Catalogue, and, furthermore, that many of them are receiving the monthly package of samples concerning which we have had much to say in this column. This, however, being a Y. P. B. edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, we take occasion to talk about publications which belong distinctively to the Young People's Branch.

For "Lighthouse Building"

Helps of primary importance to the local Y. P. B., and which should engage every member's attention, are the Year Book and "Plans for College Young People's Branch." These leaflets are full of instruction and information concerning general and specialized work. The "Y. P. B. Organizing Outfit" includes both in its generous budget and is a *sine qua non* in the equipment of the field organizer or local worker. Notice the list of leaflets and other supplies on page 14.

Study Book No. 1

The Young People are to have a series of four text books to cover a four years' study course. Two of them are now in use. First, "Alcohol and Health: Scientific Studies in Total Abstinence," by Edith Smith Davis, National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in public schools and colleges. The subject is dealt with topically under the head of Eight Scientific Reasons—briefly (as is necessary to bring it within the limits of a fifteen-cent book), but broadly, each lesson having a variety and scope which render the study both profitable and enjoyable.

Study Book No. 2

The second volume is by Professor John A. Nicholls of Boston, well-known student of and lecturer on sociological subjects. It is entitled, "Does it Pay? Economical Studies in the Liquor Problem," and is a most comprehensive, thought-awakening little book—one which will start the pupil upon a more extensive study, as it is intended to do. It shows how the drink traffic affects the "pocket-book nerve" of the capitalist, the merchant, the workingman, the farmer, the American citizen generally. "The facts herein set forth," says Professor Nicholls, "have been collected with great care, and much pains have been taken to verify them." And believing that "the young people of America are the hope of the temperance reform," he places these facts in their hands. Both of these study books, with the two others to follow, are put out with a view to hastening, through the young people, the final overthrow of "the greatest evil that ever fell upon a nation aspiring to freedom." Indeed, they should be widely circulated among older people as well.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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First Annual Western Temperance Conference and Training School

TO BE HELD AT THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA, BOULDER, JULY 21-27

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

Have you ever been to Boulder? Those who have can shut their eyes and see the most beautiful little city in the state, as well as the great Flatirons, crimson in the light of the setting sun, rising fifteen hundred feet behind the picturesque Chautauqua grounds, in the most wonderful foothills in the world.

But those who have never been there are the ones to whom I am writing and who ought to begin right now, if they have not before, to plan to attend the Western Temperance Conference in this beauty spot of Colorado, and meet the women who are doing things, all over this nation, to make it a cleaner, brighter, safer place in which to live.

One of the blessed things about this gathering is the bevy of splendid young women who are to bring their rare gifts to its altars.

First, there is Christine Tinling. Did you ever hear her? Tall, slender, charming, magnetic—just fancy what it will be to have for a whole week a specialist on Scientific Temperance such as she!

I heard a great Texan say the other night that our work in the schools was the mightiest achievement of the W. C. T. U. and therefore we want to learn how to keep on achieving, as we must, if this nation is to go dry in 1920.

Then there is Miss Rowan, National secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, who has a most remarkable record in such an amazing variety of effort that it will be well worth the trip to have her show you the campaign possibilities of your boys and girls.

Miss Harriet Kemp, whose delightful personality is not unknown to our Chautauqua platform, is also to be with us and she is to have charge of the music and will sing, and help us "sing our souls away to everlasting bliss" if we don't watch out.

Besides these "foreigners," we shall have our own Rose Davison and Winona Jewell who have been campaigning, lo! these many weeks, all over the state and arousing interest everywhere in the conference.

Grounds of the Colorado Chautauqua, Boulder, Colo.

So much for *youth*. But happily the W. C. T. U. is rich in young hearts that beat below gray temples, and naturally it takes that sort for state presidents of whom we shall welcome a brilliant assortment, who are to have "confabs" all their own where you and I can go and learn how to run things.

There will be Mrs. Mitchner of Kansas, Mrs. Shepard of Utah, Mrs. Hillerman of Oklahoma, and lastly Mrs. Nannie Curtis, president of Texas, who will deliver an address on the afternoon of Woman's Christian Temperance Union Day, July 25.

Besides, treasurers will please take notice that the queen of treasurers, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, one of the ablest officers at National Headquarters and for years president of Kansas, will be with us the whole week to teach us how to get, and then spend money where it will count.

You see we are planning not only to get better acquainted with our bright executive neighbors but to promote unity of interests as well as to add luster to our programs.

State Representation

Our own state will be represented not only by women gifted in applying Scripture truths to every day needs, in daily devotional services, but C. B. Wilcox, the noted pastor of the famous Trinity M. E. church of Denver, will be the Sunday evening orator and talk as only he can. His subject will be, "Helping These Women Who Labor With Me for State-Wide Prohibition."

Eminent as will be our guests, we of Colorado are glad and proud of the woman who will be the presiding genius of these beautiful days, Adrianna Hungerford. For years she has believed the day was fast approaching when in church and state, the temperance question would take its proper rank as the foremost social and economic problem of our time and the cordial recognition by the Colorado Chautauqua management of its importance here and now, is most gratify-

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VIRGINIA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Temperance Sympathies of Canada's Governor-General—The State of "Great Opportunity"—Childhood's Need, an Educated Motherhood—Virginia W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FLAG DAY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL—COURT OF COMMERCE ABOLISHED—JONES-WORKS EXCISE BILL STILL HELD BACK—TRAGIC DEATHS STARTLE WASHINGTONIANS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

One hundred and thirty-five years ago, June 14, the Continental Congress adopted the American flag, and in consequence, on June 14, 1912, the beautiful flag was seen everywhere at the nation's capital, public and private buildings vying with each other in the demonstration. From the apex of the dome of the Capitol building floated four great flags, which are only flung out on special days. The largest American flag in the world was unfurled at the postoffice building. It is sixty-two feet, six inches long and thirty-two feet wide, and was hung in the department's spacious court, where a huge banner has been suspended from the seventh story. The new ensign hangs from the eighth story and has two extra stars, representing the two newly admitted states—Arizona and New Mexico—making forty-eight in all.

At a meeting of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Ball, patriotic instructor, in exhibiting numerous flags, among others displayed the "Church pennant" stating that "this is the only flag ever flown above the United States flag." United States Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who was sitting on the platform, caused a flutter of excitement by asking: "By what authority is a church flag placed above the National emblem?" The next day in the Senate he called attention to the fact that this is the custom in the United States Navy, declared that "no Senator would approve of such an act," and that he would introduce an appropriate resolution in regard to the matter in the near future. This morning he did so and upon inquiry of the Navy Department, it was ascertained that during divine worship on all ships in the United States Navy, the "Church pennant" from time immemorial has been hoisted to the top of the masthead. In the discussion which followed the introduction of the resolution, which calls for the doing away with the practice, it was shown conclusively that Protestant and Roman Catholic alike use the pennant during religious worship. It would be well for an overwhelming protest to go to the members of the Senate suggesting that this recognition of our being a Christian nation, which has prevailed since the birth of the nation's navy, be not changed any more than should the words, "In God we trust," be stricken from our coin.

Court of Commerce Abolished

The Court of Commerce, established but two years ago, and the five judges of the said court have, by act of both Houses of Congress, been abolished. The debate over the provisions of the section of the appropriation bill which related to this court, consumed practically the entire day of the session. Strong speeches favoring the action eventually taken, were made by several Senators. It is well known that President Taft has repeatedly championed this tribunal in the past, and he sees no reason why this court should be wiped out of existence. Present indications are that a serious clash over this matter is impending between the Chief Executive and Congress. A veto on the part of the President being not unlikely, Senator Overman of North Carolina brought against the court the charge of extravagance. He said $12,000 was paid annually for rent; $62 each for swivel chairs; $54 for arm chairs; $90 each for big leather chairs; $100 each for davenports; $2,170 for mahogany wainscotting; $800 for a screen; $95 each for wardrobes; $163 each for desks; $185 for one judge's screen; $1,055 for a bench, etc. The salary of the judges of the court was $7,000 annually. In addition to this, however, Congress made an allowance of $1,500 for living expenses in Washington.

Jones-Works Excise Bill Still Held Back

Yesterday was the day for the District of Columbia committee meeting in the House, but as seems to be the understanding, there was no quorum, only five members being present and nothing could be done! *The Washington Times* is the only one of the four daily papers of the District, to advocate and endorse the Jones-Works excise bill, and has been unceasing in its appeal to the sense of fairness on the part of the members of the District of Columbia committee, to allow this bill to come from the committee to the floor of the House where it could have a fair chance on its own merits. The Chamber of Commerce also took its first step toward getting some action on the part of the District committee. **Does it not seem strange that a few men can so hold back legislation, and that there is no redress on the part of the people of the District, who must submit either to the whims or prejudices of the members of a committee as they may determine?**

President Taft, in a special message to Congress yesterday, asked for an appropriation of $100,000 to be expended for revenue-cutter service in caring for volcano victims near Kodiak, Alaska. More than a thousand people are rendered homeless and unless aid can be given them at once, they are likely to suffer severely.

Secretary of War Stimson yesterday ordered 30,000 army rations sent to Seward, Alaska (a ride of twenty-four hours from Kodiak), for the relief of the volcano sufferers. The danger is said to lie in the neighborhood of large salmon canneries, and should the streams of the country be clogged and poisoned by the volcano explosion, as is likely to be the case, loss of life is certain to ensue unless relief is granted.

Death in one of its saddest forms entered the House of Representatives this week. Hon. Robert C. Wickliff of the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, was killed by a train on a bridge crossing the Potomac River. Mr. Wickliff, who was but thirty-eight years of age, and a man of rare ability, had obtained permission to take a "day off" from his duties at the Capitol for a little outing and wandered down the river, only to be struck by an oncoming train, which hurled him into eternity. His young wife was sitting in the gallery of the House, as one of her husband's colleagues was about to announce his tragic death. The Sergeant-at-Arms, noticing her, hurried to the gallery and escorted her to Speaker Clark's room where she was informed of the terrible calamity.

Two other tragic deaths of young, prominent men have startled Washington this week. Crashing suddenly to earth in the new Wright machine, in which they had been speeding in the air at the rate of between fifty and sixty miles an hour, Second Lieutenant L. W. Hazlehurst, one of the most experienced aviators of the United States Army, and Arthur L. Welsh, considered the most careful professional aviator and instructor of the Wright forces, met a tragic death at the aviation field yesterday at College Park, Maryland, before the gaze of horror-stricken spectators.

The Anti-Prize Fight bill, so amended that pictures of films of prize-fights cannot be sent from one state to another, has just passed the Senate. This measure in the House needs a little pressure, and members of Congress should be written or telegraphed to concerning the desire of their constituents to have this bill become a law.

The Senate yesterday agreed to a program of recesses from June 17 to July 1, covering the period of the Republican and Democratic national conventions. Action was taken without dissent or debate. The further understanding is that when the Senate does convene on the days specified none but routine business shall be transacted.

June 15, 1912

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

TEMPERANCE SYMPATHIES OF CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL

CHARLES BAILEY, Wheatley, Doncaster, England

"Let the firewater alone. Let it alone and join the temperance societies." This stirring, sound advice was given forty-three years ago in an eloquent appeal to a party of five hundred Canadian redskins by one of their chiefs, John Smoke Johnston. Vividly the Indian orator depicted the horrors and dangers of the drink curse, and earnestly besought his hearers to shun the whisky which had wrought such havoc among the tribes. Present on that occasion was Prince Arthur, the third son of Queen Victoria. He was the donor of a huge ox which the redskins had assembled to eat. Naturally the words of the Indian chief impressed the young prince with the perils of the alcoholic cup, and the impression, greatly deepened by the plain proofs he had a few months later in the experiences of some hundreds of his fellow-countrymen of the benefits of total abstinence in circumstances of most trying and arduous character, tended much to give him that sympathy with temperance principles which for many years as Duke of Connaught, he has so continuously and sometimes, conspicuously shown.

On May 1, His Royal Highness completed his sixty-second year, and this anniversary recalls the fact of these temperance sympathies, and the prominent position he has long held in one important department of British temperance enterprise.

Shortly after the episode just narrated, the Rifle Brigade, to which Prince Arthur was attached as an officer, formed part of the Red River expedition under Colonel Wolseley to subdue the Riel rebellion at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg. Port Arthur on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, received its name in honor of Canada's royal visitor. Through six hundred miles of Canadian wilderness the expedition traveled by forest, river and cascade, avoiding numerous rapids by laborious portages. With almost clock-like precision the expedition succeeded. A bloodless triumph was gained; order and tranquillity were restored and the return journey made almost exactly according to arranged program. One factor explained much! No grog was permitted the troops, with the result that, notwithstanding the severe conditions of work and weather, *the health of the men was practically perfect*, medical and military officers alike acknowledging this.

Some years subsequently in Egypt and India, the Duke of Connaught again received similar evidence of the benefit of total abstinence methods. As brigade commander he was actively engaged in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 to re-establish the Khedive's authority, threatened by Arabi Pasha's rebellion. While stimulants were not entirely prohibited during these operations, the marked superiority of abstinence over even strictly limited alcoholic indulgence was in many ways very apparent. Strongly confirming this experience were the facts and statistics which came before his notice when for a lengthened period in 1886 he undertook responsible duties in India. Both in regard to less sickness and less crime, official reports of the British troops there showed in years past, as they continue to show, that the abstainers from intoxicants possess great advantage over non-abstainers. Among the teetotalers, the proportions of sickness is approximately but one-half; and crime enormously less than that ratio.

Of one regiment a detailed return for the two and a half years, 1884 to 1886, has been summarized: "The non-abstaining soldiers have (in proportion to their number) eight times as many entries for defaulters, forty-seven times as many entries for imprisonment by commanding officer, and twenty-five times as many entries for imprisonment by court-martial as the abstainers; while their rewards for good conduct were correspondingly fewer." Typical, alas, of many cases. A soldier sentenced to death somewhat subsequently for murder at Poona, wrote in pathetic words of warning to his comrades that the crime was "*caused by that cursed drink.*"

For a long period the Duke of Connaught has been president of the Royal Army Temperance Association of Britain, acting not merely as an ornamental head, but by chairmanship of meetings, messages of encouragement, and like means evincing a keen interest in the work and progress of that important organization. By personal inspection he has verified the claim of the Association as to the good it has achieved in protecting young soldiers against liquor temptations and in providing counteracting agencies. He recognizes the advisability of the establishment of temperance rooms at all military stations, knowing that the men like them and that such institutions are an invaluable help, especially to recruits, in resistance of the allurements of the saloons. In July, 1909, His Royal Highness was honorary president of the twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism held in the Imperial Institute, London; and in the following year, during his South African tour, as royal representative to inaugurate the South African Federation, he received a deputation of Bechuanaland chiefs desiring his aid in the endeavor to keep the curse of alcohol out of their territories. The chiefs were encouraged by his sympathetic reply.

The excellent health which the Duke enjoyed in the summer of 1882, when so strenuously employed in military duties amid the heat and trying climatic conditions of Egypt, he attributed to his practice of total abstinence then.

In May, 1906, while presiding over a large assembly of soldiers with their relatives and friends, the Duke of Connaught expressed the deep pleasure he had in thus giving his countenance and cordial support to the temperance principles and aims the meeting sought to promote. He declared it a source of great satisfaction to himself, and he believed to all the country, to note the steady increase of sobriety among the men. By his own observation during his tour of inspection at the various depots, and by inquiries as to the habits of the men, he was convinced that a real and considerable improvement had taken place recently. Whatever position was held, especially such as many of his audience held, "A man was all the better for being temperate."

Many incidents show the Duke's popularity which has assisted in increasing the temperance influence he exerts. While in command at Malta, at the time of the Messina earthquake, for hours consecutively, he personally supervised the despatching of necessaries and medical comforts for the sufferers. Later he visited a hospital camp on the island. Only one officer was then in the camp, a surgeon performing an operation. Informed of the Duke's presence, he proceeded to finish the operation before receiving his royal superior. He apologized for the delay by explaining the circumstances. "Oh, that's all right," replied the Duke; "I forgive you gladly for that. If you had left some poor fellow in pain to come to touch your hat to me you would have been the kind of fool that I do not forgive. Shake hands."

It has been stated that the younger daughter of the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia, is a personal abstainer; and that his older daughter, Princess Margaret, who by her marriage on June 15, 1905, became the Crown Princess of Sweden, is a strict teetotaler. The Crown Princess is a member of the white ribbon union of her adopted land, and displays deep interest in its work and success.

AGAIN, THE CIGARET

MRS. F. L. TOWNSEND, Leaksville, N. C.

The most indifferent observer can hardly fail to notice how the cigaret habit is growing. With all our study, our new methods, our efforts to tide the boys over the adolescent period, we can not make real progress if we fail to keep him from the cigaret. The greatest problem lies just here. It faces the teacher; it confronts every mother who starts her six-year-old boy in school. She may be sure that some manly (?) boy, perhaps not much older than her little one, will offer the new-comer a cigaret, and will undertake to teach him the art of smoking.

There is no question of the deadly effect of the cigaret. In view of this fact, it becomes the duty of good men to deny themselves whatever comfort they may find in cigar or pipe, in order to discourage entirely the use of tobacco.

A recently published picture of a prominent ruler shows him with his mother on his arm while in his other hand he holds a cigaret. The weed flaunts itself on the pages of much present-day fiction. Hero and heroine pause in exciting moments to give each other a "light." Truly might this be called the age of nicotine.

We have laws against selling cigarets to minors, but who enforces these laws? Judge Webb of North Carolina, in a recent charge to the grand jury of Wake county, had this to say: "I don't want to be cranky about any one thing. I don't know how long I shall be on the bench, but I want to see the young men grow strong. This is a fast age and men often don't take time to raise their children. They want to make money fast and get rich quick. They will take cognizance of the death of a pig or the loss of a chicken.

"All this time boys are smoking by stealth, running behind the house where they can't be seen. It would make your heart bleed if you went over this state as I have done, to see the boys killing themselves smoking cigarets. It is killing hundreds and thousands of them in North Carolina. And it hurts young men. I have seen four or five of the finest young fellows I have ever known, die from this cause. I have made up my mind that if I ever get a man who sells cigarets to boys, he will get such punishment as will keep him from selling any more very soon. When we see a boy smoking it is the duty of every good citizen to put his arm around that boy and beg him to quit."

AMONG THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY

THE W. C. T. U. SETTLEMENT SCHOOL OF HINDMAN

MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, President Kentucky W. C. T. U.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

The school house was rebuilt and then came the third fire, which was the most disastrous of all. The campus was swept clean of all the large buildings, only two little cottages and the shell of the power house remaining. Neither Miss Stone nor Miss Pettit was there, but again the school work went on without interruption. During the three great fires not more than one week, all told, of school work was lost. The fire took place in January. Clothing, bedding—all were lost! The people opened their doors; the children and teachers were housed, fed and clothed. Greater generosity or hospitality no community could have shown and few would have equalled it. The citizens called a mass meeting and as it was Sunday morning, the church bells rang out the call. With one voice it was declared that at all costs the school must be kept. As an outcome of the meeting, we received from the citizens, as an inducement to remain and rebuild, a sixty-acre tract of land adjoining the old campus, and we resolutely began the work. At this writing, eleven buildings, modern and well equipped, are dotted about at such distances from each other as to be comparatively safe from fire even if one should be attacked by the enemy. Our work is not yet completed, however, as at least two more buildings are essential—a hospital and a central administration building.

So much for the material part of the school. Our people are poor but they are proud and self-respecting. A large percentage of our school children are descendants of Revolutionary ancestors. They have been without opportunity, but they have not degenerated. Many of the parents can neither read nor write, but they know that they themselves "hain't never had no chance," and are firm in the purpose to give their boys and girls the longed-for advantages which were not theirs. The children are "making good." Last year two of the colleges and one of the state Normal schools gave to the graduates of the W. C. T. U. Settlement School places of honor among their graduates. One is now connected with the English department of a college in the state of Texas; another holds an important place in the faculty of an educational institution in the state of New York. Both, we are reliably informed, are filling their positions with credit.

Log House W. C. T. U. Settlement School

The results of the school work, however, are not to be measured by exceptional cases. What is the average girl scholar able to do? With her own hands she can prepare and serve a bountiful dinner, or a dainty luncheon. She can cut, fit, and make her own clothing neatly and with taste. She can do her own laundry work with such skill that it would be a credit to any one. She can and does read good literature and often understands music. What of the boys? They are not content to live in the windowless, one-roomed cabin of other days. On the contrary, all over the country one finds well-painted cottages which have taken the place of the old style habitation. The man has learned to provide the home and the woman to take care of it.

One item will serve to illustrate the progress made: The best cured hams in the world are to be found in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland; but these cousins of the Highlanders had lost the art. They all used pork, but they ate hams and shoulders fresh, and only tried to cure the side meat. Today the children of the school can fatten, slaughter, cure, cook, and serve as fine a specimen of a Kentucky "country ham" as can the most skilled house-keeper of the "blue grass" region and this probably requires more skill than any one feat in housekeeping. On the table with the ham you will find beaten biscuit, jellies, and preserves that might take the prize over those made by more experienced hands; while rolls and cake as delicious as ever were served also have their place. In other words, the school is fulfilling its purpose, namely, to educate the hand and the heart as well as the head.

There are so many results that it is impossible to name them all, but among other things we have demonstrated that a school can be kept neat and clean and its children—boys and girls alike—trained to do all the work and yet make friends for the school. Today there are more than one thousand names on the waiting list; we have reached our limit and cannot find a place for others.

One man who had brought his children two score and more miles, in order to enter them at school, finding no place vacant, said he "lowed how it was a sight easier to get your children into jail than it was into school." We believe one hundred is as large a number as can be accommodated in a homelike way. If we can raise a $100,000 endowment, we will plan another school, and this fund has now a substantial beginning.

One important feature of our school training is the care of the sick. The home conditions make this difficult. The fact that so many of the women have had to work in the field "to help make the craps" has rendered them unskilled in the art of home making, and unfit for it. At the school, however, with a trained nurse, whose presence is a benediction they are being carefully trained to care for the sick in the home. The paramount importance of a clean house and a clean bed, with the knowledge of how to prepare things that will tempt and nourish the sick, means much for the homes of the future.

Trachoma, that dread contagious eye disease, is the scourge of the southern mountains. There are thousands of cases of it and the people do not know its danger or how essential cleanliness is to prevent it from spreading. A clinic is held once a quarter in our little cabin hospital by Dr. J. A. Stuckey, a skilled optician of Lexington, who contributes his services, which are worth hundreds

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Three of the School Children Home on a Visit

Group of High School Pupils in the W. C. T. U. Settlement School

Childhood's Need, an Educated Motherhood

MRS. LIZZIE KIRBY BECK
State W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, Smith's Grove, Ky.

In a recent magazine article, Mrs. Schoff writes of the organization of the National Congress of Mothers, and says: "The mother of today has a broader outlook on life than the mothers of past centuries. Educational opportunities, interest in public affairs, and studies of the cause of present-day conditions have made many mothers realize as never before the far-reaching effect that home and mother exert on the life, health and moral standards of the world. Women who appreciate relative values recently began to question whether perhaps their own lack of knowledge as mothers was not in part responsible for many blighted lives, and for many of the evils in the world today. They saw many of the little children journeying earthward with no welcome from father or mother. They saw little children in reformatories, prisons and jails all through the land, imbibing the lessons in crime which are an inevitable part of such surroundings; orphan asylums full of little children starving for mother-love, the babies dying for want of it, and they saw childless homes which could be enriched if only a little child could be in each of them; a school system becoming more arbitrary year by year in its requirements; they saw the child's brain crammed with knowledge that it was not ready to assimilate, while the hand was untrained. They saw the children at a tender age going by thousands into trades and workshops, working under conditions prejudicial to life and health. They saw girls and boys graduating from school and college with no preparation for home-making. They saw the flower of the nation's manhood blighted by the social evil; yet the mothers shut their eyes to the dangers that menaced their boys and girls and rarely gave them the protection which knowledge of sex hygiene and God's law of life would afford. They realized the corruption in business and in politics, and that the boy who grows up without training in honesty and regard for the rights of others becomes the corrupt business man or corrupt politician. They saw hospitals and prisons full, and began to ask: 'How far are we mothers responsible for this?' 'Are we not the children's keepers?' 'Why should I expect my child to live and be healthy when I know nothing affecting his physical and moral needs?' 'Wherein have we failed that all these things exist?'"

Mothers of today are awakening to a consciousness of the fact that the education which the world most needs is that which fits them to be mothers in the highest sense of the word. It was this realization which impelled one mother to call together the mothers of America and to organize them for more earnest, scientific study of child development. So was born the National Congress of Mothers. But the benefits, privileges and blessings of such organized effort come nearer home to the mothers of the country wherever the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has found its way, for this world-wide organization, with its "Do-Everything" policy for the uplifting of humanity, seeing childhood's need of an educated motherhood, introduced among its departments of work that of Mothers' Meetings, which has for its aim the instruction of those who have the care of children, in all that relates to the best interest of the child physically, mentally, and spiritually. It is a department of paramount importance, for "to form well in early life prevents the necessity for reform in later life." To the thinking woman it seems strange that this phase of our question should ever need discussion. Yet we are confronted with the fact that while thousands of mothers are organized for better chances and better opportunities for children, yet a larger percentage of them are standing idly by, apparently possessing the icy indifference which characterized the answer of Cain when asked concerning his brother's whereabouts. And the heart of the awakened mother is sickened as she looks about at the wrecks of young life, made so, perhaps, because, without the protection of the mother's wise training, they were led astray through ignorance.

"One of the sights of the Alaskan coast is a beach about twelve hundred miles to the northeast of Seattle, where the great Pacific current casts up debris of various kinds. Among other things great heaps of valuable logs are thrown ashore from all the coasts of the wide Pacific, from Oregon and California, from Hawaii, China, Japan, even from far India. Among them are valuable woods, like the camphor-tree, mahogany, redwood and royal pines. They sometimes have on them the names of the men who cut them, or the saw-mills for which they were destined, but which they never reached. Each season piles them up until the shore line has been extended into the sea. Many of them are decaying or already rotten. Further inland some have lain so long that they have turned to stone. Still further in shore some have been changed into coal and buried in the silt. It is a sad waste of much valuable material.

"But there is a shore strewn with a sadder wreckage than that of the big logs in Alaska's arctic cove, and it is found alike in all our cities and countries. It is the beach where countless young men and women, drifted away from father's prayers and mother's entreaties, the love of teachers and pastors, caught in the currents of worldliness and folly, have at last been cast upon some bleak and desolate beach to perish miserably, far, far away from the purity of home and the hope of heaven."

The writer of this illustration pleads with the young people: "Come back! Come back today, before the treacherous undertow, already laying hold of your feet, sweeps you away from all hope and safety forever."

Let the mother who shall read these thoughts join the forces of organized motherhood, train her child for the time when he shall go out from home influences, strengthen him against the "undertow which lays hold of his feet," and save him *now* from the danger of being swept "away forever" from all hope and safety.

To a Mother

There came one day to join the angel throng
A woman bowed through serving oft in pain;
But as she meekly stood her form grew strong,
And long-lost youthful beauty dawned again.
Yet more was given for all, with wonder fraught,
Bent low before the sweetness of her face,
Crying, "What marvel hath this woman wrought,
To be thus clothed by such sweet, mighty grace?"
Then one of seraph tongue made answer low:
"One talent only hers—a faithful heart,
And she abroad but little could bestow,
So much was needed for her mother's heart;
And this with love she always made so fair
That she became an angel unaware."

—EARLE WILLIAM GAGE in the *Western Christian Advocate*

MOTHERS' BOYS

Yes, I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands,
And that your own household most truly
In immaculate purity stands.

And I know that my parlor is littered
With many old treasures and toys;
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharmed by the presence of boys.

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day;
While you sit in yours unmolested,
And dream the soft quiet away.

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides,
Where I must stand watchful each night;
While you can go out in your carriage
And shine in your dresses so bright!

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman;
I like my house orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings,
Yet I would not change places with you.

No! Keep your fair home with its order,
Its freedom from bother and noise,
And keep your own fanciful leisure—
But leave me my four noble boys!

—*Silver Cross*

MARGARET'S "LADDIE"

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Ia.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Lyle had not cared particularly for flowers in the old days at home where they were simply a part of his daily life. Old Simmons, the gardener, kept the grounds in a blaze of bloom from early spring till late autumn, but his mother never cared to have the beautiful blossoms in the house, and he had only admired them as a pleasing feature of his luxurious life.

No flowers had come into his barren life of the past year, however, and he looked at them with an interest and pleasure he had never felt before. Somewhere he had read, "Consider the lilies." There was a wonderful spray of them in the box, and as he looked into their pure white cups, a sense of their beauty and wondrous perfection filled his heart.

"If God so cares for the lilies He has made, will He not also care for me?" he asked himself. A verse in the lesson had suggested the thought, and it came home to him with wonderful beauty and power as he looked long and earnestly at the blossoms, dazzling in their white purity.

"It must be God cares," he said at length, brokenly, "and I know Margaret does. If they care I ought to prove myself worthy——"

Somehow his proud mother was not associated in his mind with the flowers, but could he have seen her, have caught one glimpse of her as she sat in her elegant room, her hands tightly clasped, slow tears, hot with anguish, coursing down her cheeks, he would have been more ready to forget, more willing to forgive.

He hastened with his treasures to the rooms below for water and a suitable dish for them, and the little Irish chambermaid supplied him. "Indade and I niver saw such beauties in me life," she said so wistfully that he shared a portion of his riches with her, much to her surprise and delight.

That Sabbath day was the turning point in Lyle Cramer's career. The bands of evil which were every day drawing in more closely and relentlessly upon his life, seemed to snap as the influence of the good and the true bore in upon his awakened conscience, and he saw sin at last somewhat as God sees it.

All day the image of the beautiful girl he had met was with him. "She would despise me if she knew how I have sinned," he said to himself, but he was mistaken there. It was her nature to uplift, to help, and the knowledge that he needed her would be his strongest claim upon her continued interest.

Soon after this Margaret's heart was made glad by the longest letter she had yet received from her boy, in which he told her a little of what the day had done for him. "You white ribbon people are building better than you know when you send flowers on their mission to such fellows as I have been," he wrote. The old nurse noticed with emotion that he had written, "I *am*," then substituted the more hopeful past tense of the verb. "I have taken the pledge, and God helping me, I intend to keep it. You may tell my mother if you think she will care."

Another year went by, so filled with labor and with new interests that time seemed to fly. Mrs. Cramer had sent him a check and a carefully worded message to come home, but he did not yet dare to trust his newly made resolutions in the icy atmosphere of his home.

"Work is best for me, and that would horrify my mother," he confided to his pastor, who had become his best friend, ever ready to advise and lend a hand. "I am learning lessons of self control that a man can never learn while his pockets are filled with unearned wealth, and there is Verna. I hope to win her as a poor man's bride, and I confess I do not expect my mother's approval of my choice."

"Even a mother should not interfere and seek to control her son's destiny to his harm," replied Dr. Dewey, thoughtfully. "The love of Verna Sweet is worth more to any man than untold riches, and I would not for a moment countenance your love for her did I not have the utmost confidence in your strength of character, and even then you must tell her all your story. There must be no shade of deception in winning her."

"Certainly not." The manly ring of the young man's voice was good to hear. "There is only one secret I wish to keep, and that surely cannot harm her—to know that her husband can do for her through inheritance what he would like to do by honest acquirement."

It was very soon after this that an imperative summons came from Margaret. "Come at once, Laddie. Your mother is in great need of you," and forgetting everything but that she *was* his mother, he hastened home.

All the pride and harshness were gone out of the thin, white face on the pillow in the familiar room where his mother had always slept, and Lyle knelt by the bedside and took the hand which was groping for his. "Mother, dear Mother, what is it? Why did you not let me know that you were so ill?" he asked reproachfully.

"I haven't known it myself, Lyle. It has stolen upon me very gradually," she whispered. "Even watchful Margaret thought it was only my grief and loneliness which were changing me so until the examination was made, and now it is too late. It is a fatal disease and any hour may end it. Can you forgive me, my boy—my Lyle, whom I have loved so in spite of all my harshness?"

"And I, too, should ask forgiveness," said Lyle chokingly. "I should never have forgotten that you were my mother, nor doubted your love for me."

"Margaret tells me you are changed—would to God I could change also. I am afraid. God will not want in his heaven such a stubborn, cruel woman as I have been."

"Mother, Mother, if He could take me—as I was—He will take you, too, if you will believe in His mercy; that He loves and forgives even as I—as we all must if we love Him truly." Great tears ran down the wan, haggard face, and Mrs. Cramer pressed her boy's hand eagerly.

"Then you do forgive me, Lyle. How many, many times I have thought of your words and realized how true they were, but it has never been my habit to retract—to confess myself in the wrong—I could not—pride held me in an iron grip which only this close approach to death could loose. My boy, my boy!"

"If you could have seen her, Laddie, all these past months," said Margaret later as the two were alone, "looking, ever looking and hoping that you would come—I can see it now, although I did not realize it then—you could never have a hard thought of her again."

"I never shall have, but oh, Margaret, she is so much better than when I came. Is she not mistaken—has she had counsel?" Hope shone in his eager eyes, for his mother had never seemed so dear and so precious to him as now, but Margaret shook her head.

"The dying embers flame up at the last, Laddie. There is no hope. Hasten to say all you wish to say to her, for the time is short." And the words proved true.

"Goodbye, faithful Margaret, care for my boy so long as you live, and the dear girl who is to be his wife. If only I might see her, but he tells me she is very beautiful, and that she has helped him to be good and true while he has had no mother. Oh, Margaret, if the cruel past could only be undone, but only God in His mercy can blot it out now."

"Hush, dear heart, hush," soothed Margaret gently. "His mercy endureth forever. Cannot you see how He has led our boy as we, in our blindness, could never have done? Praise Him for the help of His countenance."

"I will. I will, Margaret. Every hour I have praised Him since I have come to know Him, but oh, if I had known Him in the days of my health and strength, when I might have done something for His cause."

They found her in the morning, one wasted hand beneath her cheek, a look of peace upon her worn face, and Lyle cherished as a priceless legacy every word of love she had spoken.

"The wine is all gone out of the cellar, Laddie—she would not have it renewed, or even touch it herself, even though the doctors advised it in her sickness," Margaret said to him after the funeral.

Lyle went back to his work until the time should come when he and Verna together would return to the beautiful

(Continued on Page Twelve)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

JACK AND THE MANOMETER

M. DISQUE

Four boys were lounging on the sweet new grass one Saturday afternoon, discussing vacation plans for the summer. After considerable argument a camp site was finally decided upon, and then came the momentous matter of supplies. "Papa's just got to give us a couple of pans, a skillet and a kettle," announced Ted Warner, whose father was a hardware merchant.

"Mother will do some good baking for us, I know," added Lynn Hardy.

"And I'll get the cigarets!" triumphantly shouted Jack Harrington.

There was silence for a few moments, then said Lynn, "Guess we can do without the cigarets, Jack."

"Oh, you infant! I'll bring a stick of candy for you then," was Jack's retort.

"That would be better than a 'coffin nail,' anyway," flashed Lynn, stung to anger by Jack's taunt. "Candy won't dry me up as the cigarets are doing for you!"

"I'm no more dried up than you are! I'm as big as you are and a big sight stronger!"

"You are not as strong as I and two years older besides!" argued Lynn.

"Say, boys! Have you seen Professor May's new manometer?" asked Joe suddenly.

"No! What is it?" came the eager chorus.

"Why, it's a—it's a manometer—a sort of thing for testing your strength."

"Wonder if he's at home now? Let's run around there and ask to see it," urged Ted.

"See the new manometer? Why, sure thing!" was Professor May's laughing greeting to the breathless boys when they reached his home. "But wait a moment, boys. I've a problem for you."

"What is it?" asked the boys quickly.

"How many pounds pressure do you think you could maintain with your lungs?"

"Wait a minute till I fill my lungs and try to blow," answered Lynn.

"Comes sort of natural to you, doesn't it?" interposed Jack laughingly.

"About ten pounds, I guess, professor," Lynn continued.

"Gee!" interrupted Joe. "I bet I could blow over fifteen!"

"About twelve pounds is my style," observed Jack.

Professor May was much amused. "You agree so nicely that I'll tell you what we'll do. Today is Saturday so we're all free for the afternoon. We'll all go into my 'lab,' and each take a blow on my new mercury manometer, and the fellow who has made the nearest guess will be invited to another 'blow out' by the rest.

"You'll need one over three feet high, Professor," said Jack, "or we'll blow the mercury all out of it."

Professor May looked at Jack a little quizzically. "Never you fear, Jack. I've a manometer that will balance all you can blow and more, too."

An interesting hour followed in Professor May's laboratory. Each and every boy tested his strength again and again, each time assuring the others that he could yet beat the record if given only one more trial. Jack tried the hardest, but try as he might, he could not bring his record up to Lynn's, which was lower than that of the other two boys.

"Now are you boys satisfied that you've done your very best?" finally asked Professor May. The boys were forced to admit that they had. "Well then, I guess we'll see about the scores. Joe leads, Ted's second, Lynn third, and Jack brings up the rear."

"Whoopee! Jack's strength didn't come up even with Lynn's, and he's two years older, too!" shouted Ted.

"How do you account for it, Jack?" asked the professor. "Wasn't the test fair?"

"Ye-es, I guess so."

"Aren't you feeling well?"

"Oh, I feel all right."

"Then how do you account for your low record?"

"Oh, I don't know." Jack's eyes fell on the stained fingers nervously twisting his cap. "Maybe it's cigarets," he confessed.

Professor May gave the embarrassed, shrinking boy a look of commiseration. "I'm a little afraid that's about the truth of the matter, Jack."

"Now, I'll just do a little Sherlock Holmes deducing in your case, Jack. Lynn here is just an average normal boy of thirteen, just what you were two years ago. You're two years older and yet are not up to him in points of strength and development. That makes you at present what we call a subnormal (can you remember that word?) of fifteen, not even up to a thirteen-year-old, and all because your strength and development were arrested about two years ago when you began using cigarets. Was the test fair? Is the deduction right, Jack?"

Jack, embarrassed and humiliated, stammered, "Yes, sir."

That evening four boys organized a Manometer Society which held bimonthly meetings or "blow-outs," as they called them. Jack grew so ashamed of his poor record and stunted self that he secretly "swore off" on the cigaret habit. But the secret soon became known when his record began creeping up in the manometer society and the class room, for, when unhampered by poison, his physical and mental forces soon began to assert themselves. Today Jack is a big, husky youth, an ardent sportsman and scholar, and is not only fighting decisive battles against the cigaret habit, but urging all others to do the same.

THE CHICKENS' FOURTH OF JULY

LAURA HUFFMAN, Pierre, S. D.

Chickie! chickie! chick! chick! chick!
Come now and eat your supper quick,
Then scamper right away to bed,
Put your wee little wing close over your head.
And you must wake early, you know, to be fed
Before the sun is shining.

Tomorrow will be a great time, they say
(Like Merry Christmas and my birthday),
And in the morning to town I must go
With my new white frock, and my big pink bow,
'Twill be the Fourth of July, you know!
The day of our country's freedom.

Mama's been baking the whole day through,
And lots of things I've helped her to do;
We've pickles and salad and cake and pie,
Bananas and tarts and cookies—oh, my!
What a lovely dinner for Fourth of July!
I can hardly wait, I'm so hungry.

I've a wee, wee flag o'er my heart to wear,
And a larger one in my hand to bear.
In this crack in your coop I'll place one, too,
Then freedom, you see, I'll give to you,
For I'll open the gate and let you through
To roam in the fields and gardens.

There's a big fat worm in the pansy bed,
There are peas and lettuce and radishes red,
So you'll have a good dinner as well as we
While your red, white, and blue waves under the tree.
So peep, cluck, cackle, or crow—we're free!
Hurrah for the Fourth of July!

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

Rapid Increase of Defectives to Care For

In one of our prosperous western commonwealths, the State Board of Control in its last report called attention to the "Rapid Increase of Defectives to Care For," and stated that "the burden of caring for the insane, criminal and feeble-minded is increasing at a rate out of all proportion to the growth of other requirements of state government."

Although this board was not composed of prohibitionists, the fact was noted in their report that out of the total number of convicts in the state penal institutions none was a total abstainer, but according to personal statement was "intemperate," "temperate," or "moderate." The gentlemen of the Board of Control do not intimate that there might be some connection between the drink habit and the condition in which the convicts found themselves. It might occur to some, however, that if these men had been sober and industrious the probabilities are they would not be behind prison bars—a "burden to the state."

As long ago as 1834 a select committee of the House of Commons declared that to the traffic in intoxicants was due the spread of crime in every shape and form. This statement has been reaffirmed in substance innumerable times by judges, statisticians, and observers of all classes.

The Board of Control above referred to also noted the startling fact that in twenty years the number of insane had increased at the rate of about 600 per cent. In connection with this it is of interest to remember that the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics reported that of 1,506 cases of insanity investigated thirty-five per cent were due directly or indirectly to the use of liquors, while various state superintendents of insane asylums place the number at from sixty to ninety-five per cent.

What good reason can be urged for continuing to license and protect a business which contributes so largely to the rapid increase of defectives and criminals to care for? Why continue to burden the state with such a vast and constantly increasing army of dependents?

Education and Citizenship

This is the season of the year when schools and colleges all over the land are sending out their army of young men and women graduates. These go to take their places in the world—commercial, professional, or political—in the home, and in society; a "commencement," verily, of a new and fateful page in the life's history of each. These young men and women are the coming fathers and mothers of the nation, its coming homebuilders and child-trainers. How are they equipped for these responsibilities? The criticism is not infrequently made by those who view the college "co-ed" with alarm, that the curriculum of the schools omits the most vital part of a girl's education, namely, the training for motherhood. The point would be well taken if at the same time complaint were made that the schools and colleges neglect to provide for our boys' education as fathers. There is a crying demand for trained fathers no less than for trained mothers. We believe the twentieth century will meet this demand and before it passes will send forth from its public schools, its industrial schools, its seminaries and its universities, men and women learned not only in science and art and the lore of the ancients, but also in the knowledge that will produce the highest type of parenthood and hence the highest type of citizenship.

The Solid South for a Better Nation

White ribbon pioneers recall the eventful day when southern women, answering Frances E. Willard's heartfelt appeal, responded, "We will gladly unite with you in this peaceful war for God and Home and Native Land."

Today southern women are living in states that have outlawed not only the sale but also the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. They are sending out their call to the North, the East and the West, "On to Washington, our Nation shall go dry." What great victories have been wrought in the South, largely through the activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union!

The key-note of the splendid sociological congress recently held in Nashville, Tennessee, was the stirring slogan of Governor Ben Hooper—"The solid South for a better nation." This is in line with the ringing proclamation of our National President for national constitutional prohibition in 1920. This proclamation is really an appeal to each state to work for state-wide constitutional prohibition.

In the Southern Sociological Congress all the Southern W. C. T. U. presidents were made delegates by the Governors of the sixteen states composing the Congress. The South's strongest and best men and women assembled together to consider how their great moral problems can be successfully solved.

Surely not all the problems that challenge our thought are in the South. A similar congress could well be held in each section of our country. In the future there will be no solid South, North, East, or West, but a solid nation, free from the damage caused by its most relentless foe, the legalized liquor traffic, will unitedly work for the peace, purity, protection and education of all who live under the starry folds of our nation's flag.

Race Suicide

Mr. Gladstone, the great English statesman, said: "Strong drink kills more people than war, pestilence and famine combined." Congressman Hobson in his remarkable speech, "Alcohol the Great Destroyer," emphasizes the truth of this statement. Others tell us that one hundred thousand lives a year are sacrificed in the United States upon the altar of drink. Is not all this "race suicide?"

Thousands of wives are murdered annually by drunken husbands. These might have lived and borne children for the Republic had it not been for drink. In one year it is said twenty-three hundred babes were smothered by drunken parents. They might have lived and become useful citizens had it not been for drink. Is not this "race suicide?"

Thousands of children whose fathers or mothers spend their money for drink die annually for lack of proper nourishment; other thousands eke out an unhappy existence of labor which no child should attempt, under conditions which practically assure their graduation into the criminal classes. Is not this "race suicide?"

Is it not more desirable to save the children already born, and so safeguard them as to eliminate the almost absolute certainty that they will swell the ranks of the drunkards, defectives, and criminals, than to have a multitude of children born daily into the same conditions, to follow the same downward course?

In many, if not most, cities vice flaunts itself openly along the streets; emissaries of the white slave traffic visit every rural district and haunt every place of amusement; the doors of the saloon swing wide to every mother's boy. Let the state cleanse itself of legalized "race suicide" and there will never be a lack of children for the building up of a great nation!

REMINDERS FOR YOU

Don't forget the National Y. P. B. day, June 26.

What are *you* doing for the young people of your town?

Have you invited them to meet with you June 26?

Is your union agitating the movement for celebrating Y. P. B. Day, June 26?

"THE BEST WORK EVER DONE HERE BY THE W. C. T. U."

The words of the above heading were spoken by a merchant of Joplin, Missouri, at the close of the prize essay contest recently held there. It was in charge of Susie Mills Howe, who has done splendid work along this line. On less than thirty dollars, she accomplished the following: The writing of 2319 essays, which meant that over fifty per cent of all the white pupils of the city wrote essays on the subject selected (the prize in the high school was won by the daughter of an exsaloon-keeper); the awarding of seven regular prizes, seventeen France E. Willard bookmarks and 100 gold-plated pins, which were distributed among the eleven buildings where the pupils took part in the contest. In four buildings every pupil above the B first class wrote essays; in two, framed pictures of Miss Willard were presented; in two others, a set of the Gulick Hygiene series of text-books was won; in two more, two subscriptions to the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* and two to *The Young Crusader*. The work will go on with additional interest the coming year.

The splendid results of such a contest can scarcely be estimated. Mrs. Howe reports the words of another merchant who said that his fourteen-year-old son came to him with the story of what he had learned of the harmful effects of tobacco. The father expressed the wish that he would never learn to smoke. When the child reminded his parent that he himself smoked, the father replied that when he acquired the habit he did not know the injurious effect of tobacco upon the system and that he wanted his son neither to drink nor smoke.

IMPORTANT

Mrs. Kathryn Wert Holler, National superintendent of Sabbath Observance, is seriously ill. No letters should be sent to her at present. All orders for her department literature should be addressed to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., and will be filled promptly. Latest advices state that Mrs. Holler is improving slightly.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Bertha B. Roach, for many years one of the leading officials in the Burma W. C. T. U. and editor of *The Life Line*, the official organ of the Burma W. C. T. U., is returning to the United States, and will be temporarily located at Granville, Ohio.

Among recent callers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage we were glad to welcome Rev. J. W. Travis of England, secretary of the Kent County Temperance Federation. Mr. Travis has been spending some weeks in Canada and will soon return to his home work. He expressed great interest in the many souvenirs of the mother country which adorn Rest Cottage and took much pride in the fact that Miss Willard's ancestors came from the county of Kent, Simon Willard, the first of these to come to America, being one of the founders of Concord, Mass.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Clara E. Roop, Culbertson, Neb., president of the local union and a faithful, loyal worker in the temperance cause.

Dr. Benjamin Pearson, Slippery Rock, Pa., a consistent honorary member of the local W. C. T. U., a subscriber to The Union Signal since 1886, and a physician who for many years had used no alcohol in his practice.

A NEW DEPARTURE

Special Correspondence

The white ribboners of Norfolk county, Virginia, had a novel entertainment at their county convention recently. Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, state corresponding secretary, gave an illustrated lecture on the travels of Miss Willard with her friend, Miss Kate Jackson, in Europe, Egypt and Palestine. About eighty pictures were shown, and besides much information concerning them, the lecture included quotations from "Glimpses of Fifty Years," giving Miss Willard's impressions of the places visited.

It closed with a view of the simple stone in Rose Hill Cemetery over the resting-place of our loved leader, and an explanation of that memorial perpetually being raised to her, which is better than the most imposing structure of stone—the Memorial Fund of the W. C. T. U.—and its use in expanding the work she loved.

Mrs. Shepherd in large part makes her own lantern slides and is thus able to illustrate the history of the organization and many of its departments of work.

There are scores of local unions in Virginia and other states which are at a loss to know how to make their meetings interesting. They cannot afford to send for a speaker more than perhaps once a year. The state officers long to give them all the practical help possible, and now Mrs. Shepherd has conceived the idea of preparing complete lectures on W. C. T. U. work and on prohibition, typing them out in such form that any fairly educated person can read them, and renting them with a set of slides for a merely nominal sum. A county president, thus armed, can borrow a lantern and make the round of all her unions, giving information in an attractive way and gaining new members for the cause. This seems quite a bright idea and likely to mean an increase in interest wherever it is taken up.

Dean Farrar was wont to say that what brought him into the temperance movement could be put into a short word of four letters, P-I-T-Y. If the Christian men of our nation would open their eyes to the vision of the helpless, innocent victims of the liquor traffic, who pass before them in review, and have presented to them a panorama of the misery, crime and degradation that results from the drink evil, they, too, would be overwhelmed with a feeling of responsibility to work for its destruction.

The July number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* is issued the first of June in order that the teachers may have it before the closing of the school year. When one considers the value of this number to all teachers the wisdom of this arrangement is emphasized. The first article, "Three Counts Against Tobacco," by Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, is worth the price of the *Quarterly*. Nothing more valuable upon this subject has ever been printed than this fearless utterance of one of the greatest educators of the United States. The *Quarterly* is packed from beginning to end with fresh material from such writers as Prof. G. Sims Woodhead and Charles Bailey of England, together with lessons, anecdotes and illustrations by eminent educators of the United States. No worker in the temperance reform can afford to be without the *Quarterly*.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

TOO TIRED TO TRUST

"I'm too tired to trust, and too tired to pray,"
Said one, as the overtaxed strength gave way.
"The one conscious thought by my mind possessed
Is oh, could I just drop it all and rest.
Will God forgive me, do you suppose,
If I go right to sleep, as a baby goes?—
Without ever asking if I may,
Without ever trying to trust and pray?"

Will God forgive you? Why think, dear heart,
When language to you was an unknown art,
Did your mother deny you needed rest,
Or refuse to pillow you on her breast?
Did she let you want, when you could not ask?
Did she set her child an unequal task,
Or, did she cradle you in her arms,
And then guard your slumber against alarms?
Ah, how quick was her mother love to see
The unconscious yearnings of infancy!
When you've grown too tired to trust and pray,
When overwrought nature has quite given way,
Then just drop it all, and give up to rest,
As you used to do on a mother's breast.
He knows all about it—the dear Lord knows;
So just go to sleep, as a baby goes,
Without even asking if you may.
God knows when His child is too tired to pray;
He judges not solely by uttered prayer.
He knows when the yearnings of love are there,
He knows when you do pray, He knows when you trust,
And He knows, too, the limits of poor, weak dust!
Oh, the wonderful sympathy of Christ
For His chosen ones in the midnight tryst,
When He bade them "Sleep on, and take your rest,"
While on Him the guilt of the whole world pressed!
You've given your life to Him to keep.
Then don't be afraid to go to sleep!

—*Selected*

The report of the government suit against the Coca Cola Company is now in print, and may be had by sending to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Ask for Notice of Judgment No. 1455 on Coca Cola. It gives the testimony for and against caffeine.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

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EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE

REV. MARY E. KUHL

It brings gladness of heart and much thanksgiving to know that our evangelists all over the country are exceedingly busy in the Lord's harvest fields. God bless them all in their noble endeavors. More than two hundred people, including National, state, district, county, and local superintendents, are enrolled in the prayer and help circle, and a much larger number whose names have not been reported are at work.

Evangelistic literature has been sent into every state, territory and dependency. The trend of thought now is—great "showers of blessings" at our coming National Convention at Portland. Every evangelist is expected to send some fruitage from our Lord's vintage as an expression of love and praise.

The need of preparation for more aggressive service means earnest prevailing prayer, renewed consecration, a seeking for the infilling of the Spirit, and an obedience to the command, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." It means ever having the sweetest and kindest of thoughts for all humanity, a hunger for God, a thirst after righteousness, a gift for soul-winning, a life most busy for the Master—gathering out the stumbling stones, burning away the thorns and briars of contention, strife, and vain glory, and while the kingdom of our Christ draweth nigh, ever sowing the seeds of purity, total abstinence, and prohibition.

During the month of July question blanks will be sent to state superintendents only, and these will be but suggestive as most of the states furnish such supplies to workers.

Evangelistic literature can be obtained of the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., and include "Workday Plan," "Special Bible Studies," "Women of the Bible," "My Son," "Songs of Solomon," "Flowers of the Bible," "The Work of Prayer," and the Evangelistic Bulletin.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

At this season contest work is at its best. Schools are closing and in many of the final exercises a W. C. T. U. contest is included. One state superintendent has written to hundreds of teachers, asking their co-operation in this mode of teaching temperance and has met with great encouragement.

The class for the National Convention contest at Portland is complete with six contestants from six different states, and will be the finest ever held at a National gathering.

Now is the time to urge that contests be held on the Fourth of July, at Chautauquas, reunions, picnics, etc. State superintendents will find very little difficulty in obtaining permission to hold contests, provided they interview the committee in charge of programs immediately.

"Votes for Women" is heard everywhere. One superintendent ordered a quantity of suffrage books, as she believed free distribution of them and suffrage contests would help the cause better than anything else. More and more are contests proving of aid in teaching total abstinence and prohibition truths.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY

Some weeks ago I sent a package of literature to each of the state superintendents of Literature. They represented three new leaflets and one reprint. No others will be issued before the National Convention.

The leaflets which I send out free are not for the purpose of general distribution. State superintendents are expected to send them to the local superintendents for their information and inspiration. The smaller states were supplied with a sufficient number to send a sample to each local Literature superintendent, and the leaflets fail of their purpose if they do not reach the superintendents. No state can grow very rapidly if it does not make an appropriation to each of its state superintendents sufficient to defray the expense of doing this work. There is no limit to the amount of money an active state superintendent can use to advantage. Probably in every case, she will need to hold a medal contest, or employ some other method to raise money for her department.

I do not furnish the report blanks to be used for local reports, but I can furnish a form, upon request, which can be adapted to state requirements.

Any state superintendent wishing another blank for her own annual report can secure it by addressing me. Will every one remember that it will be absolutely necessary to have reports in my hands not later than October 1, as we start to the National Convention October 12.

Last year some of the states carrying on campaigns and using large quantities of literature failed to make any report. Please let there be no such omission this year. The state making the best showing of work in this department, according to membership, gets the handsome silver loving cup now held by Missouri.

There will be no demonstration of departments at the National Convention this year.

Let me say once more that no orders for literature should be sent to me except for the leaflets I publish in the interest of my department. I am not connected in any way with the business of the general stock of literature owned and controlled by the National W. C. T. U. I hope every state superintendent has sent for a catalogue of this stock and is thus ready to help her local superintendents to the information they may need.

Evanston, Ill.

WILL IT PAY

Reprinted by Request

Out from the hearthstone the children go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow—
A licensed wrong on the crowded street
Waits for the coming of guileless feet—
Child of the rich, and child of the poor
Pass to their wreck through the dram-shop's door.
Oh, say, will they ever come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

Out from the hearthstone the children fair
Pass from the breath of a mother's prayer.
Shall a father's vote on the crowded street
Consent to the snare for the thoughtless feet?
Ah! Fathers, your finest gold grows dim;
Black with the rust of such nameless sin!
You may pave the street with your children slain—
And light your ways with the price of shame,
But, say, will your dearest come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

—*Mary T. Lathrap*

FIRST WESTERN TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page One)

ing. Rest Cottage has long been one of the chief intellectual and social centers on the grounds and the state president an acknowledged force in Chautauqua councils.

The Social Side

Besidc the feast of reason and flow of soul I have outlined, there will be "Tea and Chat" at four p. m. at our beautiful headquarters every day, where inspiration for every phase of our W. C. T. U. work will be on tap, and men and women alike will feel anew the blessedness of "the tie that binds."

Then there will come that marvelous day when the whole outfit will stroll up the hills and far away to a famous fountain of youth for a "Beefsteak Fry"—whatever that may be, but you may be sure there will be no "small fry" about it since Dr. Hungerford is to engineer the performance and will see that even the vegetarians are provided for.

You will observe, therefore, that this is going to be a sort of seven-day institutional picnic that nobody can afford to miss, and the thing to do is to begin to lay by your egg money right now to get a round-trip ticket to Boulder for the week beginning July 21.

What It Will Cost

The expense of the week, aside from railroad fare, can be easily kept within ten or twelve dollars. Take advantage of the summer rates. Boulder is a common point.

NEW YORK'S EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

Our state convention is to be held at Canton, September 11.

Our institutes have been very well attended and especially has that part of the programs devoted to best methods of raising money, collecting dues, gaining new members, carrying on department work and preparing regular programs been helpful. The season is now about concluded, the last institutes being held the first week in June. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock and Miss Tinling have been among the leaders. The latter is just concluding two months' work in the state in the interest of Scientific Temperance Instruction. She has addressed the prospective teachers in several of the Normal schools and has spoken in many public schools, delighting all her audiences.

Hon. M. J. Fanning began work in New York state in January, 1911. With the exception of three months last summer, he has been in the field constantly, conducting an educational campaign for state-wide prohibition. He has pleased the people and interested them to give generously for our work. The result of this year's meetings has been that he has turned in to the state treasury contributions amounting to more than $1,000. We are hoping Mr. Fanning may continue the work for another year.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor has been engaged for five weeks' work in New York state beginning April 20, 1913.

Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick and Mrs. Cora E. Seberry have both been in the field during the greater part of the year and in addition to their lectures and organizing work, have attended institutes.

We are still feeling the effect of our anti-canteen meeting in the greater attention paid to our organization in the public press, and in the fact that slurring remarks in regard to our attitude have ceased. Our meetings have created respect for the W. C. T. U. and for the principles which impel us to continue opposition to the restoration of the canteen.

AMONG THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY

(Continued from Page Four)

of dollars. He brings his entire office force and several trained nurses and stays ten days, treating hundreds of cases. The old men and women, the young mothers and fathers, the youth and maidens, with the little children, come for miles around to the school—some riding, many walking, from forty to sixty miles to "get rid of the misery." The worst cases are treated first, for, from the beginning of the clinic, it is understood that it will be impossible to aid everybody. The doctor loves the work, loves the people, and loves the school, of which he says, "You are doing what the others say they want to do, or are going to do." Again and again we declare, "If we did nothing else this alone would justify all the effort, all the expenditure." We rejoice when others confirm this judgment, and we were very glad when a commissioner of education sent to investigate the school closed his very flattering report with the statement, "Strange that the model school of the country should be found located forty-five miles from a railroad in the heart of the Kentucky mountains."

The W. C. T. U. of Escondido, Cal., has just completed a beautiful fountain and presented it to the city. It is self-cooling and provides water for man, bird and beast.

A Beef Steak Fry

INSURANCE AND LIQUOR

The following strong temperance testimony has just been given by an industrial insurance man: "In Muncie, a city of about 35,000, which was dry for a number of years, our company placed many policies, the payments of which were met promptly and cheerfully. Last year the city voted wet, since which time our collectors have had the greatest difficulty in securing payments. In fact, delinquent payments and lapsed policies are now the rule instead of the exception. The industrial insurance men in the future will all vote for a temperance city because it sustains and promotes their business."

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee and Tea When One Cannot Digest Them.

A farmer says:

"For ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, caused by the use of coffee (tea contains caf*feine*, the same drug found in coffee), until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread; and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored steady and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while. I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge:

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did. I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum.

"My family would stick to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

JOURNEYING HOMEWARD

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER
World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors

At Hong Kong we stayed at a cosmopolitan hotel filled with our own countrymen and women. In the harbor was one of our small battle-ships—the "New York"—with 271 men on board and no chaplain! The city was the most cosmopolitan of all I have seen; people from all over the globe elbow one another in the crowded streets. The shops with their Chinese and Japanese embroideries and porcelains were most interesting.

After two days' sail on the "Nikko Nau," a very good clean ship, we arrived at Manila the beautiful. How can I describe the city, the people, the magnificent scenery and the brilliant throng which turned out in the afternoon to hear the native band play! We "hunted up" Mrs. Dailey, the indefatigable worker, who with Mrs. Taylor, now almost blind, were the only ones to be found who were willing to take the responsibility and stand by the work, although too feeble and too overburdened with other duties to be leaders. After spending hours and hours in interviewing Christian women from house to house, we realized that the work cannot be made effective until some capable woman from home shall come to stay and give her entire time and energy to the work.

The natives are not yet a drunken race, but the combination of American beer and their own native drink will make them so. The schools could not be reached on account of examinations and the closing of the term, but we visited the soldiers at Fort McKinley, and through the kindness of the splendid, whole-souled Christian Y. M. C. A. secretary, Mr. Collings, whose sister in Connecticut is one of our blessed white ribboners, a warm welcome was given to the W. C. T. U., and a packed house awaited your superintendent. I met some of my own boys from Forts Ethan Allen, Myer, Monroe and others. After an address in which I told what splendid things the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had done for *our brave soldiers;* of Frances E. Willard's life; of our magnificent chieftain, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Anna A. Gordon as well (all these names were vigorously applauded)—after speaking also of the rank and file who stand by their posts even as soldiers do for God and home and every land, these boys in blue gave me a rousing hip, hip, hurrah, for the dear, blessed women in the home land; for the brave white ribboners all over our country. The meeting was indeed enthusiastic. Introductory remarks were made by the secretary, Mr. Collings, and prayer was offered by Chaplain Fleming from the Southland who, with Mr. Collings, believes in the noble work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

What great possibilities are open to our work in Manila! If good, consecrated people from the homeland would settle there and work for God and humanity, what a blessing would come to that country and to our nation. Alas, not all who come are God-fearing and God-serving. They are eager to make money and to advance their own selfish interests, and do not represent the Christian element in America. The natives, to their own harm, too often follow their example. But our government has done wonders for the people of the Philippines in organizing and establishing a magnificent "new era."

We visited the beautiful Bagio resort, where the "government" is established during the hot season in March. It is a beautiful place, five thousand feet above the sea level, and from the bluff commands a view of the mountains and the valley below, which reminds one of the canons of the Rockies. The observatory on one of the peaks is one of the finest in the world.

I spoke in the Presbyterian church and did everything possible to create an interest. I am hoping that some of the splendid teachers of the United States who are going to the Philippines will carry on our work there, thus becoming W. C. T. U. missionaries.

We left Manila for Hong Kong, where we stopped nine days. On Sunday I went to the Union church, where a Congregational minister from England is stationed. I spoke to him about our work and asked him to give me the names of some of the women of his parish. He said he was sorry, but there were so few who could and would help and they were overwhelmed with church duties. I asked for the names of other pastors and received the address of the Rev. C. Bone of the Wesleyan M. E. Church, to whom I wrote. He called with his wife, as did a member of the Union church. It was Easter week, and many functions were already planned, so I could not arrange a meeting, but after tiffin with Reverend and Mrs. Bone, I went to the Soldiers' Home and addressed a Sunday evening meeting there. The soldiers sang our Gospel hymns with just as much spirit as do our own "boys." Some of the latter (from New York) who were present, went back to my hotel with me, and there we had a good heart-to-heart talk. Many took the pledge and Mrs. Bone promised to take an interest in them.

Canton and Macoa, most interesting of Chinese towns, were next visited. From there we went on to Shanghai. Now that China is left behind and the dear homeland drawing nearer and nearer, my heart grows light with anticipated happiness.

A MINNESOTA WAVE OF TEMPERANCE

A regular wave of temperance reform has passed over Minnesota during the past nine months. Never before in the history of the state have things looked so hopeful. The March and April elections surpassed all expectations as to temperance victories. Three hundred towns and cities voted on the license question, nearly half going dry. In previous years a third is all that has been won; and more towns that were dry did not vote on the question this year than in the case of the wet towns. This is a very hopeful sign, for it shows that the liquor people in certain towns have lost heart, while in others the temperance people are hopeful enough to bring out the petitions.

Excelsior, which has been dry for several years, went wet by a small majority because its people were so sure of victory they didn't get out to vote. Fergus Falls has another contest on. The no-license people there had a majority of forty-six votes, but that was not a majority of all the votes cast which is required by the city charter. This is in direct opposition to the state law and the question is which takes precedence, the state law or the city charter. The case has gone to the supreme court. Meanwhile the saloons are running there, leaving Northfield as our largest city without saloons. From the beginning, in Northfield they have elected men to office who enforced the laws and their majority has increased each year.

The W. C. T. U. women all over the state worked heroically in the campaigns, distributing dodgers and literature and holding public meetings and working at the polls. In many cases they did not win, but the seed has been sown for better results in the future and the outlook for W. C. T. U. work was never brighter in Minnesota. Special emphasis is being placed on L. T. L. and Y. P. B. work, with marked results.

Beginning the tenth of May, President Rozette Hendrix has given all her time to district conventions, and Miss Uhl, who has been doing such magnificent work under Miss Eva Jones in St. Paul, began a series of dates in the state, May sixth. A very much needed work is being taken up in the northern part of the state, Mrs. Maud T. Hanson of Minneapolis being appointed to do missionary work there.

One of the strongest men in the state, Hon. E. E. Lobeck of Alexandria, will probably be a candidate for Governor this fall. Prohibitionists are not only hopeful of his election, but think by having him in the field they can elect several more prohibitionists as representatives and senators. One automobile has already been secured for the fall campaign and more will probably be put into service later.

Y. P. B. NOTES

Miss Effie McLaird has recently organized at Summerfield, Kan., a W of fifteen members and a Y. P. B. of twenty-nine members. The two organizations are now engaged in a membership contest, the "loser" to banquet the "winners"—an excellent plan for helping the W's and Y. P. B.'s to keep in touch.

Selbert, Colorado, has a wide-awake Y. P. B., of which Mrs. Byrd Cornell is superintendent. It is in the midst of a membership contest.

The Friendship W. C. T. U. of Antigo, Wis., will provide a leader from the union for the Y. P. B. meetings, which will be held at the homes of the W. C. T. U. members.

MARGARET'S "LADDIE"

(Continued from Page Six)

home, leaving Margaret in charge in his absence.

Verna, at his urgent request, hastened her simple preparations, but it was not until after the ceremony that Lyle told her all the story; that he was heir to a rich inheritance, and that they two could carry out all her fondest dreams of helpfulness to others.

"O Lyle, Lyle, how beautiful it is—not to be rich for the sake of riches, but to be able to do things—for others and for God." The girl's eyes filled with happy tears.

"Yes, dearest—once it would have been all for self, but through you, my good angel, I have learned the better way."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, National organizer, is now located at the Heather Apartments, Los Angeles, Cal. Her husband, who has been ill, has so far recovered his health that Mrs. Blair hopes soon to resume her W. C. T. U. work.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

The second World's Christian Citizenship Conference will be held at Portland, Oregon, June 29-July 6.

THE STATE OF "GREAT OPPORTUNITY"

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

White ribboners who attend the National Convention in Portland will doubtless desire to see as much of the "state of great opportunity" as is possible. The route selected for the official train, while bringing the delegates over a beautiful scenic route, will enter Portland almost immediately after crossing the state line from Washington. Those desiring to see the state of Oregon will need to plan to do so after the convention is over. The Oregon W. C. T. U. will endeavor to make this easy of accomplishment.

The stop in Portland can be so arranged that it will come within the means of almost any woman. You will wish to see the Pacific if you have never seen it; to go up into Des Chutes valley, to view the location of the great bridge of the Gods of Indian legend; to see the falls named after Chief Multnomah; to visit Oregon City, the home of McLoughlin and of Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, the writer of Oregon and northwest history; perhaps to go to Astoria, where the Hudson Bay Company made history; to note the many old landmarks of the conquest of the Oregon country. You will wish to see the Willamette; the unequalled scenery of the Western Range, and indeed all that makes Oregon the Switzerland of America—the most beautiful state of all the sisterhood of states. Will those who wish to plan their routes feel free to write the state president, who will have some one to give all necessary explanations and all help needful to make the best trip with the least expenditure of money. You cannot afford to come so far and not see the beauties of the state. While roses may not be at their finest, apples will be at their best, so do not plan to leave without seeing Hood River orchards and Yamhill apples.

"Every impulse of beauty, of heroism and every craving for purer beauty, fairer perfection, nobler type and style of being than that which closes like a prison-house around us, in the dim daily walk of life, is God's breath, God's impulse, God's reminder to the soul that there is something higher, sweeter, purer, yet to be attained."—*Harriet Beecher Stowe*

"You ought to be contented, and not fret for your old home," said the mistress to her young Swedish maid. "You are earning good wages, your work is light, everyone is kind to you, and you have plenty of friends here." "Yas'm," said the girl, "but it is not the place where I do be that makes me vera homesick: it is the place where I don't be."—*Exchange*

GOOD USE FOR BEER-MONEY

Mr. Harold Begbie, author of "Twice-Born Men," an article appearing in the *Century Magazine*, has this to say of one striking character:

"I was introduced a few months ago to as queer a little stick as ever winked a comic eye or uttered dry wit in a Cockney drawl.

"He was a painter by trade, an ex-fighting man, an ex-drunkard, an ex-miserable. Religion has restored his soul, given him new birth, and made him a useful citizen, and at the same time has brought out in bolder relief all the quaintness and oddity of his droll spirit.

"He speaks in his old drawl, winks his eye when he makes a point, and is serious only with extreme difficulty. He told me how his mates 'get at him' for being a teetotaler, and how they are continually asking him, 'Don't your missus never give you any beer-money?'

"'To which I answers 'em,' he said, grinning, 'Hoh, yuss; my old lady gives me plenty of beer-money—shillings and shillings. And where do you think I keep it? In my garden! Ain't that artful of me? And some of my beer-money has got feathers and lays eggs, and some has got fur, and makes lovely pie, and some has got flowers and smells a bit of all right. Yuss, if you'd like to see my beer-money, drop in some Saturday afternoon and take a walk round my garden. I'll show you last week's beer-money, the week before's—yuss, and last year's—hopping, and clucking, and crowing, and smelling beautiful. By the way, old friend, where's your beer-money? Where is it? Can you show it me, or is the publican keeping it for you till Christmas?'"

PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE,
LINCOLN, VA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LILIAN A. SHEPHERD,
199 YORK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY AND EDITOR
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U. CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND SEPTEMBER 30—OCTOBER 3
(MEMORIZE THIS AND—COME)

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

SUPPLYING THE SUPREME NEED

The greatest need of many unions and members is honest conviction, purpose to continue work begun, and give missionary aid to other unions more in need.

To bring about these things, there is need of a revival of the individual member not to wait for some earnest or magnetic speaker but a determination for each white ribboner ready to dare and do. For these things, and to have more interest in one's organization, pride in its achievements, knowledge of its world-wide movements, regular intelligent reading is a remedy to wake the workers, and bring others to the same way of thinking. The union that *knows* can lead and help bring that particular section to believe in prohibition, and thus help the state. When each state is convinced, the nation follows. When the nation has been converted then the world must have its temperance creed fulfilled.

What one of Virginia's unions is doing to wake and convince, is a splendid example to the state in general. A report from Winchester, always regular and systematic, speaks of its energetic Literature superintendent as being unsurpassed for faithful work. (Oh, Winchester, tell e'en a bit of your plan far and near.) Let many know that this superintendent has certain committees in various parts of the city who work ALL THE YEAR. Listen, all you other two hundred unions! These committees work for town and surrounding country, known for its beauty and prosperity. Temperance papers and leaflets are first given out, then high-toned magazines and religious books and papers. Since the first of last September, 75,000 pages of literature have been distributed. Let every woman who reads this statement copy it, take it to her next meeting and have it read as many times as there are letters in the name of this conquering town. Count them quickly! By and by you will be helping your superintendent to make a record just as fine.

Remember Emerson and think in his transposed words: The woman that can bring her union to read, though she live in the wilderness, the W. C. T. U. world will make a path to her door.

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

Since the last issue institutes have been conducted by Mrs. Hoge at Ashburn, and by Mrs. Parrott at Keysville and South Boston with the usual discussions, the reading of department papers, plans to keep a union growing, subscriptions to the temperance papers, music and other features.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO LOCAL UNIONS

Dear Comrades:

My *great concern* at this writing is that you will arrange for open air meetings and W. C. T. U. picnics. So many unions feel that little can be done during the hot weather, but we must "keep everlastingly at it" if we are to win Virginia for prohibition.

July 21 is, as you know, Miss Anna Gordon's birthday and one of our Red Letter days—the one especially for the children. As it comes on Sunday this year, it is to be generally observed July 20. Of course, any other nearby date that is more convenient for a big rally will be all right. The thing desired is that you have a big meeting to arouse enthusiasm and increase interest in this agitation for doing away with the drink habit and the liquor traffic.

One or more medal contests make an excellent program. Have the children sing some stirring temperance songs and do not forget to work for subscriptions for *The Young Crusader*. This Red Letter Day ought to be universally observed for everywhere we love the children.

July 4 is also one of our Red Letter days, the birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt. It is most appropriate to make this Independence Day a time for helping our state and country win independence from the liquor traffic.

Why not plan to have the regular meeting of the union on the lawn occasionally for a change?

An evening lawn social with refreshments for sale might aid in getting the funds to send your delegate to the state convention, for of course you are going to send one.

How about that membership contest? Are you working on it! And are you planning to organize a new union?

I've just been taking up my tulip bulbs and every one has some others growing around it. Our bees have swarmed. Where a short time ago there were two hives, we now have four. Should not our local unions do likewise.

Cordially yours,
SARA H. HOGE

Evergreen Home, Lincoln, Va., June 5.

DO YOU KNOW

That Virginia has a life member of the Japanese Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Well, it has, and she was discovered by Mrs. Parrott in a recent visit to Houston, one of the loveliest villages of the Halifax plains. This member is Mrs. R. L. Maynard, wife of the Baptist clergyman there. Both were for fourteen years engaged in missionary work in the Flowery Kingdom, and are much loved and very useful on American soil. Mrs. Maynard is of most winning personality, and is a friend of Madam Kaji Yajima, Japan's active and wonderful president, nearing her eightieth birthday.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAY YOUR DUES

(Tune: "Auld Lang Syne")

Now, ladies, we a song will sing—
And hope you won't refuse
When you have heard this simple rhyme,
To come and pay your dues.

Chorus:

Pay up your dues, pay up your dues,
Pay up, pay up your dues;
No matter what you leave undone,
Be sure and pay your dues.

—*Exchange*

BUSY ORGANIZERS—WHERE THEY WENT AND NEW UNIONS STARTED

Since the last issue Mrs. Newton has spent a month in Powhatan, going also to Cumberland, Chesterfield, and Richmond. Mrs. Ropp has been for five weeks in the southwest in Tazewell, Russell, Wise and Montgomery counties. Mrs. Weech concluded work in Rockingham, then spent four weeks in eastern Virginia, principally in and around Norfolk. Mrs. Parrott has been ten days in southside Virginia working at points in Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Campbell and Halifax counties.

NEW UNIONS

APPALACHIA, Wise county, president, Mrs. J. S. McConnell.

ABILENE, Charlotte county (reorganized), president, Miss Elizabeth Driscoll, Charlotte C. H., R. F. D.

BIG STONE GAP, Wise county, president, Mrs. M. B. McCorkle.

BROOKNEAL, Campbell county, president, Mrs. J. E. Peterson.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, president, Mrs. William H. Russell.

CASTLEWOOD, Russell county, president, Mrs. Walter Dickenson.

CLEVELAND, Russell county, president, Mrs. Emma Kennerly.

COEBURN, Wise county, president, Mrs. C. D. Colley.

ELKTON, Rockingham county, president, Mrs. George W. Keezell.

GRAHAM, Tazewell county, president, Mrs. Una Burton, Graham.

NORTON, Wise county, president, Mrs. Mary S. Martin, Norton.

NORFOLK CITY, Young People's Branch, president, Miss Canara Marshall, 19 Commerce St., Norfolk.

PLEASANT RIDGE, Princess Anne county, president, Mrs. L. C. Lane, Back Bay.

SHAWSVILLE, Montgomery county, president, Mrs. Wiley Jones, Shawsville.

SOUTH NORFOLK, president, Mrs. B. L. Scott, 45 Franklin Ave., S. Norfolk.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

LOCAL AND COUNTY WORKERS

Amherst has held an enthusiastic meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. W. K. Smiley, and this union entertained the teachers of the schools and the Young People's branch, Mrs. Joseph G. Kearfott being the hostess. The county is expecting Mrs. Newton for organizing work during the month of June.

Brookneal union, recently created in Campbell county, reports through its Press superintendent, Mrs. Allen B. Clement, as follows: Our first meeting was held in the Baptist church, with one new member added and much enthusiasm, though the attendance was not large. Flower Mission day, June 9, will be observed and we hope to have a public meeting as soon as possible, and will report through our local paper what we are doing.

Abingdon, one of the many new unions started by Mrs. Ropp in the southwest, shows it means to live and learn by ordering copies of the Virginia Report. There are two girls' colleges in this town and this union has great opportunities for work among the young. (Why not place a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL in each library of these institutions?—Editor).

Bridgewater held a gold medal contest on April 29 with large attendance and interesting program, Miss Margaret Rhodes of Dayton being the winner. The Rockingham convention followed the next day. Though attendance was not large, Success was a prominent guest. Mrs. Ruebush presided and the hearing of reports and routine business of the morning showed growth and live interest. Mrs. Weech gave an enthusiastic address in the afternoon following a luncheon on the veranda of the home of Mrs. Click near the convention church. Better plans of work were discussed and the desire expressed by each union to do more effective work before the meeting of the fall convention at Singers' Glen.

Culpeper is doing press work in a varied and telling manner. Among the items reported is that the editor of the local paper has been asked to print articles against the use of Coca Cola; others are being distributed in public places against its insidious and poisonous effects. Literature is being given out through railway stations and individuals; and other plans are on hand to distribute a recent order of leaflets and other educational matter.

Charlotte county had several sections represented at the recent institute held at Keysville. Two ministers attended throughout both busy sessions of the day. The Loyal Temperance Legion elected a much loved leader to start anew. At the luncheon served at the nearby school building the following took place: A visiting couple had seemed pleased with the whole proceedings and had been attentive listeners. The man said to the leader: "I wish to take the Virginia paper and my wife is signing the card to become a member." Good way that—joining and subscribing. Let others do the same and the wheels *will* go round.

Elkton, recently reorganized, has been visited by Mrs. Joseph K. Ruebush, county president. The department work was explained and plans made for observing Flower Mission day, and for having a medal contest. Seven new members were gained and the union otherwise greatly helped.

South Hill shows its earnestness in wishing long life by taking the temperance papers and having a fine public meeting. It has gained consent to have unfermented sacramental wine in one church and hopes to widen this activity.

Carrsville has been visited by Mrs. Weech with good results. All friends of the president, Mrs. Dora Freeman, rejoice to learn that she is improving after a necessary stay and serious operation in the Sarah Leigh hospital of Norfolk.

Berryville is not content to have members absent and has appointed a committee to look after all these, and gain new recruits as well.

Portsmouth W. C. T. U. will now be known as the Saunders Memorial union, this action having been taken at a recent meeting, in tender, loving memory of the late president, Mrs. Mary Saunders, whom all loved and trusted.

Powhatan county has had several weeks' work from Mrs. Newton, which is reported in part by Mrs. Estelle Rudd Porter, county president. Mrs. Newton has made eleven public addresses, including one to the graduating class of Powhatan Institute. One union has been organized with twenty-one members; one Loyal Temperance Legion with twenty-two children, and another with fifteen. Every place visited has asked her most cordially to return. Audiences and collections have been good and this worker has often sowed good seed and oftimes waited for it to grow. Mrs. Newton left Powhatan for the Henrico convention in Richmond and will spend June in W. C. T. U. work in Amherst.

Bloomfield union has made a visit of cheer to the Loudoun Almshouse, taking along some of the honorary members. Cake and lemonade were served the inmates, and a Bible reading and song service were conducted.

Richmond was busy on June 4 with the bi-county convention of Henrico and Hanover held in St. James' Methodist church. Reports showed encouraging work and the Treasurer's books a good balance on hand. Mrs. Bickers presided and was again elected president for another year, with the same other officers. Mrs. Lee, former president of Pittsylvania, was present, having moved to Richmond. The committee in charge reported arrangements having been made for White Ribbon Day, June 10, the proceeds of this occasion to be devoted to entertaining the state convention meeting, Sept. 30-Oct. 3. Mrs. Newton was also present and told of recent work in the state. Children from Mrs. Mary Danner's Legion in Chesterfield were in attendance and gave a rousing yell. A memorial was adopted regarding the death of Mr. G. M. Smithdeal, an honorary member and valued man in educational circles. Plans were made to observe Flower Mission Day at the penitentiary with a gospel service, the best musical talent to be found in the city, abundant flowers, and substantial delicacies.

A TIMELY CONVERSATION AND ITS GOOD CONDUCTOR

Mrs. Freight is filled with dismay because the VIRGINIA SIGNAL has never had one word about her union. So she told Mrs. Express, whom she saw going rapidly towards the postoffice.

"Why, have you *sent* any news?" asked Mrs. Express of her troubled friend.

"No," drawled Mrs. Freight, "I have so much to do, I thought some one else might. My cook is often away; I belong to ten societies, though I go about twice a year; food is so high and I have just been reading a story and I seldom write because—because"—Here her eyes fell till cheery Mrs. Express, divining another obstacle of great dimensions, looked up with a sympathetic inquiry for the reason.

"Well, it is just this," broke forth Mrs. Freight, though still creeping along, "I have so little time and then I can't always arrange my facts well, nor can I always spell right."

"Oh, that is it! You need not bother any more, dear Mrs. Freight. Plenty more can't spell nor know the difference between 'fix and arrange, or repair,' 'in and into,' and other snares that are set for people. But let me tell you this: These editors having newspapers under their charge, love us, overlook our hurry, are wanting news and are not caring whether you or I spend two days and nights getting some notes ready. No, they want news, and in a few words before it is a month old. If you *are* busy, get you a little book, take down briefly the items of your union and send them on. You see, in our own state we manage to get what we send straightened out; besides, there is an extra architect in Evanston who supervises amazingly (when needed). So never mind—just write and send the latest news and best plans! Let people know you have a union and have one as alive as the arbutus blooming on our April hills! All of us must read but sometimes it is necessary to write."

Like a spring time ray of sunshine, Mrs. Freight's troubled countenance beamed with relief. With a new train of thought and cheerful heart she moved with unusual vigor on her homeward way.

THREE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES

Without the Editor's knowing the ages or full details of celebration in time for this issue, the Salem, Centralia and Lincoln unions have had three merry-makings and a looking backward of their looking-forward organizations. Salem has had the unusual and helpful plan of having a public meeting for its birthday with a demonstration evening, which created great interest not only among outsiders but among the members themselves. Many have been impressed with the wideness of the W. C. T. U. work and its far-reaching intent. Centralia celebrated at Drewry's Bluff at the home of Mrs. Mary S. Danner with program full of interest, music, recitations, and refreshments. Mrs. William J. Maybee was present and added much to the occasion by reciting. Lincoln union marched straight and strong on May 11 to the home of the State President to review its years—more than any other in Virginia, being, as is well known, the oldest in the state. The invitations which went out in rhyme, brought a large attendance and well-filled bags of pennies. These were liberally halved for state work, and the contribution had need of the dollar mark, and at least two figures had to be enlisted.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
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Address Evanston, Ill.

DO YOU PICNIC?

Are your plans made for the children's temperance picnic, July 20? If not there is no time to lose. The program suggestions in the June *Crusader* should certainly inspire every one to help carry out this picnic plan. You want to be a part in this great birthday celebration for one so dearly loved for her devotion to the work for the children—our children. This is the "next thing" for the Get Busy Club, of which each white ribboner is an *ex officio* member.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

THE UNION SIGNAL for June 27 will be the regular Campaign Edition number. That it will be especially interesting and valuable you know without our assertion. Our friends insist each Campaign number is "the best yet." The subscription list grows steadily but there are thousands of others who should receive the paper each month. Only 25 cents per year. A year's subscription will educate the voter to help in your prohibition campaign next year. Please be a Campaign Edition Circulator.

MARYLAND AT WORK

The Royal Oak (Maryland) L. T. L. is engaged in a *Young Crusader* subscription contest between the "Reds" and the "Blues" under the energetic leadership of Miss Grace Moore. Harvey Seymour and Miss Barbara Marshall are the captains. The contest closes with the picnic July 20. Each of the contestants has received one of the *Crusader* Campaign souvenirs.

THE OLDEST SUBSCRIBER

We find several subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL who have had the paper from its very beginning. All who have reported to us will be listed next week and pictures of some of them will be given. As it is too late to add farther to the published list we hope all the oldest subscribers have been heard from.

A teacher asked her class in spelling to state the difference between the words "result" and "consequences." A bright girl replied: "Results are what you expect, and consequences are what you get."—*Harper's Bazar*

Something Good A Temperance Summer Resort
SEND FOR BOOKLET
C. N. TROMPEN, Mgr. Campbellsport, Wis.

HERE AND THERE

Twenty-six new unions in twenty-six days is the splendid record of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U.

Mrs. S. B. Shaw, W. C. T. U. evangelist of Michigan, is giving successful service in the prohibition campaign in Colorado. She is an authority on the white slave traffic and shows the vital connection between it and the liquor traffic. During a fifteen days' trip away from the railroad, where there are no church buildings, two W's and one Y. P. B. were organized, and the members of four unions and many others heard her message.

The Seventeenth district (Minn.) W. C. T. U. holds large, successful, regular meetings and co-operates with other reform societies in bringing to the front many important questions. In May it met with the missionary committee of the quadrennial Methodist Episcopal Conference. Short addresses were delivered by Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, formerly president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances Neal, president emeritus of the district W. C. T. U., Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Massachusetts' state president, and other missionary workers. A meeting in the interest of relief work in China, which was attended by 120 women, was addressed by Miss Emily S. Hartwell, just from Foochow. She presented her subject in a charming manner, and her beautiful life is an inspiration to consecrated living. The programs of the district have aroused much interest, as well as afforded needed instruction. Perhaps in no section has the adaptability of the W. C. T. U. plan of work to civic needs been demonstrated more completely than during the past year in the city of Minneapolis.

Under the splendid generalship of its president, Mrs. Hattie Tupper, Broome county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held a very profitable institute recently at Binghamton. Mrs. Frances Graham, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., was present, giving an inspiring address and conducting a song service at one of the evening meetings. Interesting topics were presented by local workers and two ministers of the city addressed the white ribboners. Mrs. Lucy Pomeroy had charge of a silver medal contest the final evening of the institute. Miss Corinne Sweet was awarded the medal, the other contestants receiving the Frances Willard bookmark. A new union was organized during the institute at Windsor, a nearby town.

The tramp leaned against the door jamb, while Miss Annabel Sheldon peered out at him through the screen, and he gazed past her at the kitchen table.

"You look strong," said Miss Annabel. "Are you equal to the task of sawing and splitting half a cord of wood?"

"Equal to it, madam?" said the tramp. "The word is inadequate. I am superior to it," and down the road drifted a cloud of dust raised by his patient, plodding feet.—*Youth's Companion*

"Do you keep a diary, Philip?"

"Yes, I've kept one for the first two weeks in January for the last seven years."—*Washington Star*

At a certain hotel a newly arrived guest asked if the table was good. "O only so so," replied a regular boarder. "Indeed!" said the stranger. "I understood that it was very good. They have a French chef, have they not?" "I don't know about that," was the reply, "but if they have, he cooks with a country accent."

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Patriotic Programs Because the great patriotic day of all the year is near at hand, we are going to talk some more about our new patriotic programs. These are of special interest to the boys and girls and are just what are wanted for entertainments given on or near the Fourth of July. And let us here call attention to the splendid program given in the June *Young Crusader* for the July 20 picnics, by which L. T. L.'s this year celebrate their red letter day, the birthday of Miss Anna Gordon. Everything named in that program is found in the same paper, except the "Marching Songs." These are indispensable in all L. T. L. "doings." For older people we recommend the program by the National superintendent of Christian Citizenship in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 6.

Consecration of the Colors This is one of our recent publications. The author, Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley, is well known as a skillful program writer. The characters are Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia, the Army and Navy, Young America, the Color Guard, and Red, White and Blue—parts to be taken by young people over fourteen years of age. Marching and countermarching, patriotic speeches, stirring music and striking costumes combine to make an effective and enjoyable evening's entertainment.

Uncle Sam's Party A program that has been "tried and proved." Originally published in *The Young Crusader* two years ago. The continued demand for copies made it necessary to bring it out in regular program form. The author, Miss Julia Deane, has revised it, making the reports of the different states conform to prohibition's onward march. It is very easy to "stage" and carry out. The forty-eight states, one and all, accept the invitation of Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty to a reception at which they "tell what they have been doing or what they are now doing to make Uncle Sam proud of them." State songs and other patriotic airs enliven the "stories," and all of them—songs and speeches—are pointed and pertinent.

Other Patriotic Suggestions The Pledge Flag is a new idea. It originated with the St. Louis W. C. T. U. and was first displayed at the Milwaukee Convention. Red, white and blue signed pledges are used in constructing this flag. "The Pledge Flag" leaflet, published by the department of Sunday School work, describes how to make it. The "Salute to the Flag," issued by the Christian Citizenship department, can be used most effectively in connection with a flag demonstration. And remember our flag post card, "Home versus Saloon"—just the thing for the boys and girls to send around to their friends and schoolmates. Other truly patriotic post cards are "The New Declaration of Independence" and "Nation-Wide Prohibition by 1920." We suggest, further, that at all Independence Day celebrations Mrs. Stevens' Proclamation should be read, also the Christian Endeavorers' resolution and the text of Congressman Hobson's prohibition amendment.

For prices of all supplies here mentioned, see our advertising columns.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Give the Little Folks a Chance

Give these bright-eyed little folks a chance. The saving of the boys and girls is more important than the election of a president.

It is more important to save them than it is to acquire territory. It is better to keep the smile on their lips and the twinkle in their eyes than it is to storm and worry over the tariff.

The salvation of the soul of a boy or a girl is more important than the success of any political party. It is better to keep the sunshine in their hearts, and it is better to keep the sunshine in the hearts of the mothers than to win a political victory.

—*Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly.*

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Prohibition in Mississippi—Kansas, Practical Prohibition Preacher—Destroyer of National Resources—"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?"—Does It Pay?—An Organic Remedy for an Organic Disease—Picturesque Route to Portland Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS EAGERLY WATCHES RETURNS OF CHICAGO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTED—PROPOSITION TO MINIMIZE OCEAN PERILS BY STRICT PROVISIONS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Washington in its summer garb is more beautiful than ever. The District government has the responsibility for its many parks and the care for its rows upon rows of stately, well trimmed trees, along its streets and avenues. Roses now are everywhere, and the nation's capital may well be called "The City Beautiful."

Tourists have thronged the Capitol, and other public buildings, during the months of May and June, groups of students being especially noticeable. One sees many happy brides and grooms at every point of vantage, all trying, but failing utterly, to appear unconscious!

Congress is in a most quiescent mood. Many of the leading Republicans are in attendance at the political convention in Chicago. The Senate meets three times a week, and then only for an hour or less. Thursday morning the ten senators present remained in session but seven minutes. The House meets daily, but few of the members are in attendance, and very little business is transacted, returns from Chicago furnishing a far greater fund of interest than does the actual business of legislation now pending.

System of Wires Gives Convention Returns

The superintendent of the House press gallery has effected an arrangement with the telegraph companies by which wires from Chicago come directly to the Capitol. The superintendent, in legible script, writes his messages on huge sheets of manila paper affixed to a big board; then he walks to the front of the gallery just above the Speaker's head, and turns it first to the Republican side, next to the Democratic. After the two conventions are over, it is thought Congress will settle down to business, probably remaining in session during July, adjourning about August 1.

One of the results of the investigation of the "Titanic" disaster is the act of Congress appropriating $300,000 with which army transports are to be equipped with life-boats and rafts to accommodate all persons and members of the crews upon them. This has been signed by the President, and becomes a law. All ocean steamers entering American ports in future must be equipped with life-boats sufficient to carry at one time every passenger and member of the crew, according to new regulations adopted by the steamboat inspection service, and approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It may be the steamship companies will loudly protest against the order, as imposing a great hardship upon them, and as being in violation of the laws of the country under whose flag they sail; but that they will resort to defiance or evasion is a remote possibility. The public demands that absolute protection against unnecessary loss of life shall be afforded. The United States is practicing no discrimination in the enforcement of the new regulations, but expects all to obey.

In connection with this, comes Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau at Washington, with his plan of dividing the Atlantic Ocean into two fields of observation, with central bureaus at Washington and London, and providing for an interchange of information by cable and wireless, to simplify the problem of eliminating the storm peril, and thus supplementing other movements now being set on foot to minimize the perils that beset ocean voyaging. In speaking of his plan, Professor Moore says, "If the plan is adopted, so far as storms are concerned, the crossing of the Atlantic will be made as safe as a short street car journey."

The House of Representatives will have a new "great seal" just as soon as the emblem can be engraved, the House determining that the historic old "great seal" shall be relegated to the archives of the nation's capitol, and that a brand new one shall be put in use. The old seal was adopted in 1830, and has been a mute witness to the wonderful progress of our country. It bears twenty-five stars. The new one will have forty-eight.

An early decision is expected concerning the order Commissioner Valentine issued several months ago directing teachers in the Indian schools who are members of religious orders to cease wearing the garb of their special organizations during teaching hours, and which was the subject of a hearing given recently by Secretary Fisher of the Interior Department. Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen, and others prominent in the church life of the country, have presented evidence from the standpoints of their respective denominations. Secretary Fisher has taken up the evidence submitted at the hearing, and is hopeful that he will soon be able to render a decision.

District W. C. T. U. in Quarterly Session

The quarterly convention of the District W. C. T. U. was held June 14. There was a large attendance during the entire day, and much interest was manifested. Mrs. Bishop Thirkield, an ardent W. C. T. U. worker, and one of our most gifted women, addressed the convention. Her words took the form of a farewell, her illustrious husband, who for years has so ably filled the position of president of Howard University, having recently been elected to the position of Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They will take up their residence in the city of New Orleans.

Rev. W. F. Crafts told of his four months' hard work in the South, and something of what is being done by the Reform Bureau, the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations in the united effort to secure the enforcement of the prohibitory laws. The citizens becoming encouraged and aroused, in conjunction with these temperance organizations, did most effective work in preventing large shipments of liquor, designed to be sold in prohibition states, from being received.

Mr. A. E. Shoemaker, attorney for the District A. S. L., gave the status of the Jones-Works excise bill for the District, telling how the members of the District of Columbia committee had been appealed to again and again to be present at the meetings, that some action might be taken on this and other important measures pertaining to the welfare of the District, but that only five or seven out of twenty-one members were present, and that the liquor men consequently were most jubilant.

First Issue of Child Labor Bulletin

The first number of the "Child Labor Bulletin" appeared this week. The articles are devoted to child-labor and education, and are largely addresses delivered at the eighth annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee at Louisville. They declare that there are more than 6,000,000 illiterates in the United States of at least ten years of age. There are 1,000,000 children today under the age of sixteen years, who are employed in the various industries of this country, in addition to another million in agricultural employment, only a part of whom are assisting their parents on the farm.

Baltimore Woman Suffrage Parade

The women of Washington and Baltimore prominently interested in woman suffrage, are making extensive arrangements for a monster woman's parade during the sessions of the Democratic convention. This demonstration will take place on the evening of June 27 and will be participated in by at least 2,000 women of Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The hour is placed at seven o'clock in the evening, so that hundreds of working and business women in Baltimore may have an opportunity to take part in it. The parade is scheduled to pass the Baltimore headquarters of the various presidential candidates and Convention Hall.

June 22, 1912

Statewide Prohibition and Interstate Legislation

HON. LUKE LEA, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

Prohibition is a question that each state must determine for itself. It is a state question, and the state should exercise this authority directly instead of delegating it, for the state and not the county or municipality, is the unit of sovereignty. The United States, instead of permitting the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution to be used to encourage the violation of the prohibitory law and the protection of the lawless, should enact statutes which would enable the states to enforce their own laws upon this subject, and thus prevent violation.

Finally, the success or failure of prohibition must in a great measure depend upon the attitude of the general government—whether it will continue to encourage violation of state laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or whether it will aid the states in rendering effective whatever police regulations they may adopt.

From an economic as well as a moral standpoint, the prohibition laws in Tennessee have been of the greatest value except in some of the largest cities. The condition in these places can be remedied to a large degree, if not entirely, by the enactment of supplemental legislation, and the ultimate permanence of the laws will depend upon the success in enacting this needed supplemental legislation.

LAW HAS WORKED WONDERS

GOVERNOR EARL BREWER of Mississippi

In my opinion state-wide prohibition has worked wonders in Mississippi. The contention that as much liquor is sold in a prohibition state as in one that is wide open has not enough truth in it to deserve any consideration. This law in our state is enforced as well as any law of a similar kind could be, where there is not a unanimous sentiment supporting it. I think there is no doubt that our increased bank deposits and prosperity are largely due to this law.

PROHIBITION IN MISSISSIPPI

HOW THE PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE VALUE THE LAW

Improved Citizenship

Hon. P. S. Stovall, State Treasurer

I think prohibition has done great good to our citizenship, and helped to upbuild our people religiously, morally, educationally and along every line of modern civilization.

Most Important Law on Statute Books

J. C. Hardy, president Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College

I regard the prohibition law as one of the most important on our statute books. No law has contributed more both to the moral and material development of our state. So far as my observation goes, the prohibition law is accomplishing its purpose in Mississippi, and in my opinion, it is the best enforced law in the state. Public opinion is more alive on this subject than on any other, and in the larger part of the state a "blind tiger" is almost unknown.

Increase in Volume of Business

William A. Anderson, president Merchants' Bank and Trust Co.

I believe the effect of prohibition in the judgment of bankers has been good, morally and otherwise. I consider that it has helped swell the volume of business, and that the money heretofore spent for whisky has gone into homes, clothing and food. The sentiment of the people is favorable to the retention of the prohibitory law.

Accomplishes Its Purpose

J. N. Powers, superintendent of Public Education

In my opinion prohibition more nearly accomplishes its purpose in Mississippi than in any other state in the Union.

Law Well Enforced

Hon. John L. Buckley, Judge of Tenth Judicial District of Mississippi

I can speak advisedly only as to the situation within the tenth Judicial district, composed of Lauderdale, Clarke, Wayne and Greene counties, in which, it is my opinion, the law against the sale of intoxicants is as well enforced as other laws; in fact violations and prosecutions under this statute have been reduced at least 50 per cent within the past two years. This result has been to some extent brought about through my continued and strenuous appeals to the people and officers to protect the women and children of the district, by enforcing the prohibition statutes, and thereby driving out the hydra-headed demon that lurks in every cup of strong drink. Meridian, the largest city in the state, is in my district, and it has less "blind tigerism" than any other city of its size in the United States. This result has been largely accomplished through the activity of the police department and other zealous and faithful ministerial officers, who have the moral influence of that enlightened and church-going citizenship which stands for law enforcement. The violators have been given to understand by the courts that when convicted they will be heavily fined and serve days on the county roads. A great work has been done in my district along this line by the county prosecuting attorneys, who have performed their duties ably, conscientiously, and without fear or favor.

The People Defend the Law

Rev. G. W. Eichelberger, superintendent Anti-Saloon League

Prohibition is a success in Mississippi. There are many young people in this state who never saw a drunken man. Though statutory prohibition is only four years old, many of the counties had driven the saloon from them a number of years before the prohibitory statute was enacted. In most of these counties the people made up their minds that their soil was not conducive to "blind tigers" and bootleggers, and that these should not be operated, and they are not. Now in nearly every county the officers are feeling the force of an aroused public sentiment upholding these officers who do their duty, and compelling the derelict to do theirs. One of the notorious clandestine liquor dispensers said at Gulfport: "The prohibitionists can make us quit any time they want to." He told the truth.

Liquors are hard to get in Mississippi, and prohibition is a tremendous success because the people are standing behind the law enforcement, and no amount of voting could persuade the people of this state to recede to local option.

But if it did not prohibit, even then we would not have the pernicious influence of the sons of Satan manipulating political caucuses in their saloons, robbing honest voters of honest ballots, and hiring liquor judges and clerks to swear falsely to ballot returns.

It is my opinion that the prohibition laws are better enforced in Mississippi than many other criminal laws, because we are giving attention to these infractions. Our late law authorizing the appropriation of one-third of the liquor fines to be used in securing evidence against other violators is proving a strong "big stick" in preserving the law. The other law, making it a felony for the third and subsequent offense, is a great deterrent to violators.

From "Dry Facts for Wet Think Works." Copyrighted, by Permission

The Liquor Traffic is a Liability and Not an Asset

PROHIBITION SERVES ALL

GOVERNOR STUBBS OF KANSAS

There is nothing radical or unreasonable in helping a weak man to carry his week's wages home to his wife on Saturday night; there is nothing fanatical in enabling her to send her children to school with good clothes, good shoes, and a good dinner in their little baskets. Prohibition serves the child as well as the man. It is for the wife as well as the husband. It is for society as well as for the individual. It is for the government as well as for the governed. In Kansas, it pays the doctor his bills, the lawyer his fees, the pastor his salary. It helps the milkman, the farmer, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the newsboy, the dentist, the bookstore, the photographer, the tailor, the dressmaker, the merchant and the manufacturer. This is why the people of our state are so thoroughly committed to its support. Opposition to it has practically ceased in every quarter.

KANSAS—PRACTICAL PROHIBITION PREACHER

MR. ARTHUR CAPPER, Editor *The Topeka Capital*, Topeka, Kansas

Does prohibition affect business? It does. It makes business better, not for the saloonkeeper, now usually an agent merely for a non-resident brewery trust, nor for the brewery itself, nor for the seller of saloon fixtures. It does mean more business, however, for the dry goods merchant, the shoe merchant, the grocer, the baker, the butcher, though all this increased business is not so important from a merely business point of view as the promotion of economic waste entailed in a thousand familiar ways by the dominance of the legalized liquor traffic.

According to the best information available Kansas consumes about 20 per cent as much liquor per capita as Missouri or Wisconsin. This is the chief reason for its almost unexampled prosperity.

The actual assessed valuation of Kansas is $2,800,000,000. This is about 85 per cent of the total actual value of all Kansas property. This means that the people of Kansas possess wealth to the amount of over $3,000,000,000. This state ranks first in per capita wealth. A Chicago paper last summer gave two and three quarter billion dollars as the actual wealth of Chicago. The population of Chicago is practically two and a quarter million, while the population of Kansas is 1,700,000. The wealth of Kansas has doubled under prohibition during the past 15 years.

The enemies of prohibition have pointed to the fact that Kansas did not advance rapidly in population between 1900 and 1910 as an argument against prohibition. The answer is that comparatively slow growth was a general condition in the Central West; that as compared with other states in this part of the country Kansas made a better showing than the average, and a very much better showing than Missouri and Iowa. It is said that prohibition keeps people away from Kansas. As a matter of fact, the prohibition law attracts more people to Kansas than it repels. "No Saloons" is given top of column position in Topeka publicity.

HERE ARE A FEW STRAWS:

Half the county poor houses in Kansas have no inmates.

Forty-nine county jails out of 105 were empty recently.

Kansas has half as many insane persons in proportion to population as New York.

Kansas with a greatly smaller population has more students in its colleges and universities than Massachusetts.

Cook County, Illinois, has five times as many paupers as the whole state of Kansas.

The Kansas death rate is 7½ per 1,000, the lowest in the country.

The Santa Fe Railway System, with 10,000 miles of road and employing 75,000 people, states, through its officials, that labor is more efficient in Kansas than in any other state it traverses.

The argument often advanced against prohibition, that there is about so much evil in humanity and that if you dam it up in one place it will break forth in other places finds its answer absolutely in Kansas. It is a silly proposition anyway. Evil is contagious and even the strongest opponents of prohibition can scarcely have the face to deny that the saloon is the prolific mother, not only of drunkenness, but of all other evils, especially of gambling and the social evil.

Of course, there are objections made to prohibition. Every good thing is objected to, including education and religion. But I know of no argument against prohibition that is worthy of name, either on economic or moral grounds. The preponderance of evidence is in favor of unconditional stamping out of the liquor traffic. The people of a community must support its government anyway and the cost of local government is smaller in the absence of the saloon.

DESTROYER OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES

Address Delivered by Rev. W. Arter Wright. D. D., Pastor M. E. Church, Norwalk, Ohio. Reported in Norwalk (O.) *Reflector*

If we place virtue in the foundation we shall succeed. If we place vice in the foundation we shall perish.

There is one institution that threatens our social efficiency more than all others combined. This threat is great enough to challenge the attention of every patriot. Our nation is not the only one threatened. England gave this institution right of way until, in the Boer war, the very existence of her army was threatened and large masses of her people were too degenerate to become soldiers. The Emperor of Germany calls for total abstinence in the army, and advises that a drinking army will be defeated in the coming contests of nations. Germany is cutting down the drink habit. Russia was beaten by drunkenness as much as by the Japs in the late war. Our case is not an isolated one. Our danger is the common danger of all mankind—that of a people who cannot restrain their appetite.

This institution destroys every resource of a people.

1. Material Resources: It costs us ten times as much as our army and navy; ten times as much as all our educational institutions; more than our bread and meat; more than the gross receipts of our railroads; more than all our woolen and cotton goods and boots and shoes. In an hundred years it has cost more than the combined wealth of England and the United States. It is foolishness to think that we are so rich that we can stand this waste without destruction.

2. Industrial Resources: The wealth of our country is the intelligent labor of our people. One and a half millions of men are daily incapacitated for labor by drunkenness. It costs three and a half million dollars a day to take care of our criminals, and three-fourths of them are the product of the liquor traffic. In Dayton, Ohio, there are five thousand men members of the churches; in that same city five thousand men were committed to the workhouse in four years. Who can weigh that fact and say there is no danger to the moral integrity of our citizen body?

3. Political Integrity: The saloon traffic is building up an oligarchy for the purpose of enslaving the people. It organizes to boycott every man who does not yield to it. It asks concerning every business man who comes into the city: How does he stand in reference to our trade? It will defeat every man for office, however petty, who will not stand for its increase. It seeks a pledge in advance from every candidate that he will not only enforce the law against the saloon, but will protect the speakeasy and bootlegger, if saloons should be voted out. Political corruption can go no further. It destroys the integrity of the courts. In Pennsylvania, which has the best so-called license law under heaven, the judges must decide who shall receive licenses. Mr. Berry, lately the state treasurer, says the Pennsylvania courts are the most corrupt in the United States. The liquor men own the

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

"SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT"

Some of the long time friends of The Union Signa

Mrs. E. A. G. Stickney

Mrs. S. A. McClees.

Mrs. Eva Munson Smith

Mrs. Harriet S. Kidder

Mrs. S. A. McClees, Oakland, Cal., one of the early Crusaders and pioneer workers, especially prominent for her splendid work among the Soldiers and Sailors, for many years has made a practice of circulating among the ministers and public libraries at least five copies of The Union Signal.

Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, of Portland, Maine, for many years has regularly subscribed for several copies of The Union Signal, for she finds each paper so valuable she desires to send it to others. She always generously remembers Union Signal Red Letter day and The Union Signal Philanthropy Fund. Mrs. Merrill, at one time a National superintendent, has successfully filled official positions and has always been active in promoting the interests of the W. C. T. U. not only in her own home city, but in state and Nation. That one so untiringly devoted to the W. C. T. U. has found The Union Signal absolutely indispensable is a great tribute to our paper.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill

Mrs. T. K. Brownell

Mrs. Harriet B. Kells

Mrs. E. J. Gray

WHEN THE UNION TOOK CHARGE

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"I wish we could do something. Nobody else seems willing or able to," sighed young Mrs. Harley, pouting her pretty red lips, and tilting her head to one side like a festive robin. "Fourth of July hasn't worried us in the past. Everybody visited everybody else or left town entirely. Last year Rob complained because it was so deadly dull. I guess he won't be able to say that this year!" She shrugged her shoulders and nodded angrily across the street in the direction of a door from which a stream of dark-skinned laborers was pouring.

"And these men only make a dollar a day. Think of it! They are shoeless, coatless, ragged, half starved—and yet they stay at that saloon half the time when they are not at work. I do think that some of the foreigners haven't a particle of sense!"

"Neither have their brother Americans—at least some," retorted the gray-haired woman whose white ribbon showed in which direction her sympathies lay. "That is one reason I called this committee meeting. Every one has given up, so the Christian women of the Temperance Union must take charge of the Fourth of July celebration and provide something which will be helpful, as well as entertaining."

"Do you think for a minute that Taylor or any of his gang would come to *our* celebration? Just look at them!" cried Mrs. Harley with intense disgust as she noted the tableau spread out before her. The older woman looked, too, and saw Taylor, the proprietor of the saloon which had lately been opened just across the street from Mrs. Ensign's cozy cottage, standing in the doorway, hands crossed across his white-aproned stomach, his round, red face beaming with smiles. He wore a little round white cap set back of his smooth forehead and his eyes were set upon another crowd which was approaching. As Mrs. Ensign continued to look at him, he called loudly: "Come in, boys; come in. Here's where you can find your friends. Walk in and have something to wet your whistle!"

"How can you bear that sight so calmly!" fumed Mrs. Harley, looking at the older woman with flashing eyes. "How can you bear to have your lovely home ruined by this procession of beer drinkers? Oh, it is awful! I wonder if *this* is what they call *progress*!" With infinite scorn the young matron struck an attitude. She stretched out her arms and spread out the pink fingers of her pretty hands. "'When the railroad comes,'" she mimicked, "'we will double our population. Our streets will be filled with people, our business houses will overflow. Everywhere you go you will see the march of progress!' The march of progress—behold it." With one finger pointed dramatically at the procession of Italians trooping along in their rough garb, as uncouth as a herd of cattle, she cried out: "Listen to their plans for the improvement of our city as they fill our streets! *What* business houses are filled to overflowing?" She tossed her head impatiently and flung herself down upon the couch so violently that every spiral spring sent out its ringing protest. "Oh,—it—makes—me—sick—at—heart!"

At this juncture a dozen low-voiced, sweet-faced women rustled into the room and quietly took their seats. Into the rose-scented room floated the strident tones of the Italians' leader. Almost against their will the women listened to the sentiments of the crowd who had gathered in front of Taylor's saloon:

"One weeka disa day iss de Fourth of Ully—we haf an Americano time. Meester Tay-lor he gif fire works—lighta ze match up. It go in de air—biff-bang—so!" The Italian illustrated his meaning by a hissing noise, which issued from his pursed-up lips, and by an emphatic punctuating of the surroundings with a quickly darting arm. "He haf banda museec. He good Americano wanta ze Italiando to haf good day. What you say—tree cheers for he? So?" He looked eagerly from one to the other, and Taylor, who stood waiting, smiled encouragingly.

"All Meester Taylor he wanta iss for all you fellers to square-up—pay yer bills. Will you do that?"

"Yes, yes!" echoed the men with the exception of one who, black-faced and angry, stood at one side. "No worka dere will be dat day. He will have plenty of foam. You can helpa yerself. No pay till nex month. I say tree cheers fur Taylor."

The women looked fearfully from one to the other, as the guttural voices made hideous the air. "I am going to tell Bob that he *must* do something!" declared Mrs. Harley, her voice deep with feeling. "The wretches! Ruining our pretty, pretty town. I've spoken to a dozen people and no one seems to take hold or to care!"

"All we can do is to let things take their course," mourned one woman. "It's a shame!"

"It is time for the Union to take charge," announced the gray-haired hostess firmly. "If we wait for others to take the initiative this Fourth of July will bring sorrow, suffering and perhaps death. I called you here today to decide upon a course of action."

The sound of footsteps announced the coming of other disciples—the young women in their pretty summer dresses and the older ones more soberly clothed. By the time three o'clock—the hour for the meeting to begin—arrived, sixty women, representing the brightest and best of Hillsdale, waited expectantly in the president's pretty parlor.

"Who has a suggestion?" asked Mrs. Ensign when the subject for discussion was thoroughly explained. As there was no answer, she continued, "There is a way by which we can order Taylor's place closed on a legal holiday. It is my idea to have our committee visit the Mayor and use its powers of persuasion to get him to act in this matter."

Several shook their heads doubtfully. "Send Millie," suggested Mrs. Harley, looking slyly at the lovely, black-eyed widow in her first white gown, who sat beside her. "I know of no one whose powers of persuasion would have such an influence as hers."

"Shall we make Mrs. Lee chairman?" asked the president, amid a ripple of laughter.

"Yes, yes!" chorused the voices.

"I will appoint six to serve with her," announced Mrs. Ensign thoughtfully. "The second question is, how much surplus cash have we in our treasury that we can use for this purpose?"

"There is one hundred dollars on hand," answered the treasurer.

"That will be ample for what I had in mind, but we must have our committee see the Mayor first. Afterward, we will decide upon what we can do. Are we agreed, Mrs. Lee?"

The young woman blushed a rosy red as her frank blue eyes looked innocently up into the brown ones of Mrs. Ensign. "He will be at my home tonight," she confessed naively to the president, after the meeting had adjourned.

That evening Millie Lee donned a pretty pink gown and fluffed her black hair about her face. The Mayor would soon appear. At the same hour, the president of the union knelt in prayer.

Robert Standish was an independent, liberal-thinking young man. Progress spelled in capitals was his idea of Hillsdale's success, and he had decided to stop at nothing to obtain it. He had been the means of inducing the railroad company to make a cut in their right of way that they might take in Hillsdale. He, too (although it was known only to Taylor and himself), had brought the saloon into their midst. Since he had met Millie Lee, he had become a regular attendant at church, and although many had cast longing eyes upon the sweet girl, he was the only one on whom she had looked with favor. Although Robert Standish did not know it, gradually he was imbibing many of her strong ideas.

Millie thought of all this, as she waited for him on the porch in the dusk. A week ago he had sketched for her, in comical style, the story of a visit he had received from some elderly women who were protesting against the saloon. "Women don't understand government," he announced loftily. "Their sphere is in the home, where they govern by love. A saloon is a necessary evil. Men like these Italians must have stimulants. If they do not get them here, they will go elsewhere, and the town will suffer from lack of both money and men."

Pretty Milly laughed softly. "Well, I'll try him to-night," she mused. "I wonder if I could win him over to our side."

BUGLE NOTES

West Virginia Campaign Song

Tune—"Annie Laurie"

The bugle notes are sounding, o'er all
the land today;
The men of might are rousing, the
demon rum to slay,
The demon rum to slay, and drive the
curse away,
And before the conflict's ended, the
tyrant must give way.

We're out for prohibition, our brother
we must save;
The flag of truth and freedom, o'er all
our ranks doth wave,
O'er all our ranks doth wave; the foe
we do not fear;
Strong in the strength of manhood,
our Captain's voice we hear.

On, on, we go rejoicing, with purpose
true as steel;
Firm on the field of conflict, we'll
never, never yield;
We know our cause is just, and in the
Lord we trust;
Election day is coming, so ratify, we
must.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

KENNETH'S FOURTH OF JULY

M. DISQUE

It had been ten years since Kenneth's wasted little body had recovered from an attack of fever, and it became known that he could never again talk or hear. For the past three years he had been in a state institution where he had learned to use the sign language, to read and to use his eyes and hands. It was now the June vacation and Kenneth was at home, preparing for the Fourth of July, but in a different way from that of the other boys who genuinely pitied him. The lad himself never even thought of his being an object of pity, though he remembered how his drunken father had cruelly neglected him and his mother during Kenneth's long siege of scarlet fever, and how that father had come to a tragic end.

In the hills back of Centerville, Kenneth's home, there was a place known as Picture Rocks. Here Kenneth often found many rocks, or bits of sandstone, exquisitely colored — blue, white, red, brown and black, with various shadings. He procured pieces of each color and took them home where he pounded and sifted them all into the tiniest particles. What do you suppose he did next? He found a large, clear glass candy jar, and by means of tiny paper funnels, he set to work to decorate it. First, at the bottom of the jar, there appeared an intricate border made of tiny threads of red and brown sand. Then came a background of ordinary yellowish-red sand. Just below the center of the jar he fashioned the American flag, with floating folds, staff, cord and all, made in exact reproduction of a colored plate in his school history. There were the beautiful red and white stripes, the blue background for the white stars, and the black staff, brown cord and tassels. Above the American flag, perched the eagle—arrowheads and all—done in brown, white and black. At the top, the jar was finished with another beautiful border.

On the morning of Independence Day, everything in Centerville seemed to be decorated with flags and bunting, that is, everything except Kenneth's home, where there was no money left from bare necessities for patriotic display. Kenneth took his glass jar of beautiful sand design and set it on the gate post. He learned that the speaker of the day would be obliged to travel many miles to reach Centerville. The Senator had visited Kenneth's school, and the boy was eagerly looking forward to seeing him again. The great man was to arrive at ten o'clock at the Big Western station and people in decorated autos and carriages were assembling to meet him.

Kenneth's home was near the New Central station. Just as he and his mother were starting down to the Big Western, a large, pleasant-faced stranger came to the door. "Madam, will you be so good as to tell me where the Centerville celebration is to be held?"

Before Mrs. Westing could reply, Kenneth's hands were frantically signalling to her astonished eyes, "Oh, Mama, this is Senator Wyatt!"

"Why, sir, my son tells me you are Senator Wyatt. Everybody's down at the Big Western station to meet you!"

"Well, well, the committee has been misinformed. I knew there was some mistake!" The senator hastily wrote a note and handed it to Kenneth. "Here, my boy. Take this to Major Ward, will you?"

Kenneth flew with the message to the Big Western and, with some difficulty, pushed through the crowd and reached Major Ward. The procession immediately formed and wended its way to Kenneth's home, in front of which stood Senator Wyatt, holding a big glass jar which he examined with evident admiration. To Kenneth's deep gratification the senator took it with him.

In his speech that day, Senator Wyatt called the attention of his large audience to Kenneth's beautiful and intricate design in the jar. He emphasized that, although deprived of two important faculties, Kenneth had been able to accomplish more with those he retained than most boys. He went on to speak of the many deficient children who needed help to make the most of their opportunities, of the need of funds and of sympathy by the institutions ministering to such children.

"After all," he added, "this is the greatest, truest patriotism—far greater than that expressed in banners, shouting and fire-works—the earnest desire of each patriot to make the most of his opportunities and to help his fellow citizens to do the same!"

Kenneth sat beside his mother, watching the senator talk and display the sand jar. He wondered why people were looking toward himself—perhaps because his mother was crying—yet she didn't look unhappy. When the senator ceased, the crowd moved to look at the jar, and as they passed Kenneth, patted his shoulder and grasped his hand.

That evening another strange man stopped at Kenneth's home—a New York man who had happened to stop in Centerville for the day—and who was the collector for a large museum. He gave Kenneth's mother fifty dollars for the beautiful glass sand-jar.

"I'll buy any more of the boy's work which proves as original as this," he said.

Kenneth capered about for joy when his mother explained everything to him. "Oh, Mother, now I can help you and pay my own way in a special school of design!"

Don't you think that Kenneth had a glorious Fourth?

A SONG FOR OUR FLAG

A bit of color against the blue:
Hues of the morning; blue for true,
And red for the kindling light of flame,
And white for a nation's stainless fame.
Oh! fling it forth to the winds afar,
With hope in its every shining star;
Under its folds, wherever found,
Thank God, we have freedom's holy ground.

Don't you love it, as out it floats
From the schoolhouse peak; and glad young throats
Sing of the banner that aye shall be
Symbol of honor and victory?
Don't you thrill when the marching feet
Of jubilant soldiers shake the street,
And the bugles shrill, and the trumpets call,
And the red, white, and blue is over us all?
Don't you pray, amid starting tears,
It may never be furled through age-long years?

A song for our flag, our country's boast,
That gathers beneath it a mighty host;
Long may it wave o'er the goodly land
We hold in fee 'neath our Father's hand;
For God and liberty evermore
May that banner stand from shore to shore,
Never to those high meanings lost,
Never with alien standards crossed,
But always valiant and pure and true,
Our starry flag, red, white, and blue.

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS

The official paper owes much to its faithful friends and subscribers of many years standing, and it is with exceeding pleasure that we this week present to our readers the faces of some of those who for a long period have given the paper loyal and enthusiastic support. We regret that lack of space will not permit the recognition of more of these friends; we can only list their names and quote a few of the good words spoken by various ones. We consider the Campaign Edition a fitting place for the publication of this list, for these women have been in very truth campaigners for the cause of prohibition, and in their efforts have used wisely and well the official organ for the dissemination of temperance sentiment.

PICTURESQUE ROUTE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

All who are planning to attend the National Convention at Portland, Oregon, will be interested in the article on page 13, which portrays in pictorial language some of the scenic attractions of the route over which the delegates will travel, and furnishes a complete itinerary. We suggest that this article, and others which will appear from week to week, be carefully preserved, as they contain information that will be of great value upon the trip.

The author of "Kansas—Practical Prohibition Preacher," Mr. Arthur Capper, editor of the *Topeka Capital*, is the Republican candidate for Governor of the state, to succeed Governor Stubbs. If elected, he will carry out all the splendid law enforcement policies of the present incumbent of the office, and preserve to Kansas the high standards of citizenship, prosperity and blessing that are to be found wherever the prohibition law is in effect.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

During the past week the eyes of the Nation and of the World have been turned toward Chicago where the great National Republican Convention was in session. This gathering has abounded in dramatic features and in spectacular demonstrations for ex-President Roosevelt or against the so-called "steam roller" tactics of the national committee. The climax was reached late Saturday night, when after five days of bitter fight over seating contested delegates, on the part of the progressives, under the leadership of such men as Governor Johnson of California, and Governor Stubbs of Kansas, President Taft was nominated for President on the Republican ticket, receiving 561 votes, 21 more than the necessary majority. Of the 451 Roosevelt delegates in the convention 344 refused to vote. Almost immediately at the close of the convention the delegates representing the great Republican states and the progressive element in others, gathered in an immense mass meeting at Orchestra Hall and informally nominated ex-President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt accepted this tentative nomination, saying, "I ask you to go to your several homes to find out the sentiment of the people at home, and then again to come together, I suggest by mass convention, to nominate for the presidency a progressive candidate and a platform that will enable us to appeal to northerner and southerner, easterner and westerner, Republican and Democrat, in the name of our common American citizenship."

The platform adopted by the Republican Convention, which is long and covers the subjects usually dealt with, will be read with interest by politicians and others, but it ignores many issues vital to the nation's health and well-being. The party that does not recognize the equality of the sexes and the necessity for abolishing the Great Destroyer of our homes is certainly making a stupendous mistake and cannot permanently hope to retain the confidence and support of the people.

New Mexico's Model S. T. I. Bill

The bill for Scientific Temperance Instruction, reported by the Committee on Education, and recently passed by both House and Senate of the state of New Mexico, is a comprehensive, clear-cut, and lucid statement of the teaching required and also regarding the preparation of the teacher, who, according to a provision of the bill, is required to pass a satisfactory examination before he receives a certificate, and shall not come to the test unprepared or unenlightened. It also stipulates that the school officers, school directors, superintendents, and teachers shall all be held responsible for the neglect of the enforcement of the law. The pupils are to have text-books on this subject wherever text-books on other subjects are used and all children in all grades are to receive this instruction. The first legislature of this great new state has thus honored itself by making care for the health, the happiness, and the efficiency of its children one of its first duties.

The text of the bill is given in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, on page 15.

Revenue versus Reason

In Alaska one-half the revenue derived from the saloon licenses goes to the support of the public schools. It would be interesting to know how many states make similar use of the license fee. That many of them do we are assured. Thus we find Christian civilization presenting the strange spectacle of a school of vice and crime licensed and protected by government, and furnishing a revenue for the support of the schools whose mission is to train the children of the state for the high vocation of citizenship.

The state's training school for citizens dependent in measure upon the state schools of vice for financial support! What an anomaly! Is it surprising that all teachers do not teach with enthusiasm the evils of strong drink? Is it surprising that entire abolition of the liquor traffic does not come more rapidly? When we understand how thoroughly the blood-stained thread of liquor revenue has been woven into the financial fabric of national life we comprehend more fully the magnitude of the task we have set ourselves; the sternness of the conflict yet before us.

WHITE RIBBON INDEPENDENCE DAY PICNICS

The coming Fourth of July would be the happiest ever known, if on that day not a drop of intoxicating liquor were imbibed. Because of the riotous and unseemly conduct of pleasure seekers who indulge in intoxicants, the temperance Fourth of July picnic is growing in favor even among those not especially interested in anti-liquor reform. The occasion affords white ribboners an opportunity to present an object lesson of true patriotism, by having an ideal temperance, patriotic picnic. Choose a shaded spot, have plenty of free ice water and a rest tent for the little folks and their weary mothers. Provide croquet, ball games, swings, merry-go-rounds, and stands supplied with eatables and soft drinks. If possible, select a place near a stream, so that those who wish can fish and go boating. Provide a platform for speakers, singers, or a band, as well as benches, that all present may sit during the exercises. Have a rousing, patriotic address, and drills and contests by the school children. Parades with floats and flags and music will add picturesqueness to the occasion, and fireworks at night will be an enjoyable close to the day. Don't forget to distribute some choice prohibition literature.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

Believing that nothing so greatly aids the cause of state-wide prohibition in the communities where campaigns are being conducted as testimonials from those who have experienced its benefits in their own home states, we publish this week messages from the Governors and prominent men of Mississippi, and of Kansas unanimously declaring that the law is a most beneficent and indispensable one.

DOES IT PAY?

Child Labor Result of Liquor Traffic

John B. Lennon, chairman of the American Federation of Labor, made this declaration recently: "The saloon is driving the little ones before their time to the factory and to the mill and to the store, dwarfing them in body and in mind and depriving them of an education and taking away from them the father's protection and the mother's care."

An Economic Burden

The liquor traffic is an economic burden. It takes away men's health, mental powers, and therefore earning capacity. It takes away love for home and those in them. It takes away good reputation, integrity and high moral character. It more than risks immortal souls. And beside, it takes away material wealth. It is father of "bad accounts," the enemy of bank deposits; the foe to legitimate trade both in matter of amount and soundness of credit. What it pays in rentals, taxes and patronage in the community can be more than counterbalanced by the cost to city or town of one murder trial caused by the saloon and its business. The institutions filled by the saloon cost infinitely more than any revenue derived from them.—*Kennebec Journal*

Destroys Business

Anything that retards a man's earning capacity or makes him squander the earnings he has acquired, does not help to build up business. If strong drink helps business, why do not the railroad companies advertise for drunken conductors for their trains? You cannot drink up your earnings and also put them into business, and yet you go around here claiming that strong drink helps business. Thank God, I come from a state where we have driven out this curse and are not ruined today.—*Ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina*

Capital and Wage Earners

The liquor interest's proportion of the entire capital invested is 5 per cent, but their proportion of the wage earners employed is only 1.23 per cent. This means that if the money now invested in the manufacture of strong drink in Baltimore were invested in other and legitimate industries, it would employ over four times the number of men which are now employed by the liquor interests; and if it were invested in the manufacture of men's clothing, it would employ ten times as many. Thus the liquor manufacturers, in effect, keep many thousands of laborers out of employment, thereby lessen the demand for labor, and thus tend to reduce the wages of all other laborers. This undeniable truth is of direct interest to every laboring man in Baltimore, and is one reason why John Mitchell and the other great leaders of labor are so bitterly opposed to the liquor traffic. This loss to labor is not offset by those employed in retail saloons, as the experience of every prohibition city has demonstrated that all such employes immediately secure work through the enlargement of established industries, and in other lines of business that spring up, following prohibition.—*Rev. Jno. Roach Straton*

PROHIBITION AS SEEN IN MAINE

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

Before the days of prohibition, Maine began to cut off her forests and sell them for rum and there was but little money in the savings banks. Now she has more money in her savings banks than the great state of Ohio, with five times her population. She sends her children to school in larger numbers than states which sell liquor. It is because she is a temperance state that she has in the past sent great men to the halls of Congress, men who have had large influence in the affairs and government of the nation. She has no such public debt as the state of Massachusetts. Her debt is about $22 per capita, while that of Massachusetts is about $72 per capita. Do not be deceived. Do not be misled. The liquor business has never existed anywhere twenty-four hours but what it has added to the sum of human misery, woe and degradation. The more beer, the more suffering; the more whisky, the more misery. You have been told that the licensing of the liquor business promotes business. What kind of business does it promote? Only the business of the courts, the constable and the police station.

PROBLEM FOR THE VOTER

From a bushel of corn the distiller gets four gallons of whisky, which retails at $16.80; the farmer gets 45c, the United States Government gets $4.40, the railroad company gets 80c, the manufacturer gets $4, the drayman gets 15c, the retailer gets $7, the consumer gets drunk, the wife gets hunger, the children get rags, the politician gets office, the man that votes license gets—what? Reader, what do you get? Ponder the above, you church members, who vote to license the saloon and thus help the brewer, also help break hearts and beggar children. —*Exchange*

FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF PROHIBITORY LAW

W. W. MILLS, president Mills Dry Goods Co., Topeka, Kansas

The prosperity existing in Kansas among all classes of citizens is, I believe, largely due to the effect of prohibition. As I look back and remember conditions as they were in 1876, 1877 and 1878, I notice the sharpest contrast possible, favorable to the present civic conditions. The argument that appeals most strongly to the man engaged in mercantile pursuits of any kind is that if a man spends his salary for drink he certainly cannot buy as much groceries, clothing or dry goods as the man who is not tempted in that way. I am satisfied that there are hundreds of wage earners in Topeka (and this would hold good over the entire state) who own their homes and in that way are better citizens because of an independent spirit that such ownership brings. From the point of view of a business man who has spent half of his life in Michigan, and the balance in prohibition territory, I am satisfied that the financial benefit accruing to men conducting business in prohibition states is a decided one.

LET US DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP

We want to withdraw private partnership of the government with the violators of the law. It is dead against the whole tribe of prize winners. Science, and not religion, says this. Alcohol never put a man at his best. It does make good fellows of men otherwise bores, sometimes, but it levies blackmail on their energies afterwards. Andrew Carnegie is neither a temperance crank, nor a prohibition preacher, but he declares the greatest temptation to men today is drink.—*Congressman Yates Webb of North Carolina*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE WHITE RIBBON

Dedicated (by permission) to Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle

Pure and unsullied as new driven snow,
Fair with the whiteness of the lily, gleams
O'er all the earth like sunshine's rarest beams,
The spotless honour of our little bow.
From high degree to poor estate and low,
Not one too great, not one too small it deems.
Worn in the castle, cottage too beseems,
Through busy street, or by the still hedgerow.

Go, ribbon white! entwine the world around.
Carry thy message over land and sea.
Save from the drink all those within its snares,
Guide each aright who now the emblem wears,
So make a Paradise on earthly ground,
Fit for all time, as for Eternity.

—*Alice G. Rhodes*

VOTER'S CONSECRATION

"Take my vote, and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.
Let me realize my power
In the conflict of the hour.

Take my vote and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.
Guide my hand, that it may trace
Crosses, in the proper place.

—*West Virginia Campaign Leaflet*

SEVEN REASONS WHY ONE TOWN STAYED DRY

OUR BOYS

They are growing up to feel that the saloon has no place in a civilized community.

OUR YOUNG MEN

They are coming into manhood without learning to drink liquor.

OUR MODERATE DRINKERS

They are no longer "worked" by the saloon keeper to keep up the "treating habit"—the most dangerous feature of the open saloon.

OUR DRINK VICTIMS

They can walk our streets without having the smell of whisky meet them at every turn.

OUR DAUGHTERS AND WIVES

They can come to town without being offended and insulted by sights disgusting and language unspeakable.

OUR TEMPERATE CITIZENS

They can hold up their heads with the self-respect of men who have no need to be ashamed of their town.

OUR BUSINESS MEN

They can sell goods in confidence, knowing their pay will not "slip" before they get it—into the till of the saloon keeper.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
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TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

An Organic Remedy for an Organic Disease

Constitutional Prohibition is Better Than Statutory

(1) Because clear-cut principles of right and wrong, once settled, should go into constitutions, emancipation into the national constitution, prohibition ultimately there, but into state constitutions wherever the people are intelligent and progressive enough to see that the saloon promotes a worse form of slavery.

(2) Because the constitution is the people's law, while the statutes are the politicians' law.

(3) Because it is easier for the whisky trust to bribe or deceive 92 state legislators—a majority—than more than as many thousand voters out of 200,000.

(4) Because the liquor papers are editorially advocating repeal of prohibition, which proves it cuts down their business more than the license plan they seek to substitute.

State-Wide Prohibition Better Than Local Option

(1) Because there is no better enforcement and no less speak-easies under local option, while the same national army of liquor forces that Maine found a serious foe would have to be fought by good citizens of some small town single-handed.

(2) Because it is a waste of time and money to make so unequal a fight every year on so plain a principle. It is as if every town should debate yearly whether it would still use the multiplication table in its schools.

Prohibition Better Than License

For those who really wish to reduce the consumption of liquors, the only arguments for license are (1) that restriction would restrict more than prohibition prohibits; (2) that a high tax would really limit the evil influence of the saloon while at the same time lightening taxation by the revenue secured; or would at least pay some of its inevitable damages as a "necessary evil."

To all of this it is sufficient answer to show that prohibition, even under the imperfect enforcement that has been due to unwise partisanship in city elections—soon to be done away under the spreading "commission plan"—has restricted liquor consumption from 18 to 20 times as much as license. It is shown (on basis of hostile figures of Portland *Argus*) that Maine people spend but $1.48 a year on the average against $17.39 for the whole country, and that prohibition states as a whole consume but 1¼ gallons against 22.86 as the national average. Government internal revenue records show that New Jersey pays 35 times as much federal liquor tax as equal prohibition population in Maine and Kansas, employing 35 times as many in the business—the legal and illegal dealers and druggists being included in both cases. Prohibition gets nearer its goal than could fairly be expected, inasmuch as it cannot prohibit "interstate commerce" in liquors, and has heretofore been seriously hampered by too much politics in the enforcement—an evil likely to be diminished by the "insurgent" movement for real popular government, which every man sincerely influenced by inefficient enforcement anywhere should take into account in marking his vote.—*Prohibition Auto Herald*

Southern California W. C. T. U. in Session

MRS. MARY COMAN, Covina, Cal.

San Diego, nestled in the curve of her wonderful harbor, was the happy hostess of the thirtieth annual convention of the white ribbon forces of Southern California. The combination of business and pleasure was unusual and many of the three hundred delegates were heard to say, "The best convention I ever attended," or "What a good time we did have," "The San Diego women know how to do things just right." Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, county president, and Dr. Charlotte Baker had arranged for automobile rides, steamer rides on the beautiful bay, picnic suppers in the great ocean pavilion and especially good music as "treats" for all guests to the city. But business had its full share of the serious attention of the earnest women, and so well did the needs of the state appeal to the members that a fund of nearly $2,000 was pledged to advance state work.

With the opening of the Panama canal in 1915, California will be brought face to face with new and most trying immigration problems and it is to partially prepare for these conditions, as well as to educate and agitate for state-wide prohibition that stronger and wider state work must be done. The various addresses and reports show the women of the "land of the sunset sea" wide-awake and earnest, ready for the new civic responsibilities and capable of grappling intelligently with the many grave questions of the day.

Course in Civics for Unions

One of the most interesting and promising plans for the coming year for the unions is a definite course in civics, to be studied monthly by the unions, prizes being offered at the close for the best examination papers. The year's review by the eleven county presidents (for in the past year San Luis Obispo has come back to the southern fold) showed a decided advance in every department of work, Imperial reporting a splendid amount of work accomplished. Los Angeles, which in its large area has nearly half the membership of the state, also showed up well in results under the able leadership of Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, and San Diego, with Mrs. Stoddard, formerly state president of Texas, at its head, is doing a strong and constructive work.

The address of Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, state president, was a clear, ringing statement of present-day conditions and facts, which brought to each white ribboner and Christian who heard her, a very real and definite responsibility. The prize essays from college, high school and grammar grades were read and the prizes of thirty dollars, twenty dollars and ten dollars, respectively, awarded. This year, for the first time in several years, all winners were girls, but the essays were exceptionally good.

State Officers for New Year

There were two changes in the state officers: Mrs. Griffith, for the past five years president, retiring for a greatly-needed rest, and Mrs. Mary C. Sampson, for several years the faithful corresponding secretary, giving up the work. The officers for the ensuing year are: Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, for over twenty years a leader in temperance and philanthropic work, who became president; Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, vice-president; Mrs. Celia Noll, a former L. T. L. leader, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Hattie C. Young, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma Schulte, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Sophia W. Plimpton, treasurer.

An exquisite white-ribbon brooch of gold set with eighteen pearls, was presented Mrs. Griffith, in appreciative recognition of the eighteen years of her active and efficient life in temperance work in Southern California. To Mrs. Sampson was given the golden "wherewithal" to have a similar pin made. Mrs. Phelps, in making the latter presentation, spoke eloquently of the long and faithful services of Mrs Sampson.

SIGN OF PROSPERITY IN GEORGIA

"If the owning of an automobile may be considered a sign of prosperity," says the *Columbus (Ga.) Ledger*, "there are numerous evidences of prosperous conditions throughout that state. In fact, Georgia leads all the Southern states in the number of automobiles in actual use, according to Secretary of State Cook. It is announced that Georgia owns 14,000 cars, and the next nearest in number is Tennessee (another prohibition state) with approximately 7,000. North Carolina (also a prohibition state) follows in the list with 4,000."

"VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT," WEST VIRGINIA'S CRY

"When at the polls we rally,
Every ballot must tally,—
Don't you hear the children's
pleading cry?
So when you vote, my brother,
Don't forget your mother,
And you'll vote to ratify."

Haymond Maxwell, judge of the Criminal court of Harrison county, West Virginia, gives many strong reasons for favoring the ratification of the proposed prohibition amendment. Among others are the following:

"Alcohol is a poison and disastrously affects the human system. The use of alcoholic beverages is directly responsible for a very large proportion of the crime in West Virginia. The open saloon is the greatest stumbling block in the pathway of West Virginia boys and girls; it is not a square deal to them to permit their future welfare and happiness to be menaced by this evil. The license system is wrong from an economic view. For example, thirty-three saloons in Clarksburg pay annually to the state and city in license the sum of $49,000 and then proceed to do a gross annual business of probably $400,000, or possibly even one-half million dollars as estimated by some of our good business men. Prohibition does prohibit, the statements of liquor men to the contrary notwithstanding. Prohibition of course does not annihilate and its friends do not claim that for it. Our anti-murder laws do not annihilate murder, but they reduce the occurrence of that crime to a minimum. Likewise will prohibition operate. Prohibition stands for social liberty as opposed to individual license."

Mrs. Allie B. Jackson, one of the state superintendents, has this to say:

"At the general election, November 5, voters of West Virginia will have an opportunity to vote on the prohibition amendment; in other words, to say by their ballots whether or not the legalized saloon shall continue to exist in our beloved state.

"Every vote will count one to help save our boys from the temptations of the open saloon. I am thinking of the little children all over the state. I can see them in the stately mansion, the cozy cottage, the mountain home and the wretched hovel. They are the children of the rich and the poor, the good and the bad; but all are one in this great country, free and equal. In time each must take its place in the world, to do the world's work, and we must remove this stumbling block out of their paths, that they may be better prepared to do their work and fight the world's battles.

"There are many little ones not yet old enough to know of the curse that the state has fastened upon them for the sake of a few paltry dollars. We pray the heavenly Father that before the young children have reached the age of understanding, the great brother heart of our men, by the power of the ballot, will have lifted this curse and taken out of the way of little feet the pitfalls of sin, the open saloons. THE SALOONS CANNOT RUN WITHOUT BOYS. HAVE YOU ONE TO SPARE?

"We realize that our enemy, the liquor traffic, is rich and strong and powerful. We have learned that the national organization of brewers and distillers has set aside $1,000,000 to be used in this state during the campaign. Much of this great sum of money will be used for the circulation and sending out of literature to every voter in the state. This literature will be finely and falsely written up by men void of conscience and paid by the brewers and distillers. To offset the falsehoods and misstatements that these letters and circulars will contain, we are sending out temperance truths and facts, and the words and opinions of men of national reputation and ability; men whose character and honor is above reproach.

"We do not have $1,000,000 with which to make West Virginia dry, but we have the sword of truth and the power of God on our side, which is stronger than all the money and falsehoods of the organized brewers and distillers.

"This $1,000,000 will also hire men under various guises, to talk face to face with every voter on the liquor question. The enemies of state-wide prohibition will use every means, fair and unfair, false and foul, to influence the voters. The money will also go far towards corrupting the ballot box. God grant that our men may stand for the right and cast their ballots as He would direct."

Two hundred and twenty-four dollars worth of liquor and a vast quantity of beer, splashed into an open sewer at Martinsburg recently, when the "wet goods" that had been confiscated during the raids of last December were destroyed after having been purchased by the local W. C. T. U.

The saying used by the drys last year, that "A dry town is a live town," was certainly made good if one could judge by the great show of life and enthusiasm on the part of the crowd which turned out to drink in every word of Prosecuting Attorney Allen B. Noll and Auctioneer Dodd when they offered for sale an ocean of red liquor and real beer. And this in a dry town without any fear of interference by the police.

The ladies who led in the destruction of the poisonous stuff were Mrs. Guy Hetzel, Miss Eleanor Dukehart, president, and Mrs. Sewell Cunningham, secretary of the local W. C. T. U.

COLORADO MUST STOP THE TRAFFIC

"The tyrant's heel is on thy soil;
Colorado—Mountain Land!
Thy sons he seeketh to despoil,
Colorado—Mountain Land!
Awake! Arise in manhood's might,
And battle bravely for the right;
Wipe out the rum King's awful blight,
Colorado—Mountain Land!"

The state president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, reports that the courage of individuals and their faith in the victorious result of the campaign in the interests of the prohibitory amendment cheer the heart for the hard work of the coming five months. "The average attendance at meetings was never so large nor the percentage of men in the audiences so good. Upon one occasion one choir composed of business men, three county officials and an editor led the campaign songs. German citizens will look after a difficult section, distribute literature and educate quietly now and work on election day. Ministers, including a Lutheran, and other prominent men offer to give addresses for expenses only. An Episcopal rector prayed for God's blessing on 'our great cause.' Leading club women are ready to help with influence and vote. People are sacrificing for the campaign fund, some going without luxuries in dress, others denying themselves things thought to be necessities. One young married woman is giving up her summer vacation to enlist and train the young people of her town. Prominent men are making estimates on the vote for the prohibitory amendment in their respective counties as 'a good majority,' '1,000 majority,' 'three to one' and 'five to one.' Are we going to win? Only the doubts of Christian people can bring defeat.

Young People Enlisted

"Young people are ready for active service and will give it in the campaign, if we will give them a chance. The victory in Maine was credited by the enemy to the women and children.

"Young Campaigners for Prohibition, composed of young people under the age of twenty-one, will be organized for the last weeks of the c npaign, and an L. T. L. in every community as the nucleus of this special work will help us to win."

PROHIBITION IS A "FAILURE?"

Prohibition is a "failure" in the one sense that it has shown who are the potential law-breakers of the community. The average liquor man has absolutely no respect for any law that runs cou ter to his particular interests. When the people, no matter by how great a majority, declare the sale of liquor illegal in a certain territory, it is the principle and the practise of the liquor dealer to break that law by any means in his power, by bribing the police, by corrupting the courts, by the use of secret doors, and in various ways.

Mr. Liquor Dealer has the same amiable conscience that the counterfeiter has. With him the only problem is to avoid getting caught. Of course, prohibition is a failure; and the law against murder and wholesale lynching is a failure; and the law against kidnapping pure girls for immoral purposes is a failure; and a lot of other laws are failures. The failure, however, is not in the law itself, but in the enforcement of the law.—G. H. Heald, M.D., in *Life and Health*, Washington, D. C.

DOCTOR'S SHIFT
Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach.

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight.

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding, and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and which will not overtax the stomach.

"I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into dextrose or grape-sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood.

The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centres are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers, so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or 10 days.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot"

(Continued from Page Five)

Mrs. Harriet S. Kidder of Ocean Grove, N. J., is our oldest subscriber in point of years, celebrating her ninety-seventh birthday on June 20, 1912. Mrs. Kidder was for many years a resident of Evanston and a near neighbor to the Willard family, coming to the "classic town" in 1856. During her late years in Evanston she was president of the Evanston W. C. T. U. In a letter recently written to The Union Signal in Mrs. Kidder's clear, graceful chirography, she congratulates the National W. C. T. U. on the excellence of each issue of our paper.

"What my church paper has been to me, keeping me in touch with the progress of church work and religious activities, The Union Signal has been in keeping me interested in total abstinence and prohibition as advocated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Could more white ribboners realize its benefit, there would be more activity and an increase in the subscription list," says Mrs. E. A. G. Stickney, of East Brownfield, Maine, who for twenty-five years was superintendent of Sunday School work in the Maine W. C. T. U., for a long term of years county president, for thirty years consecutively president of the local union, and known for her generosity with time and money in supporting both state and National W. C. T. U. enterprises.

Mrs. Eva Munson Smith, vice-president of Sangamon county, Ill., and local and county superintendent of Medal Contests, Parliamentary Usage, and Press work, ascribes her exceptionally fine record of work done in past years to the inspiration, under God, of The Union Signal. She led the singing in the crusade at Topeka, Kansas, also in Miss Willard's Home Protection Movement, and was National chairman of Music from 1885 to 1886. She has conducted 569 medal contests, and has been active in state, county and local work in Illinois from the beginning.

Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., and leader in the successful campaign for state-wide prohibition, has been one of the most loyal friends of the paper.

"I can find no words to express what The Union Signal has been to me in all the many years I have taken it," says Mrs. E. J. Gray, of Medina, Ohio. "In raising my children it has been next to my Bible in value. An only son, a resident of Fostoria, Ohio, is a staunch temperance man, a leader in church work and in all reforms, and my two daughters are the heads of homes and helpers in all good work." Mrs. Gray for a number of years was state treasurer of Ohio and has constantly held office in local and state work. She was years ago the winner of a prize for securing the largest number of subscribers to the official organ, which entitled her to a free trip, with all expenses paid, to a National Convention.

Mrs. Mary Case Lord, eighty-nine years old, who was for six years editor of the *Southern California White Ribbon* and four years editor of *The Pacific Ensign*, and has been a continuous subscriber since The Union Signal was established, takes five copies of the paper for herself and friends.

Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, for many years president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and at present state superintendent of Legislation for the same state, writes: "Who can live without The Union Signal? It is to the comfort, the health and the development of the W. C. T. U. as a model store room or an old time pantry in the home, i. e., filled with good things of every kind. The Union Signal has been my greatest joy and inspiration all these years. As a bright, sparkling fountain of pure water in a desert land, so it was to me at the time when the W. C. T. U. in Georgia was withered and almost dead. Thank God for The Union Signal, the official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Miss Emma C. McVay, superintendent of Medical Temperance for Ohio, and who has from the early years been a leader in white ribbon activities in Ohio, writes, "In December, 1880, I climbed the stairs (nine stories at least) of the New York City Bible House, to the top story, and renewed my subscription for *Our Union*, and have not only never allowed my subscription to lapse but have ever since secured from five to twenty subscriptions each year."

"I have subscribed every year since April 6, 1886, for this best of all journals now published, and it has come to my home every week since that date. I could not do without it and be an intelligent W. C. T. U. worker. I also have the pleasure of knowing that I have secured over 1,000 subscribers and I am thoroughly convinced that the paper never goes into any home without carrying a blessing to one or more members of the family. God bless The Union Signal."

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National Superintendent Mothers' Meetings, *Elmira, N. Y.*

"I think the paper improves every week and I wonder sometimes how a W. C. T. U. woman can do any work without it."

Mrs. J. A. Vail, *Stanfordville, N. Y.*

"I do not see why a W. C. T. U. woman ever thinks she can keep in touch with our work without the paper, and I have always felt it most necessary to the work."

Mrs. S. C. Nutter, president New Mexico W. C. T. U., *Clovis, N. M.*

Mrs. T. K. Brownell, of Canisteo, N. Y., who has from the beginning been an efficient leader in the local work in her community, a part of the time an officer of the county W. C. T. U. and a life member of the state organization, writes, "The Union Signal has always been an inspiration to do my best in whatever I undertook. My husband is an honorary member and reads the paper as much as I do. He says he cannot understand how a local worker can do without it."

"For twenty-five years I was a subscriber of the paper and I still long for the "Old Sig." I feel lost without it."

Mrs. Mary L. Hardin, *Amistad, N. M.*

SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE BEGINNING

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine.
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Mrs. S. C. Nutter, Clovis, New Mexico.
Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, Jackson, Mississippi.
Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Portland, Michigan.
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Mrs. Rena M. Watts, Vernon, Texas.
Mrs. C. B. Everitt, Sharon, Connecticut.
Allie J. Kester, Millville, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Mary L. Hardin, Amistad, New Mexico.
Rev. and Mrs. McClung, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
Mrs. Sarah S. Foss, Canton, Pennsylvania.

PICTURESQUE ROUTE TO PORTLAND CONVENTION

The itinerary to Portland has now been completed and is as follows:

Lv Chicago	12:00 m,	Saturday, Oct. 12
Ar St. Paul	11:45 pm,	"
Lv St. Paul	12:15 am,	Monday, Oct. 14
Ar Valley City	9:15 am,	"
Lv Valley City	10:00 am,	"
Ar Jamestown	11:10 am,	"
Lv Jamestown	11:20 am,	Monday, Oct. 14
Ar Bismarck	2:30 pm,	"
Lv Bismarck	5:00 pm,	"
Ar Livingston	9:00 am,	Tuesday, Oct. 15
Lv Livingston	9:30 am,	"
Ar Helena	2:00 pm,	"
Lv Helena	4:30 pm,	"
Ar Missoula	8:15 pm,	"
Lv Missoula	11:30 pm,	"
Ar Sandpoint	6:00 am,	Wed'sday, Oct. 16
Lv Sandpoint	11:00 am,	"
Ar Spokane	1:30 pm,	"
Lv Spokane	6:00 pm,	"
Ar Seattle	8:00 am,	Thursday, Oct. 17
Lv Seattle	3:00 pm,	"
Ar Tacoma	4:15 pm,	"
Lv Tacoma	11:45 pm,	"
Ar Portland	5:00 am,	Friday, Oct. 18

As previously stated, we leave Chicago over the Chicago & North Western Railway, reaching St. Paul at 11:45 p. m. A large mass meeting will be held there on Sunday under the direction of the National President and the State President of Minnesota. We hope later to give full particulars of the meeting. The Twin Cities have so grown together that those of the party having friends in Minneapolis can stop over at that place, joining the official party again that evening.

Passing through the state of Minnesota, we cross the Red River into Fargo, the Gate City of the prohibition state of North Dakota. It is called the biggest little city in the world. Its bank clearances are larger than those of any other city of its size in the United States; it sells more machinery than any other city in the world; it has more pupils in the public schools, in proportion to its size, than any other city; it has all the improvements of a city ten times its size and not a saloon nor a penny of revenue from the liquor traffic.

Near Casselton we pass through the famous 21,000 acre Dalrymple Farm.

After traversing the longest perfectly straight piece of railroad in the country we descend into the charming Sheyenne valley, where picturesquely nestled along the windings of the river among the hills and trees, is Valley City—the city of homes and the home of our National Recording Secretary.

The Commercial Club sent us a cordial invitation to tarry here, and this enterprising organization, together with the churches, the three unions and the citizens, will unite to make our forty-five minute stop interesting and profitable. Citizens will meet the train with automobiles and the delegates will be whirled away to the fine auditorium of the State Normal School, which has an attendance in all departments of over one thousand students. Here, by courtesy of President George A. McFarland, a mass meeting of citizens, normal and high-school students will be addressed by our speakers. By invitation of Superintendent G. W. Hanna of the city schools, our specialists will also address the grade schools. Delegates who are not on duty as speakers may enjoy a delightful automobile ride, through the lovely park, out to the Valley City Chautauqua grounds, and see the most beautiful city in North Dakota.

A short pause will be made at Jamestown, which is most attractively located in the valley of the James River. Here the union and the citizens will be at the train, and the time will be filled with speeches by our women.

Our next stop will be at the capital of North Dakota, from which place official invitations have been received from the Governor of the state and the Commercial Club; these, with the state officials, the churches, the W. C. T. U., and the Enforcement League will join in making us welcome. Just before reaching the city we pass the state penitentiary, which is conducted by Warden Helstrom along the most sane and modern lines of prison reform. Two miles to the southeast is Ft. Abraham Lincoln, where United States troops are stationed. A little west of the city, on the banks of the Missouri River, is the Government Indian School. We stop at Bismarck two and a half hours. Citizens with automobiles will be waiting at the handsome concrete station to give the delegates a charming ride through the city, leaving them at the Capitol on the hill. In the Hall of Representatives they will be received by Governor John Burke, a Democrat who on account of his stand for prohibition has been three times elected Governor of a state that is overwhelmingly Republican. Responses to Governor Burke's words of welcome will be given by our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our Vice-President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and others of our speakers. After the Governor's reception, delegates may visit the executive offices and the State Historical Department which has a most interesting exhibit. On the beautiful Capitol grounds stands the original log cabin which was the one time home of Colonel Roosevelt during his sojourn in the state when he was engaged in cattle business. On the other side of the grounds stands the heroic statue in bronze of Sakakawea, the bird woman, who, with her brown papoose strapped upon her back, is eagerly facing the great west. It was from a point near here that she led the Lewis and Clark expedition and made possible the opening up of a mighty empire. This statue was erected by the women of North Dakota in recognition of her splendid services.

After leaving Bismarck we cross the Missouri River between that city and Mandan upon a mammoth steel bridge fifty feet above high water mark, representing an investment of $1,000,000 and one of the most difficult feats of bridge building. It is an imposing and substantial reminder of the difficulties surmounted by the railway pioneers of the great northwest.

At Medora we are in the heart of the famous Pyramid Park. Petrified tree stumps dot the landscape and an army of spires, bluffs, hills, buttes and castled cliffs rise from the plain garbed in striking colors that attract the eye. Red and pink are the predominant colors, but coal blacks, grays and drabs are blended with them, causing fantastic effects. These hills, washed by the eternal rains, have been eroded into cones, pyramids and squares, which are circumscribed by rugged, twisting ravines, gouged out by the torrential floods. Ancient coal beds have been burned out or in places are still burning. These ravines and draws are covered with a most succulent grass that furnishes feed for thousands of cattle and the gulches provide them with shelter.

WANTED—100 BOYS FOR NEW CUSTOMERS

Most of our Old Customers are Rapidly Dropping Out

Ten committed suicide last month.

Twenty are in jail—eight are in the chain gang.

Fifteen were sent to the poorhouse—one was hanged.

Three were sent to the insane asylum.

Most of the balance are not worth fooling with—they've no money.

We are just obliged to have new customers—fresh young blood, or we will have to shut up shop.

Don't make any difference whose boy you are—we need you. You will be welcome.

If you once get started with us we guarantee to hold you. Our goods are sure.

Come early—state late.—LIQUOR DEALERS of Wet State

Copyright 1910, by the J. L. MOTT Iron Works.

Mott's Sanitary DRINKING FOUNTAINS

We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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Something Good A Temperance Summer Resort

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SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

NITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION San Francisco

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

Referring to the economic burden imposed by the liquor traffic, a writer in *The Home and State*, propounds the query as to who pays the liquor tax, giving the following pertinent answers to his own question. He says:

Who really do pay the tax; the brewers and distillers? Not one cent of it. Drinkers everywhere pay it and only drinkers, and those who drink the hardest pay the most tax and at the same time are making the liquor trust richer year by year and more tyrannical and intolerant of popular rights.

A woman bends over the washtub; her husband is down in the saloon drinking, helping to pay the tax.

A young man is taking his first drink; he is beginning to pay the tax. He may be a confirmed drunkard in a few years and then he will pay more tax.

An employe has just been discharged for drinking. He was paying the tax. He has joined the large army of the unemployed, and the saloon proprietor frowns on him.

A husband is selling off some of his best furniture and the family is moving into a stuffy flat. What's the trouble? He has been paying the tax.

The deputy sheriff or constable is ringing his bell. What is the matter? He is going to sell some household goods for back rent. The owner of the household goods has been paying the tax at the corner saloon.

A lot of noisy negroes are in a saloon drinking—paying the tax.

A "speak-easy" is being run in a dark alley under a "government license" in violation of state law. Its patrons are paying the tax. It is one of more than 50,000 lawless places protected by the national government.

THOUGHT ARRESTERS

MRS. LORA S. LA MANCE

If there were no kindling first, there would be little fire afterwards. If it were not for hop ale, hard cider and beer to give an appetite for something stronger, little whisky would be drunk. Nine times out of ten the first drink is beer.

Could you have seen them marching along on January 1, last year—the people who were to be murdered by drinking men before the year was out, how many would there have been? Seventeen straight miles of them, all liquor murders—seventeen miles marching two by two, as soldiers march.

The world drinks over a million dollars' worth of liquor every hour. The world's beer gathered into one body would make a lake four miles long, a mile wide and six feet deep. That lake would be large enough to drown every man, woman and child in England, Canada, Australia and the United States. The United States owns quite a slice of that beer lake herself.

When the last whisky bottle comes off the medicine shelf; when the last "blind pig" or "tiger" has died a natural death; when the last saloon is closed; when the last church member has signed a dram-shop petition; when the last boy has quit drinking beer or hard cider; when the last doctor has stopped writing whisky prescriptions—then the temperance people can afford to fold their arms and sit down to rest. Until then, they had better be up and doing.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC MENACE TO COLORED RACE

Mrs. E. E. Peterson, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work Among Colored People, delivered three rousing addresses lately in Nashville, Tennessee, making it clear beyond a doubt that liquor is the worst enemy of her race. She spoke to large audiences and her remarks were received with pronounced interest. From all walks of life, said the speaker, boys are constantly stolen from their praying mothers, who are crying out, "Where is my boy tonight?"

Drawing a sad though impressive picture, Mrs. Peterson told of her own father who was a pronounced drunkard and of the many hard struggles of her mother. She told of the work of the W. C. T. U. in driving away the strongholds of iniquity and trying to lead men to the gateway of heaven. She gave many instances, also, of her personal knowledge where women and children have been driven from home and happiness because of drunken husbands and fathers and of how wives are made to struggle and to undergo hardships to care for themselves and children.

The W. C. T. U. feels that it is the keeper of its brothers, she declared. It says "down with the saloon and every form of iniquity and up with the drunkard," made so by trusting to an appetite made possible by the licensed traffic that is leading thousands to a drunkard's grave and ruining countless homes. She predicted that the Christian people will eventually close every dram-shop in the world, and gave the assurance that the Christians among the colored race are going to do their part in the future in the protection of the black boys and girls from the demon that is sapping the manhood and womanhood of the race.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Ghassey, Box 48, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLIES

LEAFLETS

For General Distribution

Prohibition Promotes Prosperity, Col. Fred Dow.
Beneficial Results of Prohibition in Kansas, Elizabeth P. Hutchinson.
is Prohibition in Maine a Success? Lillian M. N. Stevens.
Prohibition in North Dakota, Judge Charles A. Pollock.
What Shall We Do If the Town Goes Dry?
The Voter's Creed.
Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy (a series of six leaflets), Hon. Seaborn Wright.
The Great Destroyer (a series of six), Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.

All of the above 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Prohibition's Onward March.
Prohibition Brings Prosperity, Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn.
The Saloon vs. the Labor Union, Rev. Father Cassidy.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

SUFFRAGE:

The Safe and Sane Way, Florence Richard.
Eighteen Years a Citizen, Adrianna Hungerford.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Votes for Women, Hester T. Griffith.
A Whole Humanity, Zerelda G. Wallace.

Price 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Why I Like Citizenship, Lulu L. Shepard.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

For Workers

Campaign Suggestions, L. M. N. Stevens.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

Young Campaigners for Prohibition, Anna A. Gordon.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

For other Campaign Leaflets see Catalogue. Sent free on application.

POSTERS

In black and red. Price 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

1. Which Will You Protect?
2. Do You Know These Facts?
3. Alcohol.
4. Beer.
5. Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from United States Mail.
6. Drink Rob the Working Man.
7. The License Voter Gets What?
8. Attention, Voters!
9. Figures Tell.
10. Saloons Increase Taxes.
11. The Trouble M nufacturing Company.
12. Successful Men.
13. In Prohibition Kansas.
14. Compare These Figures.
15. Boys and Girls.
16. Not By My Vote.
17. State Prohibition and Local Option.
18. Temperance Truths (two).
19. Flag Poster (in colors).

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE

The Elegant Steel Steamships

"Manitou" — "Missouri" — "Illinois" — "Manistee"

offer unrivaled service between Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mackinac Island and other famous Summer resorts of Northern Michigan, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points.

SPECIAL SEVEN DAY CRUISES

The Steel Steamship "MISSOURI" to **COLLINGWOOD, ONT., and return** via Mackinac, "Soo," North Channel and 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay— **$40.00** Including meals and berth

The Popular Steamship "MANISTEE" to **SAULT STE. MARIE, and return** via Mackinac—returning via a portion of Georgian Bay and the Scenic Grand Traverse Bay— **$27.50** Including meals and berth

These are the finest fresh water trips in the world. You should see the magnificent scenery of the Switzerland of America. You can enjoy a delightful outing, have comfortable staterooms, excellent table and be in sight of land most of the way. For illustrated folder and book of tours, write J. C. CONLEY, G. P. A. Offices and Docks, No. End Rush St. Bridge, CHICAGO

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920"

This great song is in my new book

"Songs and Sayings for You."

Get it for your home and your union. This book also contains the thrilling new piece, "How I wish he knew my Jesus," which is dedicated to the white ribbon army. Price, 25c. To introduce it, will send 3 for 60c; 6 for $1.00. To all who make an order before August 15 I will give a beautiful sheet song, "Wild Wastes," free. Order today of Rev. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND INSANITY

The relation of the liquor traffic to the many ills that afflict the human family is a subject that deserves the careful consideration of every lover of his kind. Viewed from either an economic or a sympathetic point of view, it presents a condition so serious as to be intolerable. Filmore Condit, a temperance leader of New Jersey, in an address not long ago, made the following statements on the subject of insanity and the liquor traffic:

The increase in insanity is much more rapid than the increase in population. We have spent $250,000,000 for hospital buildings, and an annual $30,000,000 for maintenance. From hospital authorities we have it that alcohol overshadows all other causes in the destruction of the mind. It does this in three ways:

1. By direct effect upon the drinkers.

2. By hereditary effect upon the children, causing a predisposition to insanity.

3. Indirectly through the poverty and trouble caused by drink.

The record of wet states shows that 27 per cent of commitments is due to alcohol; in dry states, only 6 per cent.

In eight states having prohibition there is one insane to 873 inhabitants. In all the rest of the United States there is one insane to every 490 of the population. Wisconsin, which has more saloons in proportion to the population than other states, has a greater proportion of insane than all its neighbors. The beer which is stated to have made Milwaukee [in]famous seems to have been a prominent factor in this pitiable record.

It is unquestionable that alcohol favors the increase of insanity, and saloons foster alcoholism. Whatever favors an increase of saloons favors an increase in insanity.

Our duty to our weak brother lays on us the duty to smite this evil. "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish."

HERE AND THERE

Of the seventy members belonging to the La Mesa (Cal.) union, twenty-seven are over sixty years old, and many of them live alone and away from former friends. The younger members have decided to make these women feel at home and have instituted monthly entertainments for the "three-score-plus" members. These meetings are exceedingly popular.

Jennie Casseday's birthday was observed by the Woodlawn (Chicago) union on June 13. It was a joint meeting of the departments of Flower Mission and White Ribbon Recruits. Some twenty-five little children entertained with marches, drills, songs and recitations under the direction of the Flower Mission superintendent, Mrs. Satie Strobridge. A good collection was taken and the many flowers donated, tied with the white ribbon and bearing a Scripture text, were sent on their errands of love.

The women of San Diego, Cal., occupied an hour on the afternoon of the county prohibition convention, May 17, the county president, Mrs. Stoddard, presiding. Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Bleifuss, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. McNaut, Mrs. Alice French, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. McClurken and Dr. Olivia Baldwin, who told why they were prohibitionists, were enthusiastically applauded. One delegate, a man, declared, "Nothing slow about those women." The "Temperance Songster" was used to good effect.

Franklin county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held an institute May 14 at Benton which was most helpful. Among several inspiring addresses given by the state president, Miss Helen L. Hood, was one on "Modern Methods of Teaching Scientific Temperance in the Schools." Miss Margaret E. Winters, state superintendent of Physical Education, gave a delightful talk and drill.

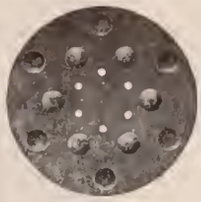
The Lawrence County (Ill.) institute held recently at Sumner under the direction of the able county president, Mrs. H. B. Conchman, was well attended. A round table, "Why I Wear the White Ribbon," "Why a Missionary Worker Should Belong to the W. C. T. U.," "Better Citizenship," and "Should the Church Be in Politics?"—the two latter topics presented by ministers of the city—was among the taking features. An excellent address, "The Great Imposter," was given by Mrs. Etta Root Edwards who, at the medal contest held the last evening session of the institute, also rendered the selection which won for her the first matrons' grand diamond medal ever presented in Illinois.

The first of the annual county conventions to be held in Vermont was the "gathering of the clans" at Brattleboro, Windham county. Addresses were made by Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, National evangelist, and Mrs. Annette Parmelee, state superintendent of Franchise. The local newspapers speak in high terms of the addresses of each of these speakers.

Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, National W. C. T. U. lecturer and organizer, has published a pamphlet on woman's status, which will be especially helpful in arousing the indifferent woman to her need of the ballot. Convert one indifferent woman and you have won several votes; at least, this has been the experience of other states in a suffrage campaign.

The dinner party given in honor of elderly ladies by the W. C. T. U. of Lyons, Kan., at the home of Mrs. Harriet Whittleton, June 12, was a success in every sense of the word. The guests of honor and the members of the union numbered eighty-three.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St., Chicago



Lansing NoBurn Aluminum Kettle Bottom fits inside any kettle. Made of pure aluminum, positively prevents burning of meats, fruits and vegetables. Saves its price every day. Sample, one size, 16c in stamps. Two sizes, 30c in stamps:
THE GIER & DAIL MFG. CO.
Dept. R. LANSING, MICH.

June 15 Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick closed a most successful week's work in Lewis county, N. Y. She addressed 1,000 pupils in Sunday and day schools, was leader of two institutes and delivered twenty addresses.

Delaware county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held a very helpful institute at Sidney Center, May 21-22. The days were filled to overflowing with good addresses, papers and two silver medal contests. The able assistance of Mrs. Lulu Walker, state superintendent of Medal Contest work, and of Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National lecturer, who gave a fine lecture the last evening, added much to the success of the occasion.

MODEL SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION BILL

(For the State of New Mexico)

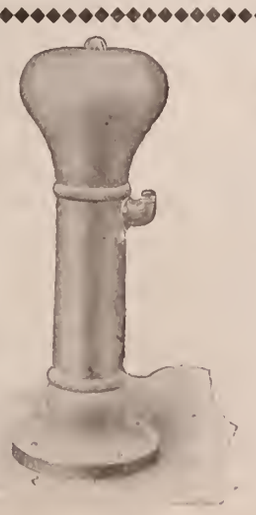
Section 1. That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in all branches of study taught in the public schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools, and by all the pupils in all said schools throughout the State.

Sec. 2. Adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in this branch of study in the state educational institutions, in the New Mexico Reform School at Springer and in all teachers' institutes, and competent lectures on this subject shall be secured for teachers' institutes.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school or institution described in the foregoing sections to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, superintendent, or teacher, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instructions required and in the manner specified by this act, for all the pupils in each and every school or institution under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

Sec. 4. That no certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools who has not passed a satisfactory examination to enable him to properly teach the branches of study provided for in this act.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.



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The simplest and most attractive design of any pedestal fountain made. We make a complete line of fountains for man and beast, in all styles and prices.

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Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

NO FRIENDS LIKE OLD FRIENDS

How dear to our hearts are our long time subscribers,
Who have paid their subscriptions for many a year:
Their words of approval and helpful suggestion
Bring pleasure and fill all the office with cheer.
They never said "Stop it, I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always wrote, "Send it, the family like it,
In fact the dear SIGNAL is a real household need."
How we would welcome each one could she enter our sanctum,
How 'twould make our eyes dance and make our hearts gay,
How we'd smilingly greet her, and inwardly bless her,
The long time subscriber we honor today.

FROM MOUNT SINAI, N. Y.

A "blue bird" post card brings a green dollar bill for four *Crusader* subscriptions—a color combination which meets our approval. Mrs. W. A. French is the sender.

A HOPE—FUL CAMPAIGN

The *Crusader* Campaign is in full swing in the Hope (N. D.) L. T. L. Sydney Kraabel and George Klovstad are captains for the boys, and Ruth Bowen and Gertrude Roney for the girls. Sydney Kraabel has already secured and sent twelve *Crusader* subscriptions. They will have a great picnic July 20.

FOUND IN ONE ISSUE

Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, Temperance superintendent of the International Sunday School Association, sends the following appreciative letter. We are honored by such commendation from a woman of the discriminating taste and high ideals of Mrs. Stevens:

Miss Julia F. Deane,
Editor UNION SIGNAL,
Evanston, Ill.

As a white ribbon woman myself, I am proud and happy that we have a paper of so high a character, and as a Sunday school worker, I am most grateful for the help contained in the June 6 issue in particular. To demonstrate its helpfulness to Sunday school workers, I want to mention the features in this particular issue that are of special value:

First, "A Visit to Edison," page 2. I want to send this page to our state program officers, suggesting that they use these moving pictures at state Sunday school conventions, when presenting temperance department work; second, on page 4, "The Temperance Resolutions," passed by the M. E. Conference, will be sent out to Sunday school workers of the Methodist denomination; third, on page 5, "The Co-operation of Parents," in Mrs. Unruh's article, suggests a corresponding co-operation of parents in Sunday school work; fourth, on page 7, the little rhyme, "Whoever Heard," will be a good thing for Primary superintendents; fifth, "Motion Pictures," an ally of Temperance teaching, on page 8, will be suggestive and helpful to those who are preparing Sunday school convention programs; sixth, "The Voice of the Church" and "Home and School," on page 9, also present temperance truth serviceable for Sunday school workers; seventh, the list of "No-Liquor-Advertising Newspapers," on page 14, is another item practically helpful in Sunday school temperance work; eight, "Who is the Criminal," on page 14, will open the eyes of many Sunday school workers to another phase of the Temperance matter.

While THE UNION SIGNAL does not specially claim to be a Sunday school worker's paper, still I have never seen any issue of a Sunday school publication which contained so many articles of practical helpfulness on Sunday school temperance work as are contained in this one issue of June 6. Enclosed is a remittance for which send me copies of this paper to use in my work.

Sincerely, *Zillah Foster Stevens*

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

DESTROYER OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES

(Continued from Page Four)

judges, the people have lost confidence in them.

The Responsibility

When we would fix the responsibility, we must remember that it does not rest with the saloon-keeper. This business is different from any other. Our supreme courts have said that no man may engage in it without the permission of society; it is not a natural right of citizenship to sell intoxicating liquors. Hence, society must grant a privilege for the establishment of a saloon, either by issuing a license, or virtually, as in Ohio, by collecting a tax. Any one who does it without permission is an outlaw. Communities determine for themselves whether there shall be a saloon business; all who vote for it are morally responsible. Whatever infamy there is in the business belongs to the community, and not solely to the liquor dealer.

One says: Let us pave our streets with the profits of the traffic. Therefore the very foundation of the street is the saloon and every clatter of a horse's hoof is an echo of some anguished soul. One says: Let us build our school on the saloon profits. Methinks the scholars will forever hear the shrieks and moans of babes and brutalized mothers. One says: Let us feed our poor from the profits of the liquor business. Well, the poor ought to be fed; but when it comes my turn to go to the poor house, let me die of starvation rather than to rob homes of their comfort and happiness that I may live.

If we put the liquor traffic in the foundation, our republic will be as strong as the foundation, and no stronger. Some day when the righteous wrath of Almighty God is aroused, the superstructure will fall and engulf itself and its foundation in the same irreparable ruin.

Let us build upon virtue, and nothing shall prevail against it.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Use the Posters

In these days of vigorous campaigning and aggressive publicity, the poster is invaluable. As we have said before, posters are among the most effective of campaign speakers because they keep on talking all day and every day, and to larger audiences than is possible for the platform speaker to reach. "A drop of ink makes millions think," and the red and black ink of the prohibition poster will oftentimes cause arrest of thought where the spoken word, be it spoken ever so eloquently, fails to make an impression. We have excellent campaign poster material. See list on another page. Local unions which have been receiving the monthly budget of samples will know what has been issued since the first of the year. We suggest that unions not so well informed place an order for a copy of each poster.

Prohibition Leaflets

Only a few of the lengthening list of campaign leaflets can be given space in our advertising columns. But of course you all have catalogues. A copy is sent free of charge to anyone asking for it. As you will notice, on page 14, we mention leaflets written by well known prohibition champions—men and women who know whereof they speak. And this is what the public wants—actual facts with regard to the practical workings of prohibitory law. The proof of prohibition principle is in the results of prohibition policy, and we must keep the people informed of these results. We must counteract the claims of the liquor trade by spreading broadcast the truth.

Equip the New Voters

Suffrage literature is much in demand just now. The "Votes for Women" idea is making tremendous strides and people are more ready than ever before to read a leaflet upon the subject when it is handed to them. We are planning to add to our list of suffrage campaign leaflets. It must be borne in mind, however, that the more the suffrage is extended, the more necessary is prohibition campaigning; the more voters, the more education needed. New voters, men and women, must be shown the evils of the liquor traffic on the one hand and the advantages of prohibition on the other. It behooves us, therefore, to be increasingly zealous in our efforts to "equip the people with the truth concerning the great problem." Every white-ribboner has a personal responsibility in this matter. Every woman can at least slip a leaflet into a letter, or send a prohibition post card, or put up a prohibition poster.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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LEADER OF LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGIONS OF THE WORLD

Loyal Temperance Legion Day

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

July 21, the birthday of Anna A. Gordon and L. T. L. Red Letter day is one of the most important days of the W. C. T. U. calendar. We believe that this year it will be more widely observed than ever before for the child problem never commanded so much attention from the nation and the individual as today. When Miss Gordon first became connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she was already an active worker with children in the Sunday school, and along musical lines, and during the years of her close association with Miss Willard, she led the Loyal Temperance Legion forces of the World's W. C. T. U., as she does today. Miss Willard addressed countless meetings for boys and girls and encouraged Miss Gordon to make a specialty of this vitally important branch of Woman's Christian Temperance Union endeavor.

In these later years, Miss Gordon's active work for the children and her plans for their participation in prohibition campaigns have increased, although she holds high official positions in the World's and National W. C. T. U.

It would give to her a real cheer and to the temperance cause a great advance if the subscription list of *The Young Crusader*, of which Miss Gordon is the Editor-in-Chief, were largely increased as the excellent character of the paper warrants. On July 20, in every community, especially where there are Loyal Temperance Legions, there ought to be a temperance picnic, entertainment, or some sort of temperance demonstration, and every local W. C. T. U. should feel in duty bound to assist in bringing this to pass.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—The Convention Church and Its Pastor—Vote of American Womanhood and the Liquor Traffic—Young Campaigners for West Virginia—Message of Miss Gordon to Loyal Temperance Legioners.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON THRONGED WITH VISITORS TO BALTIMORE CONVENTION—FINANCIAL PREDICAMENT OF GOVERNMENT—JUVENILE COURT JUDGESHIP—RODDENBERRY ANTI-PRIZE FIGHT BILL FAILS TO PASS HOUSE—WHEN WILL CONGRESS SHOW PROPER REGARD FOR MORAL INFLUENCES?

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

During the past week Baltimore, forty miles from Washington, has been the mecca of many good Democrats, and also, many good Republicans, the great Democratic convention being in session in that city. A large number of men from diplomatic circles have attended the sessions, watching with intense interest the exciting scenes enacted. Women prominent in social life, too, have been in constant attendance, among these being Mrs. President Taft, who as the guest of Mrs. Chairman Mack, occupied a seat in her box, and was the observed of all observers, as she smilingly listened to the caustic remarks levelled at her distinguished husband, by the speakers on the floor and platform. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, remains in Washington, presiding over the proceedings of the House when in session. His wife, an earnest friend of the white ribbon army, stays with him, while their son and daughter are in Baltimore watching the vote which will mean so much to them as a family.

A detail of sixty extra policemen from the outlying precincts went on duty in the business section of Washington this morning, for the purpose of affording extra protection and giving information to the great crowds of visitors who are now in this city. All of the local hotels are crowded with the "overflow," from Baltimore, and the city is also thronged with several thousand tourists.

Baltimore Suffrage Parade

One hundred and fifty Washington women had their own little suffrage parade in the streets of Baltimore last evening. Notwithstanding a steady downpour during the march, they swung along with smiling faces, winning the esteem of thousands who stood watching and commenting. Among those who marched were the wife and daughter of United States Senator La Follette, the wife of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of pure food fame, Miss Hill, daughter of Representative Hill of Connecticut, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Washington College of Law, together with the women students of that college, and the daughter of Admiral Jenkins, beside many others of equal prominence. That these well-dressed, dignified women, whose earnest faces showed their purpose in thus marching, made a strong impression was evidenced by the greetings from the crowds. Many a "God bless you," or "I am with you, ladies," greeted these champions of suffrage as they passed along.

Army and Navy Departments Without Funds

Not since July 1, 1877, has the United States Government been in the predicament it now finds itself, the executive, and judicial machinery of the Government not being able to operate without going into debt. This chaotic condition is the result of an agreement of the House of Representatives to adjourn from Monday, June 24, to Thursday, June 27, and then until Monday, July 1, when the fiscal year begins. Two million dollars must be made available July 2 to keep the wheels of Government moving, the War Department, the Navy Department, and various other branches of the Government being without funds to carry on their work. The salaries of army officers and enlisted men will be held up until Congress makes an appropriation. General orders have been issued, notifying officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, of the failure of Congress to make provision for the next fiscal year, and directing them to continue duties under existing orders, their pay and emoluments constituting lawful debts of the Government. Civilian employes may work voluntarily. Once before the army was obliged to go on for several months without receiving any financial support from Congress. That was in the year, 1877, when the military establishment was operated almost entirely on credit. Accepting the precedent established at that time, a number of bankers and brokers recently notified officers of the Army that they would cash their current pay certificates (without interest or discount) so long as may be necessary because of the deadlock over the army appropriation bill.

Soldiers Best Provided For

Though commissioned officers may temporarily obtain their monthly pay through banks or business houses, enlisted men may not be able to do so on account of the different systems of the army payments. Officers are paid by check and the soldiers receive their pay in cash. The lack of money is not likely to prove so much of a hardship to the soldiers as it would be to the officers, for the reason that while the latter have to bear their own subsistence living expenses, the soldiers are fully provided by the Government with food, clothing, shelter, etc.

In regard to the District Government, President Taft, at the solicitation of Senator Gallinger, who as chairman of the District of Columbia committee has an especial interest in District affairs, signed the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. At this time, when thousands of Government clerks are anxious as to the salary question after July 1, it was especially necessary to reassure the employes of the District Government that their status as to funds was all right.

There has been a general feeling of uncertainty at the Postoffice Department, it being said that mail carriers might not be allowed to work Monday morning, July 1, thus holding up the entire service. The Postmaster General has sent notices to postmasters throughout the country notifying them of the situation and telling them to use their own judgment.

Uncle Sam has recently instituted a money laundry in connection with the Treasury Department. Heretofore the machine which has been washing, starching, and ironing soiled certificates, has been worked only at intervals, but now is being worked from nine o'clock until four-thirty. In its preliminary tests, which have proved so successful, the machine has laundered dirty bills at the rate of about 32,000 in an eight-hour day. It is figured out that this laundry will save the Government about $450 per day. There are about 35,000 bills withdrawn from circulation and destroyed each day. It costs $465 to replace these with new money. To wash the same number of bills cost but $15. It is a fact that for years the Government has destroyed thousands of bills that, outside of being soiled, were all right. It is such bills that are being put through the laundry. After being washed, they are starched and ironed, and upon coming through the machine are almost as good as new.

Federation of Labor Officers Sentenced

Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, were this week adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court, in connection with alleged violation of the injunction enjoining them from boycotting the Bucks Stove and Range Company. President Gompers was sentenced to twelve months in jail, and Secretary Morrison to six months. Vice-President Mitchell, who was not in court, was not sentenced, but in the original proceedings was given nine months in jail. Unless Mr. Mitchell agrees to the imposition of sentence during his absence, or appears in court during the last two weeks in July, Justice Wright will issue an order for his arrest and he will be brought to Washington on an attachment.

The term of Judge William H. DeLacy, of the Juvenile Court, expires Sunday, June 30, and much interest has developed as to whether he will be reappointed or another man will be named for the position. Attorney General Wickersham has not made any recommendations to President Taft, but the question will be taken up at once. Judge DeLacy was appointed for a term of six years, or until his successor may be chosen; therefore he will continue to act until his successor is selected. The name of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey has been suggested for the place, and several male attorneys of the District have been mentioned. In support of Mrs. Mussey it has been suggested that it would be well to have a woman lawyer preside over a court where children are arraigned. The work of the court will be greatly enlarged after July 1, because last week President Taft signed the law passed by Congress forcing the fathers of illegitimate children in the District, to support them. The court was established during the administration of President Roosevelt, and Judge DeLacy was the first judge named. His friends urge that he has made an excellent record, and deserves reappointment, but some protests have also been made.

Anti-Prize Fight Bill Fails to Pass

The Roddenberry Anti-Prize Fight bill has not passed the House, and the fight will probably come off, the pictures being shown in every picture place in the country, where our boys and youth may gloat over the bestial thing. Why is it that Congress has so small a regard for moral influences? Why should it not give as much care to the protection of the morals of our youth, as to the well-being of their bodies? We are hoping it may some day awaken to its great responsibility and put a stop to some of these things we have long prayed for. But WHEN?

San Diego county, California, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, president, has secured 250 copies of the Legislative Manual, and the women are taking it up as a study. Let the good work go on.

June 29, 1912

Message from Miss Anna A. Gordon to Loyal Temperance Legioners

Speeding along on a swift railway train, I am thinking of you, our Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls, the best and bravest young folk in all the world. I am rejoicing that you have done such splendid work in the battle against the liquor traffic, and that you are to do more and more in the days to come.

It is a wonderful privilege to be young soldiers for Christ and Temperance in these stirring twentieth century days. You will soon be voters, yes, girls as well as boys, and your white ribbon ballots will help bring nation-wide prohibition to our beloved land.

On July 20, our *Young Crusader* picnic day, each one of you can give our cause a big "lift" by securing subscriptions for our L. T. L. paper, that is rallying thousands of boys and girls to keep step to the music of our temperance march.

A lovely June day is closing. It is just seven o'clock, our L. T. L. prayer hour. We are flying past a meadow white with daisies, our golden-hearted L. T. L. flower. God bless us, every one.

MISS WILLARD'S "BRAVE HELPER"

"The story of many a girl's achievements is but half told when it only repeats what she has done for herself. The fully rounded recital is the one which tells what she does for others as well, and as an example of the harmonious, fully developed life of endeavor and fulfillment, it is pleasant to point to the work of Anna Adams Gordon," writes Frances Willard of the beloved leader of the Loyal Temperance Legions of the world.

Referring to the day when Miss Gordon came into her life, Miss Willard says: "On my going to conduct the women's meetings for Mr. Moody in Boston, in 1877, there was no one to play the cabinet organ that was beside my desk on the platform. An earnest appeal was made, and after a painful pause and waiting, a slight figure in black, with a little music roll in her hand, came shyly along the aisle of Berkeley Street Church, and Anna Gordon whispered, 'As no one volunteers, I will do the best I can.' That very day she had taken her first lesson on the organ, meaning to become mistress of that instrument. She had just attended Mr. Moody's noon meeting, at which the text was, 'Whatsoever He saith to you, do it,' and had promised in her inmost heart that by God's grace she would try to do helpful things as the opportunity offered, and behold! the very first 'opportunity' was to come forward before twelve or fifteen hundred waiting women, and 'start the tune.'

"I soon turned over my letters, messages, etc., into her faithful care. In prompt and accurate execution of commissions, tactful meeting of people, skilful style in correspondence, I have not known her equal. As soon as the meetings were over, she had a lecture trip ready for me extending all through New England. I remember she brought her plan to me in a little book ruled in red and black ink, showing the town, the hostess, the place of meeting, the time and place of trains, indeed, every item one need wish. I used to say that if I should only pin Anna's directions on my back, I could go the country over in the capacity of an express package. From that day to this she has been doing these things, only they have multiplied until sometimes we say, 'Let us make out the duties of the private secretary.' The last time we did so, they numbered between forty and sixty distinct lines of occupations!

"For fourteen years she was with us at Rest Cottage. As my mother grew older, she resigned into Anna's hands more and more of the care, so that, although mother presided at her own table until a few weeks before she left us, Anna had the supervision of every detail of the housekeeping. Of course we had excellent 'help,' but the planning mind was hers.

Originator of First Flag

"It was Anna Gordon who made the first flag of the W. C. T. U. We were 'up in Connecticut' with a friend of olden-time, when I said to her one day, 'Go to, now, it is a shame that we have no standard to carry at the head of the regiment in our peaceful war.' 'I will see that there is one at the next National,' said Anna, and calling in the advice of our hostess, and the services of the skilful lady who could design on satin, the dear old first flag, that is now given into the custody each year of the state having the most members, was manufactured, with a water lily and the motto, 'For God and Home and Native Land.' I doubt if we have ever had a prettier flag, in all the rich variety that has developed since."

Of Miss Gordon's beautiful home at Auburndale, Massachusetts, pictured on this page, Miss Willard says, "It was a dear place to me, where I have hidden away many a time to write some special address or article, and I always felt in going from West to East that I went from one home to another."

No more perfect tribute was ever paid to the leader of the young campaigners for temperance than that spoken by Miss Willard, as true today as when it was uttered: **"Best of all, she grows steadily in the sweet grace of humility, and the crowning beatitude of loyalty to our Heavenly Father and that earthly brotherhood and sisterhood which are the crowning proof of the presence of Christ in personal character, and prophesy the setting up of that Heavenly Kingdom for which white-ribbon women work and pray."**

THE CHILD AT THE DOOR

MARY A. LATHBURY

Tune—"There's a Stranger at the Door"

There's a child outside your door,
Let him in!
He may never pass it more,—
Let him in!
Let a little wandering waif
Find a shelter sweet and safe
In the love and light of home,—
Let him come!

There's a cry along your street
Day by day;
There's a sound of little feet
Gone astray.
Open wide your guarded gate
For the little ones that wait,
Till a voice of love from home
Bids them come;

There's a voice divinely sweet
Calls today;
"Will you let these little feet
Stray away?
Let the lambs be homeward led,
And of you it shall be said,—
You have done it faithfully
Unto Me."

We shall stand some solemn day
At His door;
Shall we hear the Master say
O'er and o'er,—
"Let the children all come in
From a world of pain and sin:
Open wide the doors of Home,—
Children, come!"

The Auburndale home of Anna A. Gordon, of which Miss Willard said: "It was a dear place to me, where I have hidden away many a time to write some special address or article."

THE CONVENTION CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR

MRS. ADA W. UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

Convention Church, Portland, Ore.

Rev. Walter B. Hinson, D. D.

After several years of housing our National Conventions in opera houses and city auditoriums, this year in Portland we are to go back to the consecrated atmosphere of the church. With a spirit of unusual hospitality, the First Baptist Church, called The White Temple, has been granted for our use. Located in the older residence portion of the city, which is near the shopping and hotel district, it is for the most part surrounded by the better class of apartment and rooming houses. The street car service from this point is good and nearby churches will be at our disposal for conferences, so that all meetings can be held within two blocks of the Convention church. We hope to find a hotel very near which can be used as headquarters, thus minimizing the weariness incident to convention work. The church auditorium will easily seat twenty-five hundred and the acoustic properties are such that speakers can be heard in all parts of it.

The Lower Temple, which almost entirely covers the first floor, will be devoted to our use and will serve as a general rendezvous. The various committee rooms will accommodate all except the larger conferences.

The best restaurants of the city are within a few blocks, and one of the city parks is a short distance away. It will be seen that we feel we can offer to Mother National such housing as cannot be excelled anywhere.

The "People's Church"

The White Temple is pre-eminently a "people's church," though perhaps representing as much wealth as any church in the city. When it was built and the matter of the rental of pews was being discussed, the pastor, Rev. Roland Grant, said, "If the tramps come in first they will get the amen corner." This has been from the first the policy of the church.

Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, who is now pastor of the largest Baptist church of Los Angeles, was for some years pastor here, and the great auditorium for at least four years was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear this unique pulpit orator. Although no two men could be more unlike, not less popular is the present pastor, Rev. Walter Benwell Hinson, D.D., who is regarded as one of the noted preachers in the country. The *Portland Oregonian* said not long since that he was "one of the six great preachers of the world." Be that as it may, Rev. Hinson each Sunday feeds that great auditorium of eager hearers on such spiritual food as few people have opportunity to receive. Rev. Hinson is really interested in our Convention and promises to do all he can to make it successful—and he can do much, as he is by long odds the most popular preacher of the city, if not of the state.

Altogether, Oregon women are looking forward to the Convention with pride and pleasure, and feel sure that our guests will return to their homes satisfied that we have done everything possible for their care and comfort and all within our power to make the Portland annual gathering the finest in Convention history.

Vote of American Womanhood and the Liquor Traffic

Dr. Gunsaulus Thinks Votes for Women Will be Fatal to Liquor Business

In an article appearing recently in *The Record-Herald*, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the noted divine and educator, dealt with the liquor evil and "Votes for Women" in the following words:

Surely there never was a time when the vote of American womanhood could be more significant than just at present.

With the ugly form of the American saloon shoving up against the American home on the one side and the huge interests which are behind the tariff upon the common people's resources of living crowding up on the other side, it is no wonder that American manhood is asking if American womanhood shall not have something to say in regard to the settlement of this matter. . . . . With regard to the American saloon, how absurd it seems that the women who suffer most because men and boys are dragged down by the Satanic power of intemperance—entrenched as it is in the American saloon—are not permitted in most places to have anything to do with settling the question as to whether it shall thrive on its infamy or be utterly destroyed. Even the tariff on the necessities of life can never be so cruelly omnivorous as the saloon power. Intemperance, which is fostered and developed by the saloon, makes a hundred bare and cold little feet, and a hundred stockingless women and sisters and daughters, to one made by the highest tariff ever concocted.

* * * * *

It has been proved a thousand times that the liquor interests have such control over the government that the government has become an organization which makes the weakness of womanhood, the innocence of childhood and the thin-partitioned walls of the poor man's home hopeless against its invasion. What right have we to expect that, as American childhood grows more intelligent, it will grow up to care anything for such a government or the flag which waves over it?

Why should a man whose pocketbook has been emptied, whose brain has been exhausted, whose will has been ruined, whose body has been made a prey of disease by the saloon which has a mortgage upon him at the expense of a few drinks—why should he, we say, be permitted to decide this question with regard to the American home with his vote? He is mentally and physically incapable, as the saloon proprietor is incapable, of rendering judgment on this question.

One of the few reasons I see why woman is not desired as a voter by certain classes and interests is that, with her white hand and ballot, she would utterly drive them from the face of the earth.

IF I WERE SENT

Adapted from Ella Wheeler Wilcox

If I were sent to represent
A state, or town, or county,
I'd do some good, and all I could
To earn the people's bounty.

Instead of a thousand aimless things,
I'd talk about men's drinking,
And with words of fire, I would inspire
The stolid and unthinking.

If I were sent to represent
A portion of a nation,
Then I'd plead for laws, until my cause
Was won through legislation.

Oh! woe is made by the liquor trade!
O ye wise, sage law-makers!
'Tis the fiend you smile upon that makes
Our madmen and law-breakers.

—*Lora S. La Mance*

Young Campaigners of West Virginia at Clarksburg

YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS IN WEST VIRGINIA

EDNA ROWAN, General Secretary L. T. L. Branch

We are making history down here in the little mountain state of West Virginia. We have enlisted as Young Campaigners for Prohibition almost 10,000 splendid young people, and boys and girls. The idea is sweeping over the state like a prairie fire. Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, Christian Endeavorers, members of Epworth Leagues and all young people's societies are mustering into the great battle. They are going to have an important part in the victory in November.

The other day in a town where they had never before seen a procession we had them out in a great parade. People flocked out on the streets and roads, evidently thinking a circus had come to town. They soon discovered that it was not a circus crowd, for the children were singing:

"Happy children, hear us pleading,
O dear voter with thee:
Mark thy ballot in November,
West Virginia to free."

As they sang they lifted high their banners, "Vote for Ratification of Prohibition Amendment," "Vote to Protect Me," "Vote against the Saloon," etc. At the head of the parade was the town band, and at intervals the Young Campaigners would give their rally cry:

"Who wants West Virginia dry?
I! I! I!
Who to make it so will try?
I! I! I!"

Then the people knew that the campaign had opened in their town, and that the young people had enlisted.

The picture shown on this page is an L. T. L. group at Clarksburg, at the time of the state ratification convention. We organized these Legioners into Young Campaigners for Prohibition, and at the time the picture was taken they were just ready to start out with baskets of flowers (our L. T. L. flower—the field daisy), for they were observing Flower Mission day.

Miss Edna Rowan

The young people of the state are enlisting splendidly for the cause, taking their stand in the very front of the battle, and making the finest kind of leaders for the children. In Morgantown, a young man, a graduate of the state university, also a leader of the Boy Scouts, has accepted the position of captain of our Young Campaigners for Prohibition. Three other fine young men, university students, all singers, and one a reader, are giving their services to their state for the campaign.

The youngest children are also coming into the ranks. At the close of one meeting a little girl, seven years old, came forward and wanted to join. She was so tiny, I inquired if she could write her name. She replied, "Yes, lady, I can." So I gave her the muster roll, and she printed the name out in large letters, "H E L E N." I asked, "Helen, do you know what you did when you put your name down on that muster roll?" "Yes, I do," she answered; "you told me that if I signed my name it meant that I wanted West Virginia to go dry and that I would help." I said, "That's just exactly what it means." "But say, lady," she said, "do you know Johnny wouldn't sign." When I asked who Johnny was, she replied that he was a boy living up the street, and explained, "He was afraid to sign, because his daddy drinks. But say, lady, that's just exactly why I put my name down. My daddy drinks, too, and I said if I can do anything to help drive away saloons, I'm going to do it. I want to be a young campaigner for my daddy's sake." And so that afternoon we tagged the little woman for prohibition and a dry West Virginia.

The birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon is to be observed all over the state as Young Campaigners' day. We are going to have big parades, picnics and prohibition rallies, to honor the originator of the plan. We are also planning for the Young Campaigners to be much in evidence on the Fourth of July. One of the special features of the big celebration at Spencer, will be a white parade at the Fair grounds of from 800 to 1,000 temperance people of the county, under the direction of the W. C. T. U., fashioned after the great white parade in Maine last summer.

Much credit for the splendid work among the young folks is due to Miss Mary Booher, state L. T. L. secretary, whose enthusiasm is wonderfully contagious, and who captures the hearts of the children wherever she goes.

WHEN THE UNION TOOK CHARGE

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Just as Milly tucked a bright pink rose into the shining braid above her forehead, the gate clicked and a cheery whistle came floating to her through the night. She rose to meet her guest, and as she stood there in her pink gown, tall, slim and beautiful in the light of the swaying arc lamp, her sweet, serious eyes uplifted, Robert Standish approached. "How lovely she is," he thought.

They spent a pleasant evening, and when the time came to part, Milly walked through the moonlight with the Mayor until she reached the gate. Then she asked suddenly, "Will you do me a favor?"

"Even to half of my kingdom!" quoted Standish, bowing.

"It doesn't require such a sacrifice as that," she smiled gaily. "But your answer means much to me. Will you promise to give the right one?"

"I'd do anything for you," declared the young man, "—even—"

"That Taylor's saloon shall be closed on the Fourth," quickly prompted Milly. Blank astonishment showed in the Mayor's face.

"Oh, Mrs. Lee, it isn't fair to inveigle me into making such a promise as that," he protested. "Really I can't do such a thing. I promised Taylor to allow him full reign in order to provide amusement for the men who are working on the road. If the town grows, we must have progress, and I promised Taylor—"

"And you promised me!" interrupted Milly solemnly, her eyes looking directly into his. "For whom do you care most—Taylor or *me?*"

"Mrs. Lee," breathed the young man, "you and Taylor must not be mentioned in the same breath! You are"—Standish swallowed heavily—"you are the purest of women. I have set you on a pedestal. He is at the foot of the pit—the lowest of the low. It is sacrilege to compare you. Milly, for days I've been trying to summon up courage enough to tell you how infinitely dear you are to me. I know I am not worthy, but, Milly, I want you to be my wife, for I love you. But, dear, a politician is obliged to make promises, to hobnob, seemingly, with people whom in his heart he may despise. I promised Taylor—"

"And you promised me," said Milly, turning sorrowfully away. "Good night, and good-bye, Robert." Standish strode after her, but Milly, with her hand upon the little white ribbon for which she had dared so much, went swiftly up the steps and shut herself within the flower-wreathed door.

For a moment Robert Standish stood thinking deeply. As clearly as if they were before him, the young Mayor saw the red, swollen face of Taylor, the pearl-like beauty of Milly Lee. Slowly he opened the gate, and walked away. Milly watched him from her window.

The next morning there was a loud knocking at Mrs. Lee's door. She ran down stairs and found a red-headed, freckle-faced messenger boy holding a large envelope. She thanked him as she took it, and sat down upon the porch to open it. Within she found the newspaper proof of the Mayor's order closing Taylor's saloon.

Milly ran into the hall, snatched her white sunbonnet from the hat rack and flew through the alley to the home of the president. Such a service of prayer and praise as those women held, and when it was over they went to work.

"Now that Taylor's place will not entertain the men, we must find something as a substitute," declared Mrs. Ensign. "The ball team of the two schools will contest. That will be a pleasing feature. Then the Y. M. C. A. will come out from the city with acrobatic stunts and a magician. The Loyal Temperance Legion boys will give a drill. There must not be an idle moment, and lastly, we must have an excellent dinner. We'll 'phone Mrs. Harley, and tell her to get the ladies together at once."

During a lengthy interview with the Mayor, Taylor stormed and threatened. The former, though outwardly calm, quaked when he thought of his injured prospects for further favors from the voters. However, when the beautifully exciting Fourth ended without a man getting drunk or injured, when the foreigners doffed their hats before the company of white ribboners, and tried to thank them for their entertainment and the dinner; when a company of representative voters warmly commended young Standish for his attitude, the young man, who was more than half persuaded before, promptly toppled over the political fence to the side of law and order, there to remain.

Dusk was falling when Milly Lee was ready to leave the grounds where the celebration was held. Unseen by the others, Robert Standish went over to where she stood alone.

"All that I have, even my services as a private in the great white ribbon army, I will give to you if you but say the word, Milly," he whispered. Milly extended her hand to him in answer. Together they walked through the rose-bordered streets of the little city, which in the future was to profit by their united efforts to promote the right.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL"

DOING WORK FOR WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS.

MRS. LUCRETIA K. HANSON, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Lawton was busy in her bedroom bathing the baby, while little Bessie fidgeted about awaiting an opportunity to help. It was a dull morning with rain threatening every minute. Under the windows was a narrow court, which, as in many another apartment house, often carried the voices of the residents of one apartment within hearing of those of another.

"I don't see why it had to go and rain just when—no, I don't want to play anything," snapped a depressed little girl in the apartment overhead. Mrs. Lawton sighed; she felt disheartened herself that morning. There was so much to do at home and the party for the white ribbon recruits was only ten days off. How was she to find time to see about the invitations if she couldn't get down to ask Mrs. Pollock to help her? To dress two little children, take them out, return, and prepare luncheon meant a half day's time and a great drain on the strength of this busy little mother. How foolish for her to continue to be superintendent of the department of White Ribbon Recruits now that Baby had come—yet how she loved the work! She would resign as soon as the party was over—"No, you can't have my scissors. I'm going to cut out paper dolls," again snapped out the fretful voice of the little girl.

Baby's bath was now finished, and he was fast falling asleep. Mrs. Lawton did some rapid thinking. As soon as the wee one was tucked away for a nap, Mrs. Lawton knocked at the upstairs door. "Mrs. Trelord," she said cheerily to the woman who opened the door, "may I borrow Frances and Harriet this morning; that is, if you don't need them yourself."

"Need them? My, no. They're no help. It's easier to do things myself than to be bothered. Frances, come here," she called sharply. The two girls had already come into the room wondering why Mrs. Lawton should want to "borrow" them. "O children," she exclaimed, "I had intended to go out this morning, and now the rain has prevented"—their sympathy was instantly aroused—"and I've been wondering if you would help me to make about twenty invitations to a children's party. I know you can cut out pictures beautifully, for I've seen your paper dolls."

"Oh, yes, ma'am," they cried eagerly.

"Now, Mrs. Lawton, they couldn't do it; they'd surely spoil them," warned Mrs. Trelord.

"Run along, girlies, and get your scissors," Mrs. Lawton replied with smiling finality. To the mother she explained that as most of the material cost nothing, she would be no worse off if they did make a mistake or two, the children would be one lesson nearer perfection, and they would have spent a happy morning. The upshot of it was that the girls trooped downstairs with their hostess.

Mrs. Lawton cleared the dining-table, covered it with a cloth, and laid before the children a pile of magazines. "Now, look through the advertisements," she directed, "and cut out all the pictures you find of baby heads, right under the chin; then I'll tell you what to do next. Here are a few that I have already prepared in odd moments," and Mrs. Lawton took some from an envelope that lay with a pile of leaflets, also putting out a small account book, some printed cards, and other paraphernalia, the use of which the girls were to learn later. Then she left them alone, with Bessie busily cutting up scraps of paper. Every little while she returned to watch their work and cheer them with words of commendation. When she thought there was danger of the children tiring of their present occupation, a paste tube and several postals appeared on the scene.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

SONG OF THE YOUNG CRUSADERS

MARGARET B. PLATT

Tune—"Glory, Glory, Hallelujah"

Oh, we are young Crusaders in the Army of the King!
We'll shout and sing for temperance, and we'll make the nation ring,
We'll fight for Home Protection and the battle we shall win.
The saloon shall surely go.

CHORUS

Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
The saloon shall surely go.

In the conflict we are waging, we shall never know defeat;
The bugles of our Legions true shall never sound retreat.
Hear the voice of each Crusader as our war cry we repeat,
The saloon shall surely go.

Oh, the rum men think they'll beat us since high license won the day,
But wait till we are voters and we'll have the right of way;
We'll save the homes and children from the rum fiend's awful sway,
The saloon shall surely go.

Oh, ye fathers brave and brothers, come and help us win the fight,
We are very youthful soldiers, but we're battling for the right,
We'll ne'er give up the conflict till our foes we put to flight,
The saloon shall surely go.

MARCH OF THE LOYAL LEGION

ANNA A. GORDON

We come, we come, an army true,
Our banners proudly bringing,
With shield of faith and badge of blue,
And a song of victory singing,
A song of victory singing.

We come, we come, a joyous band,
In the freshness of life's morning;
We are growing up with a purpose grand,
And a glad new day is dawning,
A glad new day is dawning.

We march, we march, with prayer and song,
On the field you're sure to find us;
In a fight for right and a war with wrong,
We'll cast all fear behind us.
We'll cast all fear behind us.

A "Loyal Legion" may we stand,
Mid storm of earth's temptation,
That in days to come, joining hand in hand,
We may help to save the nation,
May help to save the nation.

—*Marching Songs for Young Crusaders*

Little Legioners mailing new subscriptions to The Young Crusader

L. T. L. NATIONAL SONG

A Nation to Save

Tune—"Victory Through Grace"

Up from the plains sounds martial music;
Over the hill breaks a song;
What mean these shouts of gathering conflict?
Whence comes this army so strong?
With what design now enlisting?
What is the banner they fly:
Come they as friends or as foemen?
And with one voice they reply:

CHORUS

We are the Lord's Loyal Legion;
We seek the stalwart and brave;
We bear the banner of temperance;
We have a Nation to save.

Send from the schools our strong young manhood
Warned 'gainst the evils of drink;
Send forth our bands of winsome girlhood
Trained and accustomed to think.
Thus shall our own proud Republic
Flourish as land of the free;
And shall hear aliens and strangers
Singing, "My Country, of Thee."

Christ is our King, and when His banner
Over our land is unfurled,
Then on to conquests still more glorious
In every part of the world.
Out with our song, Temp'rance Legions,
For we are facing the light.
Darkness and storm-clouds will scatter,
Look, for God's sky-line is bright.

—*Thomas B. Roberts*

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, July 4, 1912

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

New Recruits for the Temperance Army

The future of the temperance reform rests with the little men and women growing up among us today, and if we fail to gain their hearty and enthusiastic coöperation we, in a large measure, close the door to the future usefulness of the organization. There can be no more important work than enlisting the children through the Loyal Temperance Legion, and putting into their hands that valuable little paper, *The Young Crusader*. There could be no better opportunity for inaugurating this work, or giving it a new impetus than in the observance of Anna Gordon's birthday, July 20, by an L. T. L. picnic. If the mothers are interested, it will be easy to enlist the children. Out of her vast fund of wisdom and knowledge Frances Willard once said to the mothers, "I have learned in these busy years of constant journeyings, in which the obstacles to success have become known to me in a thousand different towns and cities, that chief among them all is the indifference of mothers, and next, the difficulty of getting grown people to conduct the juvenile society. Not in a single instance has it been reported that 'The children didn't want a society and wouldn't come.' The little enthusiasts were always ready—I mean, as a class—and when the society suspended, as it often did, for the two reasons just given, they would stop the temperance ladies on the street and say, 'When will the Loyal Temperance Legion begin again?'" Surely every mother who has come to a true appreciation of the value of this temperance training to her child's future will place this work second in importance only to the religious teaching of the little one. If any union feels it quite impossible to organize and maintain a Loyal Temperance Legion, it can at least observe July 20 by inviting to a picnic the children of all members, they in turn to invite some friend to attend. The logical outgrowth of such a movement would be the organization of a children's temperance society, an L. T. L. This admirable plan has been tried by Kansas unions, with pronounced success. Let us make happy the heart of the World's leader of our Loyal Temperance Legions, gladden the hearts of the little folks of our community, and insure the perpetuity of our all-important work by making July 20 a day upon which we shall add to our ranks thousands of young soldiers for temperance.

Publicity as an Educative Agency

Publicity is more and more coming to be an important factor in the working plan of all organizations and individuals who have enterprises to push or propaganda to exploit. Constantly the mail brings to the editor's desk notices, announcements, articles, from publicity bureaus. Every field of endeavor—political, religious, philanthropic, scientific, commercial—seems to be dominated by the publicity idea; and to meet the new occasion national and international agencies have sprung into existence which offer expert service in "practical ways to sustain interest and achieve results."

Clearly, if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would keep abreast of the times it must engage in aggressive publicity work. We must keep our principles and our activities well to the front. We must see that our work, national, state, and local, is prominently before the public eye. Through the press, through the systematic circulation of literature, through every means we can devise, we must bring temperance truth to men, women and children, create and strengthen total abstinence and prohibition sentiment. We must adopt modern methods of push and publicity—*adapt* them to our "do everything" policy, to our peaceful warfare. Especially from this time on, must we push our campaign of anti-alcohol education among women. As state after state admits our sex to full citizenship, women voters must be awakened to the importance of the liquor problem in its different aspects, scientific, economic, moral. And the greatest need for this education is at the two extremes of the social ladder.

It is not personalities that the W. C. T. U. desires to bring before the public, but Christian temperance teachings and the achievements of our organization in its varied efforts for the world's betterment. And if in the furtherance of publicity plans a leader who dislikes personal exploitation finds herself in the limelight, she will for the sake of the cause she represents cheerfully immolate her sensitive soul upon the altar of necessity. The W. C. T. U. is always accomplishing, the temperance reform is always gaining ground somewhere; through the faithful work of some person or persons, and experience has shown—is showing every day—that news of the same has much greater chance of getting into the daily and weekly papers if the personal equation is included. The why of this is rooted in the psychology of human nature.

The W. C. T. U. has started upon a publicity campaign with the purpose of bringing about nation-wide prohibition. When you accomplish something in that direction, don't "keep the matter mum"—TELL IT OUT.

By Process of Elimination

If we were to select the one claim to greatness evidenced by the political convention which was recently held in Chicago, we should say it lay in its ability to ignore vital issues. By a careful process of elimination, it has presented to the nation a nearly colorless platform, and it calls upon men supposedly with red corpuscles in their veins to vote for this wraith of past greatness, this rehabilitation of dead issues.

And all the time, pressing on every side, are the living issues—chief among them this mighty temperance reform with its correlated movements, so vital to the physical, economic and moral welfare of the people, so closely related to science, to sociology, to commerce, to the arts, to the government, to the very perpetuity of our national life.

And yet on every phase of this question, deep, dark, impenetrable silence reigns. Surely a species of greatness must belong to those who can so absolutely ignore that which presses upon them on every side. Whether it is the consistent greatness of those who, in the midst of light choose darkness, who would put back the hands of time, and become the great obstacle in the way of national progress, let our electors decide next November. Meantime, may God save the people!

THE POPULARITY OF THE "SAFE AND SANE" FOURTH

It is a cause for congratulation by those who have worked for years for the adoption of a "safe and sane Fourth," notable among whom are the white ribboners of the land, that the indulgence in dangerous explosives is coming in many cities to be a thing of the past, and other forms of recreation are taking their place as outlets for the patriotic enthusiasm of the boys and girls. The great change in public sentiment on this subject in the brief period of a few years is prophetic of the advance of thought along other reform lines, and the certainty that the people as a whole are coming to recognize the necessity for making provisions all the year around for a "safe and sane" environment for the children of the nation, by doing away with the legalized liquor traffic.

MISS WILLARD'S PROPHETIC WORDS

As we go to press the Democratic National Convention is still in session at Baltimore, trying as strenuously, and apparently as unsatisfactorily, as did the Republican Convention to arrive at an harmonious agreement as to the choice of a candidate who shall bring victory to its party next November. This expenditure of time and energy on the part of the so-called statesmen of our nation seems to the onlooker criminally extravagant, in view of the vital questions which during the past year have been given little or no consideration at the hands of Congressmen, Senators, and Government officials. Observing the proceedings of these gatherings of the two political parties, one can but wonder if we are not nearing the time of the fulfilment of the prophetic words of Frances Willard, spoken at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1881: "Parties are the mould into which God pours the principles that are to bless humanity. When these have crystalized into the law and life of a people, God breaks the mould for which he has no further use. Parties, like men, travel the long road from cradle to coffin, but unfortunately, when dead, they are not so sure of burial as men."

We are facing a time of transition, old lines seem to be disappearing and a new era to be at hand. Meanwhile for the true patriots of America there is need "to invest their valuable time where it promises better results" than those shown in the great meetings referred to, namely in arousing the people to the dangers that beset them on every hand from the continuance of the legalized liquor business and the white slave traffic, and enlisting, one by one, into the white ribbon army, recruits who shall work for the abolition of these evil institutions.

PERSONAL MENTION

Our National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and our National Vice-President-at-Large, Miss Anna A. Gordon, who spent the last two months at National Headquarters, have returned to Mrs. Stevens' Portland (Me.) home, where, during the summer months, they will be busily engaged in preparations for the National Convention at Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Effie Lambert Lawrence, National organizer, was an attendant, with her husband, Mr. Edward M. Lawrence, at the recent National Republican Convention in Chicago. Between times she made a speedy trip to Evanston, calling at Headquarters, Rest Cottage and the Literature Building, where the various General Officers and other workers were pleased to greet her.

On the evening of June 8, at Scotch Plains, N. J., Dr. R. D. Tomlinson, of New York, son of Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, was united in marriage to Miss Marian Jahn. Dr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, after a short wedding trip, will reside in New York City, where the Doctor has a large practice.

CANADIAN SOCIAL LEADER TABOOS INTOXICATING DRINK

In the wife of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, Mrs. T. S. Sproule, the principle of prohibition has an enthusiastic champion. Immediately after her husband assumed his office, the edict went forth that at no social functions in the Speaker's quarters would intoxicating liquors of any description be served or allowed. Mrs. Sproule has all her life been a total abstainer and the Speaker himself entertains strict ideas on the subject of total abstinence, and absolutely refuses to countenance social customs which he believes to be harmful.

"Among the public hostesses at Ottawa, there is none who comes into greater prominence than the wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons," says the writer of an article in the *Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star*. "As she resides in public quarters, she is always within very close range of the hustle and bustle of public life at the capital, and is expected to do, and does, a great deal of official entertaining. Mrs. T. S. Sproule, the present lady of the Speaker's quarters on the House of Commons' side of Parliament House, by conviction a total abstainer, is convinced that the drinking habit would soon die out if it were frowned down in the highest social circles. It was only natural, consequently, that she should signalize her accession to her present dignified position in official society by acting upon her convictions.

"In spite of her stand as a temperance supporter, Mrs. Sproule has maintained her official position with considerable success. She is very much beloved, and at Markdale, where her home is, she is one of the most popular women of the place."

RECOVERY OF LADY HENRY SOMERSET

White ribboners the world over will rejoice to learn of the recovery of Lady Henry Somerset from an illness so serious as to give her family and friends great concern. There have recently been received most encouraging reports of the improved condition of health of this beloved white ribbon leader, whose beautiful, inspiring work and life have won for her the love and appreciation of her American comrades and of W. C. T. U. workers in every part of the world.

GIFT FOR WORLD'S WORK

A friend who loves the world-wide work of the W. C. T. U. and prays for it has recently sent to Miss Anna Gordon a check for $150.00 to be equally divided between China and Japan. She requests that the gift to Japan shall go toward the salary of Miss Moriya, who is working for the Loyal Temperance Legion, for she would like to have the money used to help the children "see the beauty of total abstinence, prohibition and Christian living for individuals and for the nation."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

"NOT SEEN AS YET"

Joel Swartz, Devon, Pa.

Upon a sun-lit shelf repose
My cactus, rough with thorn,
And by its side my briar-rose
O'er which my brimming handful throws
Bright dew-drops night and morn.

These objects of my loving care
Are not yet fair to see;
And they my due attendance share
For what by no means now they are,
But what they yet shall be.

To Hope, above those cactus hands—
So coarse and thick and green—
E'en now a rich-hued goblet stands,
O'er whose red lip long silken bands
Depending low, are seen

And on my briar-stem a crown
Rewarding all my care;
In modest blushes looking down
Conceals the thorns which prick and frown
And makes the whole most fair.

And these are symbols to my heart
Of life's long toil and pain;
Of thorns I feel the daily smart,
That life be not in vain.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Phoebe Newcomb, aged eighty-three years, of Blissfield, Mich., a Crusader and charter member of the local W. C. T. U. Mrs. Ella Bay, secretary of the same union.

Mrs. L. E. Case, president of the Willard W. C. T. U. of Cherryfield, Maine, a faithful worker and a loving comrade.

Mrs. Margaret Walker, Wilmington, N. C., in the eighty-seventh year of her age, for many years a loyal, faithful member of the W. C. T. U., and especially active in the Flower Mission work.

Miss Emma C. Coulson, sister of Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. From its beginning Miss Coulson had been a member of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. and was at one time president of the W. C. T. U. of Urbana, Ohio. A loved comrade, a true friend, she is greatly missed by her sister and fellow workers.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATES

Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 2
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

There are two very important Red Letter Days to be observed in July, and two in August. July 21, the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon, should be observed by all Loyal Temperance Legioners, for she thinks of them, works for them and prays for them. Remember, she is the World's L. T. L. Secretary, and her work extends all around the globe. We can hold picnics and lawn parties, sing her songs, and read the stories that she has written for *The Young Crusader* and THE UNION SIGNAL and a sketch of her life. (Price 10 cents.)

July 31 is the birthday of Miss Mary Allen West, the pioneer W. C. T. U. missionary to Japan. A booklet, compiled by Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, and published by the writer, gives in miniature, a word picture of Miss West's remarkable life. Frances E. Willard said, "The death of Mary Allen West in Japan renders the country forever sacred to all white ribboners and the fragrance of her memory gilds that far distant land with a perpetual charm." This booklet should be used at any meeting held in the interests of the World's and National W. C. T. U. but is especially appropriate in celebrating this Red Letter Day. If desirable some other date than July 31 could be selected on which to observe the birthday of Miss West. It would, of course, bring into prominence the work in Japan and that would be timely. Let us grasp the opportunity to help Japan make permanent the W. C. T. U. work of the past twenty-five years. The Japanese women are straining every nerve to build national headquarters, as well as to keep up their regular work. This booklet can be obtained of the writer, or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. (Price 15 cents.)

August 3, the birthday of Lady Henry Somerset, observed as Fresh Air Mission Day, might be celebrated by a meeting on a lawn, when the life sketch prepared by Miss Helen Hood could be read. (Price 3 cents.)

August 28, the birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, the only President's wife who banished alcoholic liquors from all social functions held in the White House during the administration of her husband as President, is a Red Letter Day. A sketch of Mrs. Hayes' life should be read on this occasion. (Price 10 cents.)

Do not, on account of the warm weather, neglect these days, for our work should never for an instant cease to create sentiment against the greatest foe to the home, to the church, the nation, the world.

All of these booklets referred to above may be purchased from Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson, 212 East Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J., or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

212 East Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J.

HERE AND THERE

At the Michigan state convention held in Manistee, June 4-7, Mrs. E. L. Calkins in thirty minutes raised in pledges and contributions $2,000 for the state suffrage campaign fund.

An interesting and profitable group meeting of the unions of De Ruyter, New Woodstock, Georgetown, Cazenovia and Oak Hill—all of New York—was recently held. An L. T. L. was organized as a result; a picture of Frances E. Willard was presented to the High school.

The Second district of Michigan held a successful and interesting convention at Hudson, May 15-17. There were seventy-three voting delegates in attendance and Rev. Mecca Marie Varney gave before a large audience one of the best and most logical addresses on franchise for women ever given in the city. Mrs. Leona T. Field was re-elected president of the district.

Mrs. Augusta C. Bainbridge, formerly of San Francisco, but lately principal of the Petroleum Grammar School, Bakersfield, California, won the state prize offered for the best essay on "The Best Method of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics." Mrs. Sallie R. Ferris, the state superintendent of the department of Anti-Narcotics, pushed the work in vigorous style. A goodly number of essays were presented, and the judges were a grammar school principal, a city superintendent of schools, a member of the Los Angeles board of education, a high school principal, and the president of the Ebell Club. They were unanimous in their choice. Mrs. Bainbridge is now in line for the National prize.

Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, state president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., visited one of the coast cities in Oregon which has been just opened up by a new line of railroad, and gave several addresses, organizing a union of thirty-seven active members. On the day this band of white ribboners was one month old they wrote: "We have fifty members and will soon have many more; we also have a subscription of $35 per month from business men for headquarters and a reading room. We have established an employment bureau, the only one in the city outside of a saloon. We are to have a float in the Fourth of July parade, and the saloon men are saying that they will have to go out of business this fall." Plans are made for the state Y. P. B. secretary to visit this union and organize a Branch and an L. T. L. is anticipated and planned for. The president of the new W. has made a trip to nearby towns to arrange for speakers, and organization at these points and a county organization are things of the near future.

NEBRASKA NOTES

Mrs. E. M. Covell, state organizer, has been at work in Valley county. She secured twenty-two members and organized one union and two L. T. L.'s.

Mrs. Josephine Ackerman has also been very successful. She organized four unions with a membership of fifty active and twenty-four honorary members, and secured two life memberships.

Mrs. Myra Crogren gave three weeks to field work; organized Y. P. B.'s at St. Paul and Taylor; added nine members to the W. C. T. U., and an L. T. L. at latter place; in all a total of sixty-four members in a population of 286. She also formed two other L. T. L.'s and strengthened the work of unions in a number of places.

Indianola has made a fine record for itself this year. It held a Good Citizenship meeting with public program, followed by a reception to school teachers in October, and in the same month had a meeting at which reports of the state convention were given; a Scientific Temperance meeting in November and a good Mothers' Meeting in February. In January it organized a Young People's Branch with twenty members, and in February an L. T. L. with twenty-five members; entertained the husbands in February; held a Medical Temperance meeting in March and a medal contest in April.

Mrs. Frances B. Heald, state president of Nebraska, has been afield for thirty days in the western part of the state with the following excellent results: She visited twenty-two places; organized five unions and one Y. P. B.; secured 118 active and twenty honorary members; held fifteen afternoon and twenty-six public evening meetings; visited nine public schools and spoke in eighteen grades; distributed 909 pages of literature—particularly Mr. Hobson's "Great Destroyer." She says progress is the word and that you will find few drones in western Nebraska. "For generous hospitality and Christian helpfulness our women beat the world."

THE POSTER PARADE

SOMETHING NEW AND WORTH TRYING

MRS. MARY M. COMAN, Covina, Cal.

It was quite an innovation, but it was an inspiration and a decided success. One member of the program committee for the Southern California state convention at San Diego had a vision of a new and peculiarly attractive way of presenting the work of the department superintendents and suggested the now popular poster. The dry bones of the usual statistical report had rattled in her ears a good many times, and it seemed to her that the poster idea promised an interesting presentation, refreshing alike to superintendents and a long-suffering public.

Accordingly, notices were sent out to superintendents of departments asking each to prepare a poster of heavy paper at the top of which should appear the name or initials of her department, and beneath, the best possible interpretation of the spirit of her work. Pictures, statistics, statements or facts were allowable and a prize of a silver souvenir San Diego spoon was offered for the best poster. Quite unknown to the committee member, who was promptly put in charge of the entire poster business, the corresponding secretary, in her notices, referred all queries back to the member, and at once, all sorts and kinds of questions began to pour in, showing that the suggestion had aroused a decided interest.

Finally, the day of the Poster Parade came, and mysterious rolls, packages, and large flat parcels began to accumulate in the parlors, and at the hour appointed, over thirty departments were in line, the superintendents proudly carrying the vari-colored posters. To the accompaniment of the hearty applause of the large and decidedly pleased audience, the gay procession made its way to the platform, where seats were provided for each and every one. Three minutes were given each superintendent to either explain her poster or to state the greatest gain or deepest need of her department. Never before in all the history of the state had the wisdom, experience, and ingenuity of the various state superintendents been so happily condensed as in the posters presented. Many needed no word of explanation. The pictures were more eloquent than carefully worded plea or statement could possibly have been; the impressions through the eye are ever clearer and more effective than through the ear.

The preparation of the various posters was most interesting. Some were simplicity itself, while others were more allegorical and in pictured detail told a whole sermon. A few had specimen literature pasted or hung on the cardboard, several told the desired truth through a motto or verse and some were painted in oils. Many had figures and statistics in water colors, while the background of all was of soft, indefinite tinting.

Immediately following the exhibit, the posters were hung in the well-lighted church parlor, where a committee of three—wholly disinterested—a physician, club woman and minister—judged the fascinating array, to ascertain who might be the fortunate winner of the prize. With infinite pains, the three studied the thirty posters with their wealth of information and suggestion. Basing their judgment upon the best expression, in whatever form, of the spirit of the department, the decision narrowed down to three—Scientific Temperance Instruction, Rescue, and Suffrage, the first finally "winning out." It showed a schoolhouse, with waving flag in colors, in the background, a youth and maiden in the forefront, the boy with a physiology under his arm, the girl carrying a rolled essay. At one side, in clear black letters, with a white star, were the memorable words of Mrs. Hunt, "The star of hope hangs over the school-house."

The Rescue poster was eloquent in its realism. Under the simple word, "Rescue," stood a sweet-faced woman in a dark gown, ornamented by a white bow, holding by the hand firmly but tenderly a young girl, over-dressed and half-uncertain whether to go or stay.

It was voted to carry the poster exhibit to the Portland Convention that others might see how easily a very real and intelligent interest in our department work might be secured at any convention or institute.

A FOUNTAIN OF BLESSING

THE DRINK INDORSED BY MODERN SCIENCE

A beautiful $600 granite fountain has been presented to the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, by the local union—the Central W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. H. M. Smith is president. The dedicatory address by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson was heard by a representative company of cold water advocates and others. The text, "Whoso giveth a cup of cold water to one of these little ones," furnished the basis for the speaker's remarks.

After quoting certain authorities as to the injurious effects, from a scientific standpoint, of the use of liquor, and the "cumulative effects of even daily moderate doses of alcohol," she said in part:

"The Master's words come ringing down to us through the ages but always with added truth from the experience of each generation which has tested their power. Doubtless to His own thought and to the thought of those listening when the words were first pronounced, there was no other possible meaning than the immediate, personal gift, from individual to individual, of that most precious thing in the Orient, the cup of cold water. To one who has experienced the blinding, stifling, parching heat of those Eastern lands the gift takes on a profound significance and we can understand how, to the one thus giving, a sure reward is contained in the very nature of the act.

"But our Master's words always expressed great fundamental principles, applicable to all ages and changing from time to time only in their concrete interpretation. Still we need the cup of cold water, both literally and figuratively, but we must supply it on a larger scale and according to more scientific methods. The aqueduct takes the place of the ancient well, the fountain bubbles up for all where the gourd served only the few. Not the less, but the more are we serving the individual when we seek to serve the universal humanity. The needs of each met through meeting the need of all is the as yet too imperfectly attained ideal of twentieth century civilization. More and more shall we come to understand the individual blessing as we more fully minister to the universal need. It is especially fitting that the W. C. T. U. should present to the beautiful city in which it has lived and toiled for years this "cup of cold water" for the multitude. It is especially fitting that a civic need should be met by an organization which possesses the true civic spirit.

"Does it not mean much to the people of Springfield that this drink of God is also the drink indorsed by modern science, and is it not significant that it should be the gift of a society which has stood for thirty-four years as the most radical exponent of the principle and practice of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation?

"For the lessons of this fountain reach beyond the civic and the scientific; they become a part of statesmanship and of the science of good government. Surely, it is not illogical to assume that the state should guard its most precious asset—its citizenship—from all that stands as the foe of efficient labor, the foe of domestic peace and honor, and of national integrity. Is it logical to place under the protection of your laws that which debauches your citizens? Is it logical to license the sale of that which you would not dare to give to your people? Does not this fountain stand not alone as a boon to the many who from its cooling stream will quench their thirst through the years, but also as a reproach to those who seek to make gain from the ignorance, appetite and avarice which provide other places throughout your borders where thirst is not quenched but inflamed; where bane and not blessing is dispensed?"

DUBIOUS

About What Her Husband Would Say

A Mich. woman tried Postum because coffee disagreed with her and her husband. Tea is just as harmful as coffee because it contains *caffeine*—the same drug found in coffee. She writes:

"My husband was sick for three years with catarrh of the bladder, and palpitation of the heart, caused by coffee. Was unable to work at all and in bed part of the time.

"I had stomach trouble, was weak and fretful so I could not attend to my housework—both of us using coffee all the time and not realizing it was harmful.

"One morning the grocer's wife said she believed coffee was the cause of our trouble and advised Postum. I took it home rather dubious what my husband would say—he was fond of coffee.

"But I took coffee right off the table and we haven't used a cup of it since. You should have seen the change in us, and now my husband never complains of heart palpitation any more. My stomach trouble went away in two weeks after I began Postum. My children love it and it does them good, which can't be said of coffee.

"A lady visited us who was usually half sick. I told her I'd make her a cup of Postum. She said it was tasteless stuff, but she watched me make it, boiling it thoroughly for 15 minutes, and when done she said it was splendid. Long boiling brings out the flavour and food quality." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OUR ORGANIZERS IN THE FIELD

CAMPAIGNING IN TEXAS

Promises of prosperity everywhere prevail in the Lone Star state. Copious rain fall assures a full crop for the farmer, and even the chronic grumbler has stopped to listen! However, cyclonic political conditions continue in the state.

Jake Wolters tours the country declaring that "prohibition is *not* the issue." Governor Colquitt smiles his approval and looks confidently toward the gubernatorial chair for a "second term." Lesser lights flash into view and disappear. Amid all these sights and scenes we carry on our peaceful warfare for God and Home and Humanity.

For four months Miss Henderson and I gave our time and strength to the great "Jumbo" district of Texas—the sixteenth Congressional district, comprising an area that would quickly swallow up four or five of our staid little "down East" states.

We visited fifty cities and towns, many of them modern and up-to-date. Fine business blocks, churches, schools, concrete walks, paved streets, electric lights, automobiles, air-domes and moving picture shows! Among the number was the model little town of Post City, built and conducted by Mr. Post who is there proving himself a real benefactor of the people, beyond the fact demonstrated in the non-narcotic beverage he has given to humanity. The business of the city is co-operative and many a young man is helped to a remunerative position and many an older man to a snug little home for which he easily pays while enjoying its comforts. It was our privilege to enjoy the hospitality of this beautiful valley city over Sabbath and to leave there a substantial memento of our visit —a fine W. C. T. U. of representative women and men.

In some of these towns we remained a week, beginning with basic principles and building up to a finished work.

Pioneering was often necessary but never failed of results, though organization was not always possible. We count our work in the public schools as most valuable. In every town it was our privilege to address from two to ten hundred boys and girls. We believe that permanent impressions for good were made.

Sundays were our "busy days"—often at the eleven o'clock hour a sermon, at three a mass meeting for young people, at eight a union service of the churches, perhaps, in addition to this, a few minutes' talk to the Sunday school!

On week days we held parlor meetings, addressed women's clubs and church societies, met with the mothers, and gathered the children in special services, and gave our aid in "home talent" social events in order to present the cause so dear to us and valuable to them.

When you remember that this vast territory was largely unorganized and that we visited towns unheralded and with no previous arrangement, you will better understand the magnitude of the work.

We are now en route to New Mexico where we shall make a brief stay, probably giving some time to the Mountain Air Chautauqua. Later we shall go to Michigan for summer and autumn dates. Memories of a recent visit there linger pleasantly with us and lure us thitherward.

Yours for early victory in the South and North,

MAUDE LORENE GREENE,
HARRIET LEE HENDERSON

En route to Vaughn, N. M., June 18, 1912

MAKING SUFFRAGE SENTIMENT

MRS. SENA HARTZELL WALLACE

On the morning of March 2, I, with four other W. C. T. U. women, boarded a train at Belleville, Kansas, after having enjoyed a three days' district institute. Shortly after we ran into a snow bank, and stayed "stuck" for sixteen hours. There we were, five women and five apples! Late in the afternoon one of the trainmen went foraging and brought back potatoes, bread, butter and salt. We baked the potatoes in their native soil, and never did anything taste so good. A traveling man on the train had pickles and tea, which added to the feast. I don't believe we'll soon forget the brand of his wares!

All the women were suffragists. We sang suffrage songs, made suffrage speeches, and pinned a scrap of yellow ribbon and a "Votes for Women" button on every member of the train crew, each man having promised to vote for the suffrage amendment next November. The men were snowed in with a vengeance—they couldn't get away! However, they afterward said that we were as brave and cheerful a set of women as they had ever met—not a cranky one among us. When the farmers of the locality learned there were women on the train they brought shovels and helped the section hands clear the cut so we could get back to Belleville, where we arrived as the hotel clock struck the hour of midnight, tired and sleepy, but grateful. The train crew was splendid, doing everything possible for our comfort. We are going to send each one a "comfort bag" as a token of our appreciation. My dates were all arranged up to April 1, when I was to go home for a ten days' vacation. But snow was everywhere, piled high. To fill engagements was impossible, so I struck the main line of the Rock Island and went home, where I had a whole blessed month, plus six days, with the dear home folks. How we did enjoy it. But stern duty called, tracks were cleared, and I was off again, glad to be at work.

I am giving this year to my own state —Kansas. As superintendent of the Franchise department my time is crowded to the utmost, for we have a battle royal on hand, with the equal suffrage amendment to be voted on November 5. Everywhere the response is splendid. Women have long enjoyed municipal suffrage; therefore, to win equal suffrage, will be but a promotion. The Equal Suffrage Association and W. C. T. U. are working in perfect harmony. Every precinct in the state is being thoroughly organized, and victory perches upon our banner.

Responsibility is nothing new to Kansas women. Seventy-four now hold office, among them Mrs. Ella Wilson, mayor of Hunnewell, who, because the men who were elected as members of the council would not support her, and do their duty, had the protection of the state through Governor Stubbs and Assistant Attorney-General Trickett. And now these officials have decided to "behave," and the business of Hunnewell is moving on smoothly enough.

Mitchell county has for probate judge, Mrs. Mary C. Cooper, who was appointed by Governor Hoch to fill the term left vacant at her husband's death. So well has she succeeded that she has twice been elected to succeed herself.

Miss Ada Hitchcock is county superintendent of public schools, and Dr. Mary J. Lobdell is health officer of Kansas City, Kan.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PASADENA, CAL.

An Inside View

GABRELLA T. STICKNEY

Since Pasadena was the first city in California to go dry it is perhaps of more than ordinary interest to learn of the quite recent campaign. For two years the temperance situation had been under consideration, suggestions appearing periodically in the press. While a Temperance Committee, composed of representatives of church brotherhoods and temperance organizations, was studying the question, the city council appointed a "Temperance Commission" and the latter conferred and deferred.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

OUR FAIR NUMBER

The Union Signal for July 25, 1912, will be filled with the best of stories, pictures, poems and interesting articles.

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If your order reaches **The Union Signal,** Evanston, Ill., on or before July 22, 1912, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After July 22, price is $1.75 per 100.

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Official Route to the National Convention

The Northern Pacific Railway has been selected by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Official Route for delegates to the **National Convention** at **Portland, Ore.**, October 19-25, 1912. Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune."

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NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

HERE AND THERE

At the convention of the Spokane county (E. Washington) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Anna Angier, state president, reported that 500 new members had already been secured. A gold medal and a grand gold medal contest two evenings, respectively, of the convention were held, Miss Emilie Fries winning the medal offered the grand gold contestants.

Mr. Charles E. Stokes of Kansas City, Mo., husband of Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has been nominated as Governor on the Prohibition ticket. This is the second time Mr. Stokes has been thus honored. For eighteen years he has been state chairman of the party and is also editor of the *State Leader* of Kansas City.

The Galesburg (Ill.) W. C. T. U. reports a most successful membership contest, having added eighty-seven new names to its list. This gives it an enrollment of 350. In celebrating the event a specially fine program was rendered and the enthusiastic white ribboners unanimously voted to work for a membership of 500 before the state treasurer's books close in September.

Rev. Mary E. Sibbitt, superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors work for Kansas, gave the Memorial Day address at Iola, Kansas. Mrs. Sibbitt is deservedly popular among the veterans and is in demand as a speaker at their reunions. Her address on this occasion was a tribute to the heroic services of the soldiers and a summons to the men and women of today, enjoying the blessings of peace, to live up to the inspiration of the example set by those who lived in times of war. She warned them of the dangers menacing the republic, the insidious enemies against which all good citizens should be on their guard with the same devotion as has been shown by the brave defenders of the nation in past years, showing that evils in social, business and political life all threaten to undo the government which was saved at such a sacrifice of life. She gave many interesting statistics and some touching incidents to illustrate her subject, and closed with an appeal for manly men who dare to stand for what is right, with all their might. Her address was listened to with close attention, and received well merited applause.

One of the most successful quarterly conventions of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia has just been held. An excellent program was carried out with Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president, in the chair. Formal leave was taken of Mrs. W. P. Thirkield (who has been fraternal delegate to the colored women's organization in the District ever since Dr. Thirkield's presidency at Howard University), as she leaves for the new field of service to which Bishop Thirkield has been called. A handsome floral offering was presented to her with words of most sisterly love, by Mrs. Sarah D. La Fetra. Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson, National organizer, who had been invited to speak on "Social Service Among Colored People," presented Miss Helen Adams, formerly a member of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, a graduate of a missionary training school in Edinburgh, Scotland, and now engaged in evangelistic work as a singer in Great Britain. Miss Adams sang at both sessions of the convention, and was given an ovation by the magnificent audience which she thrilled with her charming voice. She is a member of the British Women's Temperance Association and was called home by the death of her mother.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

DELEGATES to the

W.C.T.U. Convention

Portland, Oregon, October, 1912

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"I suppose your baby sister cries some?" asked one of the neighbors. "Cries!" said Mary. "Why she just seems to look on the dark side of things all the time!"

Beautiful Prohibition Songs Solos, Duets, also both Mixed and Male Quartette: "Hail to the White Ribbon Host," "The Battle's On." Others just as good. Price, 20c; 2 for 35c; 3 for 50c. If more than six, then 15c each. Address
ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. Jay Street, Rome, N. Y

A movement has been started to place in the Hall of Fame the bust of Molly Pitcher, the only woman sergeant in the United States.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Does soup ever make a man crazy?

Do fish ever drag a man under the table?

Does bread ever give a man the big head next morning?

When a man eats beefsteak today, does he crave the whole cow tomorrow, and, if he cannot get it, does it set him to smashing the furniture?

Does the leg of a chicken ever send a man home to abuse his wife and his babies?

Does a woman ever send a notice down to the hotelman forbidding him to sell her husband pancakes?

Do life insurance companies ever turn men down because they are addicted to strawberries and cream?

Do apple dumplings ever make a man rosy-nosed?

Does pumpkin-pie ever keep a man from finding the key-hole?—*Wilbur L. T. Davis, in The Family Altar*

Wanted Salesmen on our NEW CENSUS publications. Splendid opportunity. Men making $50 to $75 per week.
RAND McNALLY & CO., Department B., Chicago, Ill

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MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED
S. S. CAROLINA and S. S. GEORGIA
Tuesday, 1 P. M. Thursday, 7 P. M.
GOODRICH STEAMSHIP LINES
Docks Foot Michigan Ave.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL"

(Continued from Page Six)

"I need more cards," Mrs. Lawton said. "Frances, dear, will you run to the substation, and buy them for me?" She took a nickel from an envelope in the large box, wrote something on a slip of paper, which she put into the envelope, and said, "When I spend any money for this work I keep a record of it on a slip, and then later I copy it into my account book. I learned to do that from an article in *The Young Crusader*, telling young treasurers how to keep their books neatly and accurately."

While Frances was gone, Mrs. Lawton wrote out a form of invitation to be copied upon the postals. "I can't write neatly enough," protested Harriet, "though Frances writes beautifully." "Well, I can't write neatly enough either," truthfully replied Mrs. Lawton, winning the girl's ready acquiescence at once to the proposal she was about to make. "Suppose we let Frances do all the writing and then you can take the baby heads and paste them on the vacant spaces on the cards, for I know you can do that nicely." The confidence thus shown in her put Harriet on her mettle, and though a few cards were afterwards destroyed by Mrs. Lawton, most of them were mailed just as the children finished them.

By the time this was done the luncheon hour had arrived. "Bessie has been up to ask your mother if you may take luncheon with us, so now we'll clear away this litter and set the table. With three girls to help me it won't take a minute," a prophecy which proved true figuratively if not literally; for the visitors, besides being prompted by that spirit which makes children work more readily away from home, gladly assisted this little woman who assumed that they were willing and able to "do things."

During luncheon, Mrs. Lawton took the opportunity to explain about the white ribbon recruits to these girls who knew nothing of the W. C. T. U. or its various departments. "In that box from which I took money and postals this morning, were a number of pledge cards. Every mother whose baby becomes a recruit, pledges herself to endeavor to teach her child to lead a pure and temperate life, then she adds the date of enrollment, birthday and address. On birthdays I send them a card, sometimes one that I buy from our National superintendent, sometimes one that I make just as you made them this forenoon, except that I write birthday greetings instead of the invitation you wrote. If the recruit is old enough, I write a letter to him, using tiny paper and envelopes with a baby face pasted on each like a monogram. Often I cut out stories and poems from the Children's Page of THE UNION SIGNAL and send them, sometimes whole copies of the paper or *The Young Crusader*, hoping that the mothers will read them; for not all the mothers that belong to the W. C. T. U. take those papers."

Mrs. Lawton was obliged to leave the subject of recruits occasionally to explain about the W. C. T. U. and THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* to which she so frequently referred; but never after that day, for the latter frequently found their way to the upstairs apartment, and many did Frances and Harriet wrap and address for their new friend, who found she need not resign with two such willing assistants! She felt that though much of her work had to be done by Uncle Sam and from her home watch tower, that which had to be left undone was compensated for in the influence she had over the little neighbors and through them over their mother. Reflecting on the rainy day with its discouraging beginning and its satisfactory close, she realized anew that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

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Five-Book Course:

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4. The Body at Work. Price 50 cents.
5. Control of Body and Mind. Price 50 cents.

Two-Book Course:

1. Good Health. Price 40 cents.
2. The Body and Its Defenses. Price 65 cents.

Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers, L. Mabel Freese. Price 50 cents.

The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown. Price 35 cents.

Set of Six Colored Charts, Edith Smith Davis. Price $5.00 per set.

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley. Price 50 cents.

Memory Gems, Edith Smith Davis. Price 3 cents.

Anti-Cigaret Cartoons (6 in set), "Jac" Lowell. Price, per set, 10 cents.

NEW ANTI-CIGARET LEAFLETS

The Psychology of Smoking, Dr. Arthur Holmes. Price, per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Three Counts Against Tobacco, Dr. David Starr Jordan. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

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L. T. L. Cards. Illustrated and containing temperance sentiments. Price, per package of 10 cards, 10 cents.

L. T. L. Birthday Cards. Price, per package of 10, 25 cents.

POST CARDS

Post Cards for Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund. Per dozen, 15 cents.

Rest Cottage, the Home of Frances E. Willard. Per dozen, 15 cents.

Flag Postal, 3 for 5 cents.

Frances E. Willard, 2 for 5 cents; per dozen, 25 cents.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

SOUR STOMACH
gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only.* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size, 25 cent box. A. J. Dittman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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Each a personal wish to your friend.
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All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
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TEMPERANCE TILLAGE IN MONTANA

Special Correspondence

The field in Montana has been cultivated to very good advantage, though great was the regret that Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl was unable to speak in the treasure state in May, and sincere sympathy in the illness that brought about the cancellation of her dates was extended to her.

But our own women have been in the field. Mrs. Maria Chapman Weed of Lewistown was chief instructor of the Butte institute and also occupied pulpits in the churches there on Sunday, spoke in the public schools, and addressed the Good Templars, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Missionary Social Union. The state president, Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, visited and strengthened the unions in Jefferson and Gallatin valleys and is now holding institutes in the Bitter Root Valley. Rev. A. B. Hoag has been doing much church and Sunday school work and visited Simms, gaining eighteen new members, and organized at Fort Shaw with twenty members. Mrs. Wilder Nutting, corresponding secretary, organized several small unions near her home and held institutes at Red Lodge and Joliet. Mrs. W. E. Currah has delivered addresses on Christian Citizenship, held an institute at Deer Lodge and organized at Cardwell. Mrs. Cora M. Marsh of Kalispell and Mrs. Ida Ferris Waterman have done good work in organizing in their localities, and even the scribe, Mrs. M. W. Alderson, held an institute in Helena. The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Montana is progressing along many lines. Many unions, among them Butte, Victor, Hamilton and Deer Lodge, are holding splendid mothers' meetings. Billings is doing work along the line of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Anti-Narcotics and Medical Temperance departments. Butte is holding Gospel temperance meetings weekly. Missoula and Deer Lodge are working for woman suffrage and Great Falls is holding medal contests. Whitehall keeps a good-sized paper rack in the railroad station, which it keeps well filled with UNION SIGNALS and church and literary papers. Other activities will be noted later.

The state is looking forward with much pleasure to the Stevensville convention, which will be a four-day session (October 12-15) with Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National organizer, as speaker.

Concerning the Workers

Mrs. Anna A. Walker, Montana's state organizer, is confined to the hospital in Great Falls owing to an injury to one of her limbs. She is patient and, as always, full of trust in God's beneficence, her only regret being that she cannot be active in Christian service.

Mrs. R. T. Brasier of Butte, Montana, has returned from California improved in health, for which all her W. C. T. U. comrades are truly thankful.

Rev. A. B. Hoag, Montana's evangelist, is touring the Yellowstone National Park with her husband and several friends, doing evangelical work at every opportunity along the way.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post. Jerusalem, Palestine.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PASADENA

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Aroused by the delay the Temperance Committee applied the initiative, and a petition of 2,500 signatures was thrown out upon a technicality.

Then appeared a new force—the "Citizens' Association," claiming to represent the business men of the city. The temperance forces united under the name, the Anti-Liquor League. The Citizens' Association insisted upon a charter amendment election at once, notwithstanding the city officials desired to wait until fall, that more time might be had to prepare and submit other charter amendments at the same time, and which request the Anti-Liquor League was willing to grant.

While it was a wet and dry campaign the saloon was not under discussion—no one wanted that—the traffic by another name would be more agreeable in sound. So the campaign was one of prohibition or temperance—the right of one hundred-room hotels to sell all liquors at all hours with meals in dining-*rooms;* smaller place to handle only wine and beer with meals during certain hours, and deliver to residences permissible—all by permits given by the council. The Anti-Liquor League amendment was for total prohibition except for communion, medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes as regulated by the city council.

As usual, there was no lack of money on the other side.

The vote was large, the women casting their ballots in large numbers, and before the polls closed the liquor men admitted their defeat; but when the returns came in, the precincts where the rich and the very poor live showed wet, while dry were the precincts where the middle classes reside.

About two weeks before election day there appeared an anonymous Prohibition League, which opened headquarters in the business district, displaying a large cloth sign on an empty store, and for a time was without an attendant. It claimed to stand for the drys but its agents were in the residence districts urging the wet amendment under the name of the Prohibition League; so it was no wonder that some of the new voters were misled. The registration indexes were very confusing as both old and new lists were being used, and much delay and some mistakes resulted.

Our white ribboners did valiant service both before and on election day, and are encouraged by the fact that the 4,808 votes cast for prohibition shows a decided increase in *prohibition* sentiment.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER

I am an up-to-date Young Crusader. I represent all the Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls in the United States.

We call our paper *The Young Crusader*, because it helps us in our crusade against alcohol and tobacco. Everybody who reads it learns that alcohol is a poison and not a food; and that some day there will not be a legalized saloon in our country.

Please put our paper in the hands of the teachers and the scholars in the grade schools, so that they may know about our L. T. L. work. I think each white ribboner ought to read *The Crusader*, for then she will love us and work for us all the time. Won't you say "yes" to my appeal? Won't you subscribe now?

I want to visit all the children and enlist them to join our crusade to make the world better.

PLEASE WORK FOR OUR PAPER

25 cents per year. Foreign subscriptions 37 cents. Sample copy free.

Address *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

THE PICNIC PROGRAM

If you have not already seen a copy, ask *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill., to send you a free sample of the June *Crusader* before you arrange the program for the July 20 picnic.

OUR FAIR NUMBER

The Annual Fair Number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be issued July 25. It will be prepared with the idea of making it of especial value to distribute at fairs, summer picnics and open air gatherings. It should be largely distributed at the public meetings being held in the campaign states. Last year we had advance orders for over 10,000 copies. This year we know you will double that record. Orders which reach us before we go to press, July 25, will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies to one person. For $5.00 we will send 500 copies. Where can you get as much good reading matter for one cent?

Please remember the date, July 22, when your order must be in the office of THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., if you secure this low price.

BREAKING PROHIBITION GROUND IN IOWA

Special Correspondence

Iowa's state president, Mrs. Hurford, is constantly at work in the field. Our other officers and organizers, district presidents, superintendents, etc., are "pushing the battle to the gates." Mrs. Mary Harris Armor has been delivering her powerful addresses throughout the state with splendid results.

Liquor dealers are working very hard to weaken the provisions of our mulct law, bad as it is, and our white ribboners are keenly watching every effort.

Numbers of new unions have been formed, and hundreds of new members have been gained.

Our state convention will be held in Maquoketa, in October. We are entitled to ten delegates to the Portland Convention, in addition to the state general officers.

Hon. C. H. Gordon of Des Moines, chairman of the Prohibition party state committee, and his wife, Natalie B. B. Gordon, W. C. T. U. president of the Eighth district, are delegates-elect to the party's national convention at Atlantic City.

Fifth district W. C. T. U. is holding a series of matrons' suffrage contests. Temperance Chautauquas are being held in a number of places.

Mrs. M. F. Hinman is now busily engaged in her labor of love for unfortunates in various parts of the state. This devoted lady has pushed flower mission work for nearly thirty years. Mrs. Hale is having her usual success in gaining members for our ranks.

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WHY MEN ORGANIZE FOR SUFFRAGE

It is un-American for men to concede that equal suffrage is right and just in principle and then decline to extend the ballot because *all* women have not yet demanded it. We cannot expect all women to agree, any more than all men agree. We do know that a large portion of the women are earnestly soliciting the privilege of voting. Why then should we hesitate to give it to them? Why not organize men to help carry the task of convincing people that equal suffrage is inherently right?—*Omar E. Garwood, Denver, Colorado*

Lansing NoBurn Aluminum Kettle Bottom fits inside any kettle. Made of pure aluminum, positively prevents burning of meats, fruits and vegetables. Saves its price every day. Sample, one size, 16c in stamps. Two sizes, 30c in stamps:
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PUBLISHERS' TALK

Helps for L. T. L. Leaders

Excellent for the study and teaching of hygiene in home and school are the books known as The Gulick Hygiene Series. They are brought out under the supervision of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, the well-known New York physician and educator. To quote from the prospectus: "These books appeal to the child's reason and reach him through the avenue of his own experience. The facts which he learns, though prepared for young readers, have been as carefully gathered from the original sources as if they were to be presented to adult scientific workers. And all is told in a simple, swiftly moving narrative that progresses from chapter to chapter with absorbing fascination." Judge Ben Lindsey says: "I have been helped by Dr. Gulick's books and essays upon the child problem probably more than by any others." The series offers a choice of two courses of study—one a two-book, the other a five-book course. Each volume is illustrated, has review questions and glossary, and is beautifully bound in decorated cloth.

For the Anti-Narcotic Crusade

Valuable helps also for L. T. L. leaders are the Anti-Cigaret Cartoons. These clever illustrations were among our beloved "Jac" Lowell's contributions to *The Young Crusader*, and they have proved themselves to be telling little talkers. Speaking of the anti-narcotic crusade—a crusade which steadily gathers momentum—we are glad to announce two new leaflets, issued by the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, namely, "The Psychology of Smoking," by Dr. Arthur Holmes, of Pennsylvania University; and "Three Counts Against Tobacco," by Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, California. These articles first appeared in *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, and at once there was a demand for them in leaflet form for general distribution.

Story of Our L. T. L. Leader

Legions planning to observe the red letter day, July 21,—and of course no live Legion will fail to do so—will include a brief biography of the World's L. T. L. leader, Miss Anna A. Gordon. No program is complete without it. We recommend the little sketch by Eva K. Foster—an eight-page leaflet—for general distribution; and for those who want a longer story, the booklet compiled by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days.

Other L. T. L. Supplies

We ask local unions and field workers to give special attention to the Organizing Outfit. This package is carefully made up by those familiar with the needs of the L. T. L. Organizer and the new Legion. It contains a generous supply of samples, among them the Catalogue of L. T. L. Supplies, in which may be found books, leaflets, programs, pledges, cards, badges, and other material necessary to the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.

For prices of supplies here mentioned, see our advertising page.

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Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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PORTLAND, OREGON

THE "ROSE CITY OF THE PACIFIC"

Meeting Place of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, October 19-25

MRS. ADA W. UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

As the time for the next National Convention draws near, the hearts of all white ribboners turn with happy anticipations toward Portland, Oregon, the Rose City of the Pacific. The city itself does not claim to have much historical interest, but no other state has a more romantic past than Oregon. In 1843, Portland was located in the forest upon the banks of the Willamette, near its confluence with the Columbia, by two men from the East, one from Boston, the other from Portland, Maine. Each wished to name the settlement for his own home city, and not being able to settle the dispute in any other way, they decided it by three flips of a coin, and Portland was accorded the honor of being the mother of the most beautiful city of the great West.

The older and business portion of the city is literally crowded back to the hills on the west—hills that stand as sentinels to guard further encroachment of the marts of trade upon the fruitful plains of the Tualitin. The residence portion of the city has extended across the Willamette and across the peninsula to the banks of the stately Columbia. On either side stand Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens, while Mt. Hood, the most beautiful mountain in the world, keeps watch upon the east. A view of this mountain at sunset,

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Temperance Breezes from Burmah—The Church and Women's Enfranchisement—A Temperance Talking Party—A Midsummer Message—Appeal to Young Men—Young People's Branch Work.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

After weeks of stress and storm, such as have rarely visited the nation's capital, the political horizon is clearing, and the city is assuming its wonted attitude. Never before have conditions in Washington been of such a nature as during the past weeks. The President of the United States, the candidate on the Republican ticket to succeed himself to that exalted position, the Vice-President of the United States as presiding officer of the Senate, the candidate to succeed himself; the speaker of the House of Representatives one of the presidential nominees on the Democratic ticket, and Representative Underwood of Alabama, leader of the majority in the House, another nominee for the presidency, each have a following of their own.

Feelings have been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, only a handful of Senators or Representatives being present at the tri-weekly sessions of Congress to transact the routine business, a majority being in attendance at the great political convention forty miles away. Finally, after an all day and all night session, when the struggle for supremacy was most intense, it came to a close, and neither the Speaker, nor the majority leader was successful in his hoped-for flight toward the White House. All wondered how these two men would accept their bitter disappointment, and Wednesday, July 3, when exactly at noon Champ Clark walked from the lobby to the Speaker's chair the House of Representatives rose and cheered with the enthusiasm of school boys. There was a larger number of representatives in their places in the chamber than had been there on any day at that hour for two weeks, and practically every one—Democrats and Republicans alike—joined in the wild yell of applause and hand clapping which lasted for several minutes. Mrs. Clark sat in the front row of the gallery, and exhibited much pleasure at the reception given the Speaker.

Representative Underwood, also, was cheered when he came on the floor, which he did a few minutes after the Speaker had entered the chamber. The southern contingent added to the noise by giving the "rebel" yell.

Financial Relief Furnished Government

The threatened stoppage of work in the Government departments Monday, July 1, because of the failure of Congress to pass the big appropriation bills, was averted, as a result of conferences between the President, members of his cabinet, and other Government officials, and leaders of the Senate and House. The President conferred with Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the House appropriations committee, and later, members of the cabinet who attended the cabinet meeting, announced that it had been decided that work would be continued as usual on Monday, and that Congress would be depended on to pass special legislation immediately after convening Monday. According to the announcements made, few, if any, employes would lose their pay. When the House convened on Monday, the Fitzgerald bill after a short discussion was taken up promptly and unanimously passed at 12:15. It was then hurried to the Senate, and passed without debate, and was next taken to the White House, where it received the signature of the President, and in less than two hours had become a law.

Probable Crisis in Indian Affairs

The Indian Appropriation Bill, making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, after considerable discussion, passed the Senate. It is thought by those understanding the situation that a crisis in Indian Affairs has been reached, it having been decided that Commissioner Robert G. Valentine who, as commissioner of Indian Affairs, has charge of Indian tribes of the United States (exclusive of Alaska), their lands, moneys, schools, purchase of supplies, and general welfare, must resign or will be dismissed from the service by the President. It is thought, too, that this removal is because of Commissioner Valentine's steady support of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic among Indians, and of his war on thieves, and grafters; also on account of his order forbidding the wearing of a religious or sectarian garb by teachers when on duty in Government schools. We regret this condition of affairs exceedingly, believing that Mr. Valentine has been true to the best interests of the Indians under his supervision, and can only hope that his successor may prove worthy of the great trust committed to him, that they may be protected from the greed and graft of unprincipled parties ready to sacrifice for their own gain the best interests of these wards of the nation.

Four Battleships in "Scrap-pile"

Four battleships, the "Kentucky," "Illinois," Kearsarge," and "Alabama," described as near dreadnoughts, have been taken out of the second line of our naval defense and placed in reserve, better known as the "scrap-pile," in order to enable the Navy Department to man new ships. These four warships are said to be serviceable and comparatively new, having been put in commission since the battle of Santiago, while the lifetime of a battleship is rated at about twenty years. But as one of the daily papers states, "They might as well be classed among the obsolete, for experience tells us that once out of commission, always out."

Fourth of July Birthday of New Flag

As the nation was born on the Fourth of July, it has become the custom to make that date the birthday of the new flags. Whenever during the past century, a state has been admitted into the Union, a new flag with the rearrangement of stars has been born on the Fourth of July that followed. The flag that has been official since July 4, 1907, following the admission of Oklahoma, on the Fourth of July, this year went out of date. Instead of that banner with its forty-six stars arranged in irregular lines, there appeared the new flag with its block of stars in six lines of eight stars each, denoting the addition of Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states. Although the two territories became states some months ago, under the law the changes could not be made until July Fourth. Not since 1890 have two stars been added to the flag on July Fourth. In that year, stars representing the states of Idaho, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota were added. Inasmuch as the admission of the other territorial possessions to statehood is a matter of the distant future, it is likely the arrangement becoming effective at this time, will remain unchanged for a number of years.

Pure Food and Drugs Act Well Enforced

That the Department of Agriculture is strictly enforcing the pure food and drugs act, is shown by a statement issued this week. In April, May, and June, more than five hundred cases were reported to the Attorney General for prosecution, double the number for the corresponding months in 1911, and one-eighth of the number reported since the law became effective January 1, 1907. The maximum penalty, a $200 fine for first offense, was imposed in several instances, and the first jail sentences under the statute were imposed during the quarter. Several hundred consignments of food stuffs found to be in bad shape were destroyed; others improperly labeled were seized. Several thousand samples of foods and drugs offered for import into the United States were found to be adulterated or misbranded.

July 6, 1912.

THE "ROSE CITY OF THE PACIFIC"

(Continued from Page One)

clothed in purple, rose and gold, is a picture long to be remembered, and it is hoped that the mists will be kind to our visitors and permit them the privilege of viewing this magnificent sight.

Portland was incorporated in 1851, and at its first election had a population of about 200. With the addition of two populous suburbs we have now passed the 250,000 mark, and are growing rapidly. The first railroad in the state was built in 1883, and the second in 1888. The last few years have shown unprecedented lengthening of railroad lines, reaching into our interior, which possesses a beauty rivaling that of Switzerland, and a richness unequaled in the world.

Portland is an inland city with a seaport, and the Orient lays its contributions at our feet, while the fruits of our state find a ready market in every land. The kings of Europe eat our apples, and far-off Siberia furnishes one of our best fruit markets. Last year 25,000,000 pounds of prunes were shipped from our state.

While all Oregon is contributory to Portland, the Willamette Valley, because of its nearness to the city, is most closely related to it, and will claim from our white ribbon visitors a large share of attention. This valley is fifty miles in width and about one hundred in length. It is so prolific that it has been estimated a million people could easily be sustained upon its resources. We can therefore confidently invite all our W. C. T. U. friends to "bring your families and stay with us." The great middle Oregon country just opened up by both the Hill and Harriman lines gives promise of fabulous resources. The famous Des Chutes river flowing through this rich country, seems too beautiful to commercialize, but we are reminded that it has sufficient water power to turn all the wheels that this productive land may need.

The limitations of this article would not permit me to give even a bird's-eye view of Southern Oregon, with its matchless cities, or of the eastern part with its mines and resources of every kind. Only by a study of many months can our state be known and fully appreciated, and we rejoice that at last our white ribbon comrades are to come to this "really, truly" garden spot of America.

TEMPERANCE BREEZES FROM BURMAH

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative

Maymyo is one of the hill stations of Burmah, having an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level, and thither "flock" many people when the heat drives them from the plains. The climate, at this season, is very nearly perfect, and the fruits are delicious, the mangoes especially being enjoyable.

So small is the permanent population that we felt doubtful about establishing much of a society, but we have organized a most flourishing union, held two mothers' meetings and have two Loyal Temperance Legions, or Bands of Hope, as they prefer to call them here. The director of public instruction has proved to be our friend and has addressed one of our regular meetings, which was held at the Government High School. Some time ago, he issued a request that the evil effects of narcotics should be taught in the schools, and in his address he especially emphasized the need of such teaching. He has expressed a desire to have me lecture in all of the higher schools in Burmah, and is quite willing that we shall offer to the students prizes for essays on subjects pertaining to our work.

A public meeting was held in the Baptist church and the offering amounted to more than fifteen dollars, a goodly sum for a small place.

One of my meetings was especially interesting. A native temperance society, composed entirely of men, invited me to deliver an address before it. There were present at the meeting Hindoos, Tamils, and Burmans, who understood English. And how intently they listened! After I had finished speaking, a Burman arose and endorsed most cordially everything I had said, especially my remarks about the education of the women. He said, "The speaker was quite right. If we are to develop as a people our women should be educated. It is not wise," he continued, "to keep them household drudges."

The Reverend and Mrs. Davenport have been so helpful in our work, giving endless thought and much time to the various departments. They hope to organize the soldiers' children into a Band of Hope, and also to form their wives into a mothers' meeting.

A Burmese Beauty

A Shan woman came to the door of my boarding place, selling vegetables. She was gayly attired in pink trousers, which were loose above, but tight at the ankles, and wore a bright yellow coat, and a very full magenta skirt which she removed before she began the journey back to her village. A long piece of cloth draped over her head, upon which was perched a huge bamboo hat, formed her head-dress, and her jewelry was wonderful to behold. She was adorned with anklets, bracelets, armlets, rings on fingers and toes, studs and rings in ears and nose,—all weighing a pound or two. Some of the ear-rings were three inches in diameter, and holes were punched in her ears from the lobe to the top. She told me that her husband was a great opium user, and that as a result he was very lazy. She asked me to come to her village and talk to the people there. I hope some time to do that.

Next Saturday, we are to have a teachers' meeting at the Government High School. Our superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction is anxious to push her work, and the meeting is the result of her suggestion. We are anxious to have the teachers use our helps, and doubtless they will do so.

The courage of our workers in Burmah is splendid, and they are in favor of having a national convention next October. We are hoping by that time that we shall have a number of societies organized and in full working order, so that representatives can be sent from them, and as many of the missionaries will then be in Rangoon attending their conferences, there is no reason why a W. C. T. U. convention at that time should not be a success.

Maymyo, May 16, 1912

THE CHURCH AND WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"If Christianity is completely to restore that which was lost in Adam, how can it stop short of completely abolishing the subordination of woman, which the Bible declares to be the direct result of sin, and of leading us back to that Edenic proclamation, 'Let them have dominion over the earth?'" asks Bishop J. W. Bashford.

It is fast being widely recognized that the movement in the churches in lines of social service carries with it a great responsibility for women. Representing two-thirds of the church membership, women, in their present disfranchised condition are negative factors in those broader fields of activity which now constitute church work. For it is evident that they are handicapped and that their efforts and their energies are minimized in trying to effect essential moral and social reforms, which are dependent on legislative action or law enforcement. Naturally they are themselves asking the question:

"Shall we go on with the farce of attacking the constantly growing evils of intemperance, immorality and crime which menace our homes, our children, and society at large, knowing that our efforts are useless and futile, or shall we take a stand which will show that we are in earnest, and demand the weapon of the ballot which is necessary before we can do our part as Christian citizens in advancing the kingdom of God on earth?" It was Bishop J. W. Hamilton, who, in a recent address, declared:

"I believe the work for equal suffrage to be a Christian work, and I try to aid it because I am a Christian minister. I always enjoy reminding people that the first woman's rights convention in this country was held in a Methodist church."

The Methodist church is leading in giving representation to women in its general assemblies. At the great Ecumenical Methodist Conference in Toronto, Canada, in October, 1911, nine women were enrolled as delegates (five from the eastern section and four from the western), and an entire session was given over to the discussion of women's claims and responsibilities by representative church women. The Welsh Methodist Conference in Cardiff, Wales, this year seated a number of women delegates, among them Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes.

At the Diocesan convention of the Episcopal church held in Chicago, May, 1911, the canon was amended, by a vote of six to one, to give women a vote in church affairs.

The Episcopal Diocesan convention at Lexington, Ky., has recently appointed a commission to report upon the plea of women for representation, which is likely to be favorable.

And the effect of the granting of secular suffrage to women in the state of Washington has been the appointment of a woman delegate to the diocesan convention.

The Bishop of Lincoln is prominent among the clergy in favor of the enfranchisement of women not only within but without the Church. He leads the Church League for Woman Suffrage in England. The new impulse has also infected the Lutherans, the Augustana Synod Swedish Lutheran Church in session at Duluth, Minn., having recently amended its constitution to give women the right to vote.

The organized suffrage movement has, as part of its propaganda, a movement directed toward inducing clergymen and church people to make a study of the moral and ethical side of the suffrage question. This work is in charge of a standing committee on church work, with sub-committees in the various states. Local committees are formed in the churches and the subject is there presented through literature and speeches. In Vermont, for example, circular letters have been sent to every minister in the state, asking how he stood on the subject, requesting his cooperation. Many cordial replies were received. The ministers not only addressed their Sunday evening audiences and the Men's Bible Classes and Clubs, but also cordially invited speakers on the subject. Minister associations frequently hear suffrage addresses by able men and women speakers.

The Grounds of the Suffragists' Plea

The suffragists' plea to the clergyman and the churchman is a convincing one. In presenting the new social conditions of women as the moving cause for enlarging the liberty of women in the organized church, they declare that their intention is not to convey the idea that in their view granting a new form of liberty would indicate a new spirit in the church. They know that where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty,

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

MIDSUMMER MESSAGE

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

As I write, I can look out into the beautiful maple trees and see the waving of the branches, and I have been wondering if we realize the significance of the word *Branch* when applied to our young people's work. In the tree the branches are the parts through which the tree speaks and works, manifests its life and bears its fruit. The branches may be many and varied, some large, some small, but they may all be beautiful and fruit-bearing. The Master used the term branch in speaking of the Christ vine manifesting itself through the human branches.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is like a sturdy tree which has been growing through the years, rooted firmly in a great faith. It has withstood the winds of adversity and today it stands as one of the noblest trees in the Lord's vineyard; and beneath its shade many a weary mortal finds rest and shelter. It has two great main branches, the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch and the Young People's Branch. Through these the organization bears much fruit. These are not separate little trees, but outgrowths of the great main body, with much the same plans and methods, and nourished by the same food. May we older ones, then, look upon our Branches, not as of minor importance, but as great essentials in the perpetuation of the life and principles of the mother organization. I would that our young people themselves might catch the vision of what it means to *be* a branch of such an organization.

A thoughtful person studying the customs and institutions of this age is surprised not so much at the radical ideas advanced by the reformers and dreamers as by the fact that certain evils have been allowed to exist for many centuries. The individual may become so accustomed to even gigantic evils that they are passed by without a thought until some one points out their enormities and thus attracts the attention of the public. "If the public attention can be caught and held until a vivid impression has been made and some educational seed can take root, the days of these evil institutions' legal existence are numbered."

Civilization is overcoming many evils, especially in the warfare for better health, and some one has called this the health age. The disease-producing liquor traffic, with its methods and results, is coming to be understood more and more by the people, and the days of its power are numbered.

The W. C. T. U. may find in the young people's and the children's branches a powerful means of arresting attention and sowing the seeds of temperance education. What keen observer can doubt that God moves and works in the world today through His Word, His teachers and even the humblest of His children. Many a person has been led to think seriously on the temperance question by the voice and influence of one young in years.

Growth means life, and life means growth, and we are hoping that all the Branches may develop and increase throughout these lovely summer months of growing things. Our great desire is that each Branch may grow not only in numbers but in spiritual power and intelligent usefulness, and, also, that many a W. C. T. U. may grow through the putting forth of new Branches. Sometimes in the summer it is hard to keep a breezy, cheerful spirit about our work, and yet we can turn easily from the more serious considerations of the reform, and in the enjoyment of God's great out-of-doors make the work attractive.

Let us not fail to celebrate this month our Red Letter Day—Miss Gordon's birthday—by entertaining the children about us. In this midsummer month, our thoughts always turn to patriotism, and, as young people, we must never forget the duty we owe to the generation pressing on nor neglect to do all we can through teaching, example and healthful pleasure to make every day safe and sane for children.

It has been decided to hold the National Y. P. B. Institute at Portland, Oregon, during the National Convention, each morning being devoted to the program, as the Convention proper does not meet in the forenoon. The institute is to be held at Portland rather than at Evanston in order to give the young people of the West a chance to be present.

JULY MISCELLANY

Hurrah for Massachusetts! Two new Branches organized this month. Lawrence Y. P. B., organized a year ago by the state secretary, Miss Anderson, now has 106 members.

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of Colorado W. C. T. U., emphasized the call for National Y. P. B. Day, June 26, in a special letter sent by her to every local union.

The Young People's Branch had an important place in the official and scientific temperance exhibit held by the W. C. T. U. of Orange, N. J.

A message from Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher to the General Secretary tells of the attractive and lovable girls of Japan and of their need of our work. Don't forget the Y. P. B. missionary fund, and be sure to send your money through state and National treasurer, or you will receive no credit for it in the National Report.

Ohio Y. P. B.'s will hold, in July, a week's encampment at Lakeside Chautauqua, having one all-day institute.

Phoenix (Ariz.) W. C. T. U. held a fine rally for young people in June. It is hoped that this is the beginning of active work for young people in this new state.

One of the long-hoped-for and good things which have come to the young people this year is the invitation to Miss Anna Gordon to speak before one section of the Young Woman's Christian Association at its annual gathering at Silver Bay, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers of Ohio has issued a new playlet, "The Cypressville Village Improvement Society." Address Mrs. Powers, Norwalk, O. (Price 15 cents.) On a recent trip of three weeks, Mrs. Powers organized five Y. P. B.'s, three L. T. L.'s and one W. C. T. U.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

DAVID STARR JORDAN, President Leland Stanford, Jr., University

Your first duty in life is toward your AFTERSELF. So live that your afterself—the man you OUGHT to be—may in his time be possible and ACTUAL.

Far away in the years he is waiting his turn. His body, his brain, his soul, are in your boyish hands. He cannot help himself.

What will you leave for him?

Will it be a brain unspoiled by lust or dissipation, a mind trained to think and act, a nervous system true as a dial in its response to the truth about you? Will you let him come as a man among men in his time? Or will you throw away his inheritance before he has had the chance to touch it? Will you turn over to him a brain distorted, a mind diseased? A will untrained to action? A spinal cord grown through and through with the devil grass of that vile harvest we call wild oats?

Will you let him come, taking your place, gaining through your experiences, hallowed through your joys; building on them his own?

Or will you fling his hope away, decreeing wantonlike that the man you might have been shall never be?

This is your problem in life; the problem of more importance to you than any or all others. How will you meet it, as a man or as a fool?

When you answer this, we shall know what use the world can make of you.

A TEMPERANCE TALKING PARTY

What would it be like? Well, dear young people, that depends—first, upon how much we know to talk about; second, upon how full our minds and hearts, too, may be of the subject; third, upon how well we can express our ideas. We know some people possess the gift of expression in a greater measure than others; the vehicle for conveying their thoughts seems always standing at the door of the lips ready for use. Many, however, have to "wait for the wagon," before they can express their sentiments, which even then move in a lumbering fashion as if indeed their language were like the old farm wagon without springs, jolting along so unevenly and discouragingly.

No one would like to believe that the "Art of Conversation" is a lost one; that well-informed people do not care to impart their knowledge in this way. This would not be true. Certainly the importance of society conversation, if not lost sight of, has become somewhat obscure, or buried beneath an almost insatiable desire for excitement. Unless some special literary, musical or dramatic entertainment be given, or a dancing or card party arranged with prizes and attractive accessories, the evening is considered "stupid." Not one really sensible or witty remark may have been made, at such parties, yet, without thought, all say they have had a "lovely time," and allow a round of such entertainments to completely fill the precious time. I wish I could impress upon you the real value of conversational powers, how much it is worth our while to study the art of talking well, to be *truly* entertaining. Our minds can be storehouses from which to draw material for social pleasure. There is so much of value that has never been realized in this way, so much uncultivated power in each one of us.

There are very few people who cannot converse upon a subject with which their minds are full. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." If we are going to get up a Temperance Talking Party, or indeed one on any other subject, we must fill the mind first. The best plan to follow is to appoint a committee to send every member some question or item upon the subject for the evening. The committee should be large enough and sufficiently "well posted" to be able to say something upon every one of the questions or items.

President Schurman for Total Abstinence

President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, at a recent convention in New York, declared that "The ideal for the college student should be total abstinence. Many people feel that both for themselves and for their sons total abstinence is by far the best policy, and total abstinence is what we ought to have among our students."

Mrs. Arthur Smith, when holding classes on the "Art of Conversation" in New York, conducts them in this way: Each member is previously given some phase of the proposed topic upon which to acquire information. As the leader she is able to aid them by kindly criticism on the best manner of presenting what they have to say. Let us adopt this plan and see if the results of "Conversation Culture" may not be as marvelous as those of physical culture.

The words that often recurred in my mother's counsels to me were these: "My daughter, be *considerate*, be *composed*." I recommend you, dear girls, beside having your theme well in mind, to remember how necessary it is to "be composed," to be quiet within, and to "be considerate" of others. For to be a good listener is equally as desirable as to talk well.

Self-forgetfulness begets naturalness, and overcomes diffidence in conversation as in manners. A young woman can put a bashful young man entirely at ease by simple, natural conversation. In one temperance society, I know of, the young men have retained their interest from the time they were lads in knee breeches, because the young women have made it a social mission to converse with them, and overcome their bashfulness.

Another of my early experiences may help some one who seeks the art of conversation. At quite a large evening party when I was a young lady it so happened I was left for some time to chat with a city gentleman, quite a society man. I tried to think of everything to talk about in the world in which he moved and finally coming to the end of my supply of knowledge, which was rather limited, I frankly confessed that I did not think I knew anything more to talk about relative to city life. At this he laughed heartily, saying, "I have been waiting for you to come to the end, because I wanted you to tell me something new, something about your country life," and he began asking questions which it was a pleasure to answer. By endeavoring to find out in what subjects our friends are most interested we will be more apt to succeed in putting them at ease, and will be able to converse more readily.

By studying the use of words, and by reading the best authors, we will learn to use better language and express ourselves more readily in fitting and faultless terms. When we hear the misuse of words and the superfluity of adjectives among young women of the "perfectly splendid" type, the desire to have

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

IN THE SHADOW OF THE MOUNTAINS

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY

MRS. JENNIE LOVE, Denver, Colo.

Under the shadow of Gray's Peak is the famous Stevens mine, one of the most inaccessible of any in the mining region of Colorado. Hundreds of feet up McClellan Mountain, with its jutting crags and frowning precipices, far above timber line, where rocks, snow and clouds are the only surroundings; where not a tree, shrub or flower breaks the drear monotony, is a straggling nest of cabins fastened to the rocky front by iron bolts and bars, that afford protection from the avalanches of snow which sometimes precipitate themselves down the mountain side. These mark the entrance to the mine.

At the door of one of these cabins stands a woman—a woman with tired, faded eyes and a face with a haunting expression of loneliness and quiet despair. Her hair is gathered into an unbecoming knot at the back of her head and her limpsy calico frock clings around her in ungraceful folds, save when a breeze blows it back from her feet for a moment. Her collar, however, is clean and tidy and a bunch of scarlet berries at her throat, strangely at variance with the rest of her belongings, tells the story of an intense love for the beautiful.

Care and disquietude have deeply seared the brow of this woman and yet but twenty-four years ago a mother's arm folded to her bosom a tiny bundle and a mother's lips murmured blessings o'er her baby daughter. One could not realize, could scarcely believe that a few—a very few—years ago she was young and fair and graceful, with hair which was touched with gold and a smooth, pink-tinted skin. Shading her eyes, with one thin hand, from the glow of the evening sky, she looks around from her lofty eminence, upon an inspiring scene.

Far below her, among the towering hills, nestles a little valley which is a perfect paradise of beauty. At the upper end a huge bank of snow melts slowly away under the warm rays of the summer sun. Made up from its meltings, is a beautiful lake of water, pure as crystal, and surrounded by a garden of wild flowers of every conceivable hue. Running through this natural parterre of bloom are tiny streams whose dancing waters have just been liberated from their frosty prisons beneath the snow drifts.

Facing the west, Gray's Peak, its precipitous face seamed and scarred with immense moraines and glacier tracks, stands as a grim sentinel, and westward, southward, northward, lifting their lofty heads to a wondrous sky, rises a chaos of peaks on whose summits the snow rests and glitters like gems of pearl or alabaster in a dark and gorgeous setting.

But to the dim, listless eyes of the lone woman, the grandeur and sublimity of the magnificent panorama spread before her awakens in her mind no feelings of admiration. These same hills and gulches have stared back at her for seven long, hopeless years and as the shadows deepen something like a shudder shakes her frail form and she murmurs, "Ever in the shadows."

Lights now begin to twinkle in the cabins below her, and the woman seeing them, shuts her lips tightly and, turning, goes into the house. She is met by the prattle of a baby's voice, and catching up her little daughter, a winsome sprite of two years, she seats herself in a small "rocker," for it is Baby's bedtime. Not like happy mothers does she sing a soothing lullaby to the little one, but in sad silence the hard, wooden chair sways back and forth until Baby is in the land of dream.

Suddenly a loud whistle startles her and hastily laying down her little one, she lights a candle and places it upon the table, the feeble light casting vague shadows around the little room.

The curtains at the window of the cabin and the pillows on which the baby head rests are snowy white, and a pitiful attempt at decoration is seen in a few magazine pictures and some gaily colored leaves which are tacked upon the walls.

The door opens and a man of splendid physique enters. Tall, stalwart, young, in years gone by he had been a type of noble manhood, but now the bloated, purplish-red cheeks, the bleared, weak eyes mar the beauty of his face and in unmistakable lines tell the secret of his downfall and the woman's sorrow.

In he comes with a half-defiant swagger, and without even a glance toward the baby sleeping peacefully in its sweet innocence, changes his rough miner's suit, damp and spotted with white from the drippings of the mine, for some dry clothing, knots a gaudy handkerchief about his shapely throat and is ready for his supper.

While he eats in moody discontent, his wife moves about listlessly, struggling to hide her emotion. Her face is haggard and hopeless and her eyes full of anguish watch him anxiously.

A spasm of pain crosses her pale face, the tears shine, and her lips tremble as he gets up from the table, reaches for his hat and turns towards the door.

"Won't you stay at home tonight, Harold?" she pleads.

"I have business with the boys and couldn't possibly stay tonight," he answers with a rude laugh. "They need me down at Walker's. Go to sleep and I'll be sure to come home when they close."

A timid hand is laid upon his arm, "Do stay with me just tonight, Harold, I am not well—all day my heart—oh! do not laugh—I feel so strangely, I am afraid—and it is so lonely."

He laughs contemptuously. "I guess you'll survive it, Nell. I'll risk you for twenty years yet, old girl. It seems to me I have heard this same story before," and pushing the little hand aside he continues, "Let me go. I'm due now at Walker's. You didn't really expect me to stay with you tonight, did you? Why I wouldn't know how to put in the time."

"You could read to me, Harold."

"Bother the reading. That's not in my line. You know that"—trying to free himself from her grasp.

"Please, Harold, do." A frown darkens the man's face and he impatiently jerks loose from those clinging hands. Perhaps he does not realize how weak and frail is the woman, nor how powerful his arm, but with a little cry she falls to the floor.

He pauses a moment, startled, half alarmed, but as she sits up with a dazed, reproachful look and pushes back her tumbled hair, he grows angry, and muttering an oath, leaves the cabin, closing the door with a loud bang. She tries to raise herself to her feet but her head grows dizzy and her breath comes chokingly as she falls back with a moan, while tears gather in a mist and stream down her pallid cheeks. Then as though bewildered her eyes rove restlessly around the little room. As she looks, the tired eyes droop and as the mist thickens, the cabin walls melt away and she is once more in a small, white cottage almost covered with festoons of starry clematis, sweet-scented honeysuckle, and roses in full bloom—the dear old home, where the days were filled with splendid dreams and her happy girlhood was passed. She sees it all again as plainly as when she lived there in the sunny past. Again she stands in the orchard under the spreading boughs whose blossoms fill the air with fragrant odors, with Harold's arm clasping her closely and Harold's eyes telling her the old story that brings joy to every woman's heart. She can see him in his handsome manhood, can hear his voice saying, "Will you trust me with your future, Nellie? Will you let me prove how I can love and guard you? Will you go with me to my western home among the Rockies—our home, Nellie, yours and mine? It will be far away, but, sweetheart, we will be together and have youth and love to bring us happy days. Say you will go with me, darling."

Once more she stands by his side in the little stone church, dressed in snowy white, crowned with flowers, her heart beating fast with joy, as in response to the minister's query, "Do you promise to love and cherish her until death?" she hears Harold's firmly spoken, "I do."

The candle drops to one side, gives a sudden flare and then goes out, and the woman's weary eyes open upon the kindly moonlight which is flooding the room. She is alone again. The flower-wreathed orchard, the lovers, the dear old home have all vanished, and the narrow walls of the poor little cabin frown down upon her. Her breath comes now in quick short gasps and with a startled cry she stretches out her arms crying, "Harold! Harold!" but the creaking of the iron bound cabin, as it is shaken by the wind, is the only reply.

Meanwhile the men in Walker's "Casino" have laughed louder and drunk deeper than usual, even in that hilarious place, and when Harold Gray finally stumbles up the stony trail to his home it is very late even for him, but he *thinks* he has spent a delightful evening. If any thoughts of the wistful face of his wife have come to him, they have been drowned in the laughter, drink and song that made it "so pleasant" down at Walker's. How jolly to have such a place in which the boys can pass their evenings and how dreary would this camp among the clouds be without his own jovial presence? Harold laughs as he fumbles for the latch. He finds it—the door swings open and his tipsy merriment dies.

The room is all in shadow save where a ray of early morning light steals through the little window and reveals a white, upturned face—a face with closed, sunken eyes and tightly shut, pale lips. It is the same patient face that is always waiting for him and yet he trembles and shrinks back with staring eyes.

Beside the still, white form, a baby one is lying. There are undried tears on the dimpled face and even in sleep the red lips quiver. One small hand holds the bunch of scarlet berries that had adorned the faded frock, and the other clings to the mother who never before failed to respond to Baby's touch or Baby's cry.

The tumbled hair, loosened from its restraint, curls in tiny ringlets around the pale brow, the hard lines of care have softened and the lips have lost their pathetic curve. Yes, the face is much more like that of Nellie in the sunny orchard, before the burden of life proved so heavy for the young heart, and when love and happiness and sweet content marked each passing day.

But now for the tired feet, in their shabby shoes, for the restless heart there has come a welcome rest.

The waiting angel has opened the pearly gate and the troubled soul has drifted through, out of the shadows into the radiant sunshine of God's eternal day.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DONALD AT LAKE LOUISE

M. DISQUE

Last year Donald's family spent the summer vacation in the Rockies. Donald still talks more of the visit to Lake Louise than any other feature of the trip. They arrived one morning about 10:45 at Lake Louise chalet and immediately took their stand on the veranda, enjoying the view. They could see Mt. Victoria and its great glacier. Ice and rock are continually becoming detached and large avalanches are frequently seen from the chalet, descending through the abyss and striking the rock below with thundering noise.

Presently, having secured the services of a Swiss guide, Donald's father announced that the party would now be off for a tramp by the trail which led around and to the head of the lake. Donald was capering about and shouting for very joy. "Why, Donald, you're acting like a wild young colt just off the plains," observed his mother. But words failed her when her husband, a dean of a great university, began following his son's example. "Was there ever a sky of such azure blue or such fine air, full of those qualities which make one feel an uplift and a desire to live always?" he cried. Springing forward and placing little Janet on his back the Dean led the way, followed by the guide. However, before the party had proceeded a quarter of a mile, Donald's mother with his two sisters returned to the chalet. The other three pressed on to the head of the lake where they found a rustic seat upon which they rested.

"Why, I never thought so much was required to make a mountain climber! I always thought any one could do that," panted Donald's father.

"That's what a great many people seem to think, but they're mistaken, as the long list of accidents bears witness," answered the guide. In last year alone, 1911, there were 118 Alpine fatalities—which is a smaller number than either of the two preceding years."

"But Swiss climbers are the best, aren't they?" asked Donald.

"No, they're not, I'm sorry to say. The English lead, principally I suppose because they rarely attempt dangerous ascents without guides or thorough previous experience. Then come the Swiss, Austrians and Germans. The majority of those killed are Germans."

"How do you account for that?" asked the Dean.

"Well, you see in mountain climbing not only strength and endurance, but skill, poise and training are essential. The Germans seem to rely too much upon stimulants, often start on most perilous ascents while under the influence of liquor, or drink very freely while on the way. Strong, steady, well-controlled nerves and muscles and a clear eye are needed by a real mountain climber, sir,—and liquor doesn't produce any of these."

"You're certainly right there. Don't you suppose we'd better start onward again?"

The little party pressed onward toward the base of the Victoria Glacier, on a trail which winds over the rocky bottom of a narrow valley between the mountains, with a shallow, wide-spreading stream of water running through it. About midway on the trail they met a man returning. He told them that as he ascended the trail he saw a bear with two cubs near that very spot! Donald's father and the guide exchanged glances, but the three pressed on, regardless of the bear story. "A little too much drink, I think," remarked the guide.

One porcupine and many little marmots crossed the trail. The marmots, with their heavy, thickly built bodies, and long, bushy-haired tails became alarmed at the approach of the strangers and uttering their shrill whistle darted into their burrows. From the piles of broken rock by the trail the little creatures peeped out.

The party kept climbing upward over the moraine at the foot of the glacier until about one o'clock in the afternoon, they came very near its base. The sky was beautifully clear but suddenly a loud peal of thunder came from over the glacier, following which an avalanche of snow and ice descended from the top of the glacier, falling with a crash.

"What a grand display of nature! That alone pays us for our five mile tramp!" exclaimed Donald's father.

"But what follows will not be quite so satisfactory," remarked the Swiss guide. "There's a snow-storm upon us!"

They scurried back along the trail for about a mile, when they reached an overhanging rock which sheltered them.

"We'll have to remain here until there's some sign of a let-up," announced the guide.

They settled themselves as comfortably as the circumstances would permit, and the guide told many interesting and thrilling experiences of his days in the Alps. "You see, sir," he concluded, "that these sudden mountain snow-storms are the gravest dangers to travelers."

"Do you suppose that man we met has found a shelter, too?" asked Donald.

"If he's kept the trail he's had ample time to reach the chalet. If not—the storm's let up mostly now. Perhaps we'd best be going back," said the guide.

They had covered more than half the distance when Donald discovered a queer heap in the snow. It was not a rock but something soft. "Come quick! I've found the man!" he called excitedly.

It was 4:30 that afternoon before they arrived at the chalet, "wet as drowned rats," carrying their benumbed, unconscious burden, the whisky bottle in his pocket explaining his condition. They found all much alarmed for their safety and preparing to send a rescue party of porters and burros after them. The man revived before dinner sufficiently to say that he'd stumbled and found himself unable to arise during the snow-storm. Donald was the hero of the hour, but he was also very tired and hungry. Immediately after dinner he retired. His father looked smilingly into his tired, sleepy eyes that night.

"After all it paid, didn't it, Donald? For without such experiences life gets pretty monotonous, sometimes."

"Oh, Papa, it was just glorious! I'll never forget any of it, the avalanche, nor anything."

"Nor the illustrated temperance lesson—perhaps I'd best say 'demonstrated' temperance lesson."

"No, I'll never forget that either, for when I'm big I mean to be a real mountain climber, Papa, and I'll never rely on stimulants!"

"That will be fine sport, and a good resolve, Donald. Good night!"

THE TREE PLANTERS

Said the squirrel: "I planted
An oak by the wall.
It will grow from an acorn
I had and let fall."

"Just wait," said the robin.
"A beautiful tree
Will come from a cherry
Stone just dropped by me."

"A young apple tree,
Please allow me to say,
Will spring from a seed
I dropped," cried the jay.

"A fine chestnut tree
Will grow from a bur
Which I carried," said the rabbit,
"In my white fluffy fur."

—*Youth's Companion*

Fannie was eating an apple, when she suddenly cried out in pain.

"What is the matter, darling," asked her mother.

"I stepped on my tongue with my teeth!" said Fannie.—*Exchange*

A little lad was found on the street crying very bitterly because his cart was broken. A kindly disposed stranger endeavored to cheer the little fellow up by saying, "Never mind, my boy; your father can easily mend that." "No, he can't," sobbed the boy. "My father is a professor and doesn't know about anything."

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

Will the Church Ignore the Challenge?

Few things cause more genuine alarm in the circles of liquordom than the outspoken opposition of large bodies of Christians to the infamous traffic in drink. The sole hope of "the trade" is their continued somnolence and indifference. The liquor men not only admit, but definitely affirm that if the Christian people were to present a solid front against their traffic, they would have to surrender. Listen to the statement of the *National Liquor Dealers Journal*. "No business can withstand the united opposition of the Christian churches." And again in the pages of the *New York Brewer* we find these words: "The church people can drive us when they try, and we know it. Our hope is in working after they grow tired, and in continuing to work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year."

There is food for thought in this statement of the liquor men, for it should be noted that they do not say they hope for victory because they can command large financial resources, or control large bodies of voters, but they simply rely upon their ability to "keep at it" after the followers of the tireless Master have grown weary of their task. In short, they base all their expectations of a continued existence on the hope that the Christian voters will be so indifferent or careless concerning the greatest issue of the twentieth century that they will sit supinely idle and listless while the country they profess to love is preempted by a powerful and unscrupulous enemy.

However, no one imagines—least of all the liquor men—that the church of Christ will permit such a challenge to go unrebuked. For three hundred and sixty-five days and, if need be, three hundred and sixty-five nights, the followers of the lowly Nazarene will demonstrate not only that they can drive the liquor traffic from the land, but that they *will* do it, and that, within the next two decades.

Relation of Prohibition to Scholarship

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, believes he has discovered an investment which brings most satisfactory returns in something more valuable than money, namely, scholarship. He states that the average of scholarship at Stanford University has advanced three per cent since the district surrounding the institution became prohibition territory. When the parents of the nation make large expenditures in educational opportunities for their children, they confidently anticipate substantial returns in the form of scholarship and general development of character, and it must be admitted they are sometimes disappointed, occasionally not even receiving back the value of the original investment, to say nothing of profit. Anything which will tend to insure the safety and profit of this investment in young manhood and womanhood is worthy of serious consideration, and Dr. Jordan is by no means the first observer to note the close relation between scholarship and prohibition and the favorable effects of a dry environment upon the intellectual attainments of students. Unfortunate indeed would be our condition as a nation if our output of scholars failed to measure up to the social, political and moral needs of society, and yet the facts indicate that unless a safe and clean environment for these manhood-making centers is provided, there will be turned out an inferior quality of scholarship. We can fail in a thousand enterprises and yet maintain our integrity as a nation, but if we neglect to make a success of our chief business of producing strong-bodied, clear-brained, true-hearted, valiant-souled men and women, we cannot hope to continue to rank high among the Christian nations.

The Solace of Summer Days

"A capacious life holds both cares and carelessness," remarks a keen student of the needs of the human body in its efforts to carry out the dictates of an insatiable will and a humanity loving heart. To keep the spirit made in the likeness of God, and the frail dress of mortality which clothes it for a season, attuned to the harmony of health, we must acquire the art of more evenly balancing care-free-ness with care. The vacation days of a reformer are not easy to secure; he must learn to rest on the wing; must discover how to throw off the burden while yet it is steadfastly borne.

As we enter the summer months and again come in close touch with nature in her loveliest moods, let us sit at her feet even in our busiest moments; let us cultivate more care-less-ness, as with compassion for the sorrowful and sinful, and with brooding mother-love for the guidance and defense of the young, we thank God for the blessed "cares" of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"I AM A DEBTOR"

"If any one has reason to give thanks daily to God for what has been showered upon him, it is the American student," says the *Congregationalist* in a little talk to graduates, in which it outlines the obligations of present day students to the investigators of the past, to libraries, text-books, teachers, and the parents who toiled and sacrificed that the sons and daughters might obtain that priceless boon—a good education. No doubt all thoughtful young men and women finish their course with a deep sense of these obligations and a determination to meet them fairly and squarely by investing their talents and trained intellects for the betterment of society. If in college the young man (or woman) has been privileged, through the Young People's Branch, or other student temperance society to study and work for this great reform, let him be encouraged to continue his warfare with renewed zeal. The call for leaders and workers in this particular department of the Lord's vineyard is insistent and to the graduates of our higher schools we must look for leaders and helpers, for in the words of a noted statesman, "The greatest of all destroyers must be destroyed and Young America must destroy him."

CORNELL STUDENTS FAVOR TEMPERANCE

While conditions in some of our colleges and universities are far from what might be desired it is encouraging to note that a large part of our student body seems to have given the subject of total abstinence and prohibition serious consideration, due undoubtedly to the work of the college students in our Y. P. B.'s, and the teaching of white ribbon mothers. One of the many indications of this growth of temperance sentiment is the result shown from interviewing more than 1,200 students at Cornell University, in which they were asked if they favored dry class banquets. The vote was three to one in favor of liquorless social functions, the freshmen and sophomores voting almost unanimously on the dry side, and members of the senior and junior classes two to one in favor of the anti-liquor proposition, the students in the agricultural department turning out the largest percentage.

Governor West's Campaign of Law Enforcement

To Save the Sons and Daughters, Oregon's Chief Executive Calls Out Militia

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH

"Hasn't the governor authority to use the power placed in his hands to protect the God-given property of some poor, helpless mother or father? I think so. Anyway, I know one governor who is going to put the question to the test mighty soon," announces Governor West.

Probably no state has ever been more surprised at the act of its chief executive than were the citizens of Oregon when Governor West announced his campaign of law enforcement, which he stated he would carry out through regular channels if his warnings were promptly heeded, otherwise by invoking martial law, with himself as commander-in-chief. He declared that his efforts would be largely directed towards the saloons and roadhouses, and that the shipment of liquor into dry territory must be stopped at once. A few days after the issuance of this warning through the press, the platform, and the pulpits (the latter have been freely opened to him) he called a meeting of the saloon-keepers and brewers, to whom he planned to deliver his warning and ultimatum. Because of the absence of the manager of the biggest brewery, the liquor men sent him word that they greatly desired a postponement of the meeting, doubtless hoping that the Governor's action would also be deferred. Evidently, however, this meeting was considered by him as only an incident in his campaign, and on the day set for its opening he fired the first gun.

Among a number of roadhouses that are to be reached on the various drives from the city (all of which have been a serious menace to the morals of the city for years not only in encouraging drunkenness but as links in the white slave chain) was the Milwaukee Inn. Many attempts have been made to close this place, or at least to mitigate its evils, but as it is beyond the corporate limits of the city and just across the county line, it is out of the jurisdicion of both the city and county officials, and as Portland and Multnomah county were the chief sufferers, the officers of the county in which the house was located, after the manner of some officials, preserved themselves in peace and official blindness.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the day which our young Governor had announced as the opening of the war, he appeared at the Milwaukee Inn, with a company of about fifty carefully picked men of the Oregon militia and after reading a military proclamation to the proprietor, reciting in clearcut language the unlawful character of the place, warning all persons against frequenting it, he took charge of the establishment. There was placed at the gates a guard sufficiently large to enforce the martial order which was affixed to the door. Governor West states it is his fixed purpose to proceed against other roadhouses and liquor concerns, saying, "I do not care who is responsible for conditions; they have got to obey the law. It makes no difference whether it hits the big breweries or the lessees; they have got to be good, or they will see their finish before I get through with them."

Being questioned recently as to his right to invoke martial law, he replied that no one doubted his right to call out the militia to protect property against lawlessness, and he considered the children of the state as valuable assets as houses and stocks, and he proposed to test his right to give them the protection derelict officers had failed to give. What the next move will be one cannot tell, but our governor is aroused; he is made of stern stuff; he will have the support of good men and women, and so far as we can decide he has the law on his side. It is needless to say we will keep THE UNION SIGNAL informed as to the progress of this war.

THE TEMPERANCE PLATE

Have you seen it, the beautiful plate upon which are pictured scenes dear to all white ribboners? This unique piece of artistic work was designed by Mrs. Daniel Onslott of Moores Hill, Indiana, who will be remembered as the originator of the Wesley teapot. In the center of this exquisite plate, in coloring and style similar to the famous Delft ware, is a picture of historic Rest Cottage, and above it, one of that suggestive emblem of our world-wide work, the globe encircled with the white ribbon, beneath which is our motto, "For God and Home and Every Land." The border of the plate is made up of six charming views of special interest to W. C. T. U. workers: The home of Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Portland, Maine, built during the first decade of the last century; Eastnor Castle, England, the home of Lady Henry Somerset, so long the president of the World's W. C. T. U.; two views of Miss Willard's "den," one showing her sitting at her desk before the open fireplace, reading; also a picture of the Hillsboro (Ohio) home of "Mother" Thompson, the revered leader of the Crusade, and one of the old Crusade Church of Hillsboro, forever sacred in the memory of friends of temperance because in it was held the meeting at which was inaugurated the great movement of which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the outcome.

Every white ribboner will desire to possess one of these choice souvenirs which present in such delightful pictorial fashion scenes of our work and workers. On page 15 there appears an illustration of the plate, with information as to price.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT

After a strenuous and at times bitter fight, covering a period of over a week, the Democratic National Convention, on the forty-sixth ballot, nominated Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey for President, and Thomas Marshall of Indiana for Vice-President. The struggle to secure an agreement is referred to in the press as having few parallels in the history of the party, and the successful fight of William J. Bryan against reactionary plutocracy has been rightly characterized as one of the most dramatic exhibitions of the moral influence of a great leader of the people that will go down to posterity. As to the candidate chosen for President, it is agreed that he is a man of high personal character, of distinguished intellectual attainments, and with a record in political life which though covering only a brief period, is both creditable and promising. While he has failed to put himself upon record on some of the most important questions which can concern American citizens, he is an intelligent progressive, who, in the words of a prominent Republican paper, "has shown himself in full sympathy with the nation-wide movement to overthrow the alliance between professional politics and organized money" and has demonstrated that he is possessed of moral courage in dealing with the situation in his own state. If, as the Nation's Chief Executive, he brings to every question presented to him the same clear thinking, sane judgment, and conscientious conviction that he has heretofore displayed in many instances, he may prove himself the leader for whom America is looking and praying.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE POET'S PRAYER

If there be some weaker one
Give me strength to help him on.
If a blinder soul there be,
Let me guide him nearer Thee.
Make my mortal dreams come true
With the work I fain would do;
Clothe with life the weak intent,
Let me be the thing I meant;
Let me find in Thy employ
Peace that dearer is than joy;
Out of self to love be led
And to heaven acclimated,
Until all things sweet and good
Seem my natural habitude.

—*Whittier*

PASSING OF MARY B. WILLARD

The sad news is received, as we go to press, of the home-going of Mrs. Mary B. Willard, sister-in-law of Frances Willard. She passed away July 7, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Katherine Willard Baldwin, Briar Cliff Manor, New York. Further particulars will be given in our next issue.

PERSONAL MENTION

A cablegram received from Mrs. Merritt Thompson of Callao, Peru, brings the sad news of the very serious illness of Miss Elma Grace Gowen, our World's white ribbon missionary to South America, who has recently returned to her work in that country. The sympathy of Miss Gowen's white ribbon comrades goes out to her in this hour of affliction.

At the invitation of the National Young Woman's Christian Association, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Secretary World's W. C. T. U., presented the work of the World's and National W. C. T. U. before the Mission Class of the Eastern Student Y. W. C. A. Conference on June 27, at Silver Bay, N. Y. The message, delivered in her usual delightful and eloquent fashion, received an enthusiastic and sympathetic response.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATES

Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 2
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

WITH OUR STATE PRESIDENTS

NO TIME FOR SILENCE

Surely it is our mission to arouse women as well as men to their responsibility in being silent in regard to the great question of licensing sin for a price. O for power from on high to so present the truth as to open the eyes, convince the minds, and win the hearts of the people until by the hundreds and by the thousands they shall enlist in the grandest army of the centuries and, marching under the pure white banner of Love (to all), Truth (in everything), Justice (to all people) help to fight the battles in "this peaceful warfare" for the protection of the child, the preservation of the home, the building up of the church, and the saving of the state and nation.—*Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president Wisconsin W. C. T. U.*

BIG BUSINESS AND THE BALLOT

Why do the special interests, commonly called "Big Business," oppose votes for women? That they do oppose it is well known. In the suffrage campaign in California, the chief opponents of woman's vote were the liquor traffic, itself a greedy special interest, capitalized at a million of dollars, and the corporations, including the railroads. In Ohio history is repeating itself. Against us are the liquor traffic, the white-slavers, and many manufacturers employing women and children. The injustice of woman's industrial position cries aloud for the ballot. Twenty per cent of Ohio's women are wage-earners, who are at present helpless to control their wages, or the moral and sanitary conditions under which they labor. Surely the reasons are plain why "Big Business" opposes Votes for Women. Woman's ballot means justice for all the wage earners, protection against child labor, equal pay for equal work, laws fully protecting woman's virtue, pure food laws properly administered, improved sanitary conditions in our towns and cities. "Big Business" by its very nature is heartless, despises ethical considerations, cares only for profits. Its representatives fear an incorruptible, unpurchasable electorate, an electorate which puts manhood above money and exalts character. Therefore, it rightly fears woman's vote.—*Frances Ensign Fuller, president Ohio W. C. T. U.*

SOLDIERLY QUALITIES NEEDED

O that every member of the white ribbon army were a real soldier, equipped for service by an intelligent knowledge of our great cause, with conviction so deep-seated that no trivial matter would keep her from taking her place as an active factor in our home protection campaign. Shall we not pray that such may be the case? Shall we, who have the conviction, be so faithful, so persistent, so helpful that we may win the indifferent to active participation? Let us make our meetings interesting, the program inspiring, even though but two or three be gathered together, remembering it is the spirit, not the numbers, that inspires. The time we waste in waiting for the crowd and complaining because others have not come, might better be spent in prayer and consultation and planning for greater things. Set a time for the meeting and hold it if only two are present. Don't give up, and don't let the time go to waste, but make use of every opportunity for forwarding our great reform. —*Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner*

ONE GREAT BATTLE

We are not fighting a local battle simply when we fight to keep our own county dry, but a national battle. Every county that wins, and holds itself dry as far as the legal sale of liquors is concerned, helps the cause of prohibition from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Yes; more than that—it helps the cause of prohibition all "round the world!" If we lose the battle in a county our cause suffers, and the final victory is set back just that much. Think of this, and be not half-hearted in the strife. Of course, we naturally feel most interest in the results to us personally, that is to our own county, our own community, our own home, but it is the duty of white ribboners to catch this broader vision and pass it on to others.—*Mrs. Joseph Sprott, President South Carolina W. C. T. U.*

"THE TIE THAT BINDS"

SISTER WHITE RIBBONERS MEET

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, who has been making a tour around the world in the interests of her work, sailed for this country June 15. It was indeed a pleasure to her to again meet our own American white ribbon representatives, Miss Flora E. Strout of Burmah and Miss Ruth Frances Davis of Japan. Her visit with the latter she describes in her article of this week, but because of a belated letter her conference with Miss Strout could not appear in type in the correct order of its occurrence. Of this she writes:

"I met our own Flora Strout and glad were we to see each other and talk about our blessed white ribboners in the home land. Mrs. Griggs, the wife of the Baptist pastor, gave for Miss Lochhead of England, Miss Strout, and myself a reception, in her lovely home. We met some of the choicest friends who are interested in our cause, and a delightful afternoon was spent. A good many kind words were said of our beloved Chieftain, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the very capable Vice-President-at-Large, Miss Anna A. Gordon. Many questions were asked about the status and growth of the work in America and India, for which latter country Miss Lochhead could speak, as she is the World's W. C. T. U. missionary there. My brother, Rev. Walter Bushell, a Baptist missionary, planned a series of addresses in the schools and colleges belonging to the mission.

"Rangoon has splendid workers, and being re-enforced by our Flora Strout, Burmah must take a very advanced step in the abolition of the liquor traffic. Mrs. Phinney, the splendid president, and her fine corps of helpers will surely be heard from at Moulmein, where my sister and her husband live.

"I found in my brother's school a temperance society of more than 100, which, with a little persuasion, was changed into a Loyal Temperance Legion and is planning, with its principal and teachers, a course of study. They will make great progress and will be very loyal.

"My eleven days' stay in Burmah passed only too rapidly and goodbyes were said. Miss Strout was at the dock to see me off, and as she and my sister waved me a farewell I felt a wee bit homesick, but thanked God that so many dear Christian women are 'holding the fort' in Burmah, where I believe there is a great awakening ahead, and that it will be saved not only from the 'toddy' and other drinks, but will be won to the Lord Jesus Christ."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

NEW YORK YOUNG PEOPLE IN SESSION

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

The Young People's Branch of New York held a state convention June 28-July 2 at Cortland, the seat of one of the large state Normal schools. There were about one hundred in attendance, and it was never the lot of the General Secretary to come in contact with a finer set of young people.

The convention opened with a beautiful reception the first night with welcomes, including one by the prohibition mayor. The session from first to last was full of good things and one could hardly realize that the convention was not a W. C. T. U. one, so ably was it conducted. No one grew sleepy or weary, for things were enlivened by frequent rally crys, Y. P. B. songs and witty sayings.

Mrs. Cora D. Graham, state Y. P. B. secretary, had general charge, though Mr. Frank Drake of Elmira, state president, presided most of the time. The state officers of the W. C. T. U. were represented by Mrs. Mary B. Wood, recording secretary. There were present county presidents and Y. P. B. secretaries. A Y. P. B. was organized in Cortland. The citizens entertained the young people delightfully, giving them a fine automobile ride the last day, which was followed by a banquet with toasts. A number of life memberships were subscribed for the state treasury.

The writer could not help wishing that white ribboners everywhere might see this intelligent, consecrated body of young people "coming to the rescue."

READ WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING!

The Palmer Park Y. P. B. of Chicago, Ill., which was organized May 29, Miss Ethel Markley, president, has been growing rapidly and now has twenty members, all of whom are earnest workers. A recent address by Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, National organizer, resulted in quickened interest and a desire to become a "real live, working Branch."

At the second meeting of the Y. P. B. of Greeley, Colo., organized April 9 with twenty members, Robert K. Candlin, president, a membership contest was decided upon, two "captains" being appointed. When the contest closed June 1, it was found that it was a tie and that 125 members had been harvested. The entire Y. P. B. then gave a "Get Acquainted Social" at the Baptist Church which the young people decorated prettily with flowers and the Y. P. B. colors—red, white and blue. The evening was spent in playing games and light refreshments were served.

The next work of this Y. P. B. was to plan for its share in the Fifth district W. C. T. U. convention, which was held in Greeley, June 13-14. A playlet, "The Y. P. B. Institute," which was a demonstration of Branch work, was given successfully. The slogan of the young people is "State-wide prohibition in 1912." The increase in membership has made it impossible for Greeley homes to accommodate the Branch; hence it will meet hereafter in the Methodist church parlors.

The motto of our Y. P. B. is—"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse." Who will help build the Lighthouse? Let each answer, "I will."

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, the National College Secretary, is doing excellent work in the Northwest, organizing new unions, and encouraging and building up those already established. She writes that three unions, with 36 new members, have been organized within the last two weeks in the sparsely settled Wallowa country of Eastern Oregon, to reach which she drove one hundred and seven miles by team and seventy-two miles by stage. She has also organized a Chautauqua L. T. L. of forty-seven members, and refers to the good time she is having distributing the literature sent to her by Mother National.

The new Y. P. B. at Wabash, Ind., has twenty-five *paid* members. Several others, in addition, have signed the pledge but have not yet paid their dues, so are not *bona fide* members and cannot be counted in the list. A contest is being carried on whereby it is hoped to increase the enrollment. Paid members are *the* members!

All the members of the faculty of the Virginia Seminary and College, Lynchburg, in which a Y. P. B. has recently been organized, signed the teachers' pledge and seventy-five young men affixed their names to the regular pledge.

The Green River (Utah) Y. P. B. has divided into two sections, the younger one, which calls itself the Shepard Y. P. B., having a membership of twenty-five. It has adopted the rally cry,

"Junior, Junior Y. P. B.,
We're the Shepards, don't you see?
Purity and temperance is our cry;
We'll clean the world up by and by!"

The Y. P. B. of Greeley is in the midst of a membership contest, with the aim of increasing its enrollment to 100. According to its last report, seventy-five names had been received. All of the members are enthusiastic workers and they feel that they are gaining an education that could not be secured without the Y. P. B.

NEW Y. P. B.'s

Indiana: Indianapolis, 22 members, president, Miss Muriel Dettrich; Wabash, organized by Miss Ida L. Morgan, 25 members, president, Mr. Donald Snyder.

Oklahoma: Okeene, 24 members, president, Miss Ruth Greene; Avard, 12 members, president, Willie Wilson.

West Virginia: Institute, organized by Mrs. Frances E. Preston in Normal School, 50 members (8 teachers), president, Miss Shipmith Campbell.

Virginia: Lynchburg, in Virginia Seminary and College, 28 members, Miss Adda Urquhart, president; Morgan College Annex, Lynchburg, 47 members, president, Mr. Lewellum T. Dean.

Iowa: Shenandoah, organized by Miss Effie McLaird, 12 members, president, Miss Ethel Moyer. Battin Chapel, Shenandoah, 10 members, president, Clyde Hall.

Tennessee: McKenzie, organized by Mrs. E. E. Peterson, 13 members, president, Miss Mary Gregory.

Oregon: Baker City, organized by Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, 12 members; president, Miss Vesta Longrell.

Illinois: Nakomis, 10 members; president, Mr. Darrell Archibald.

Y. P. B. INSTITUTE

The state Y. P. B. Institute held at Asbury Hall in the Asbury M. E. church, Seattle, Wash., was a great success. Young people from several Y. P. B.'s were present and a helpful and instructive program was carried out, the young people taking part freely in the discussions.

Mr. Vernon Bacher's response to the very cordial address of welcome, given by Miss Lucile Moomis of the entertaining union, the address of Miss Ethel Sprague of Tacoma on the L. T. L., and the addresses of Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell and Miss Mary Brown were the high lights of the occasion.

The state president, corresponding secretary, and treasurer, were in attendance, also Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, National and state superintendent of Franchise, and all contributed to the interest of the program.

The reception given by the Fremont union the evening before the institute was well attended and proved very enjoyable. Mrs. Scovell gave a fine address. Mrs. Wade recited in her inimitable way and the Fremont Y. P. B. furnished the music.

The whole affair was profitable and the young people expressed themselves as satisfied with the results. It is hoped other Y. P. B. institutes will follow.

A little Italian girl, confronted with the possible loss of her honor, recently put an end to the existence of thirty saloons in a tenement district of Cleveland, Ohio. Her father, a drunkard, had made to her the outrageous proposition that she should enter into white slavery, thereby furnishing him with enlarged funds with which to quench his thirst. Bravely armed with a petition against the saloons, she carried it around in the neighborhood, at the same time telling her story. Before the saloonkeepers dreamed of what was happening, this child, in whose life the light of purity shone clear and true, realizing not vaguely but keenly that liquor was at the root of her troubles, secured so many signatures to her precious document that the saloons were put out of business and her own childish heart was set at rest.

WHY DID HE TALK?

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Temperance Union in England recently, Dr. W. A. Chapple, M. P., said: "Let us suppose a strong, healthy young man were to come into this room, and we were to do what would be a wrong thing—give him an ordinary dose of whisky, what would happen? He would come in, say, shy, diffident and reserved, as became a young man. First of all we would notice that he lost his shyness, reserve and self-restraint, and perhaps begin to talk. He would want to do all the talking. He would be talking all the time. He would begin to talk about subjects he would never mention if something very strange and disturbing had not occurred. He is, perhaps, a bank clerk, and talks of the private affairs of the bank. Why did he talk? Because he lost his control over the layer of brain cells which presided over his self-restraint."

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

The Temperance Hotel, 212 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y.

The Alice Frances Hotel, Cor. Main & Water, Elmira, N. Y.

Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

HOME AGAIN!

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER, World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors

I am on the homeward stretch and it will seem very, very good to me to be at my regular work once more. Having spoken to the soldiers and sailors in the different countries, I realize that my trip has been a wonderful help to me as World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of my department.

We sailed from China to glorious Japan. Would that I had the power to describe that beautiful country, and the dear, kind-hearted Japanese. Nagasaki was our first calling place. Mrs. Trueman, president of the W. C. T. U., graciously met me on the steamer, and gave me a hearty welcome. As our boat stopped but for a few hours, I could only take tiffin with her, and meet the lovely Japanese white ribboner who is the superintendent of my department. Since she could talk English, we had a long chat about the work we both love so dearly. Then goodbyes were said and the waving of handkerchiefs as long as I was able to see them expressed the sympathy of the white ribbon band "around the world."

The next stop was Kobe, where Miss Watanabe, president of the W. C. T. U., and Miss Searles of the Kobe College and other white ribboners greeted me, their welcome being most cordial. I was there so short a time that I was able to speak only in the college and that at an early hour in the morning—eight-thirty o'clock.

Young People's Work Prospereus

The young people's work is apparently prosperons. Miss Searles is leaving a great impress upon the young people of Japan. How my heart yearns to help the children. Many thousands of those in the public schools have been seen in great "droves" going sight-seeing or being taken to the temples. Saké is the very, very common drink. That and legalized prostitution are the two great vices of Japan, and the poor little babies are the victims; it makes the heart ache to see many of them.

We proceeded next to Kyoto, where Miss Denton at Doshisha College, whom everyone seems to know and love, opened the way for me to speak to "her girls"—a large Y.—at eight-thirty a. m. I enjoyed looking into their bright faces and giving them a greeting from the blessed white ribboners at home. I enjoyed more, hearing them read in unison from God's holy word. Blessed Miss Denton, they will rise up and call her blessed. Through her invitation, I joined the National Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Nurses' Society, and was invited to their annual meeting, where I met the Princess Kayo, Princess Kuni and Princess Murakumo, who is the Emperor's aunt and honorary president of the society. As she is not married, she is a priestess in her own temple. Her manner is very pleasant. I was also presented to the Governor and his wife, who is president of the Red Cross Society, and also to a baroness, whose husband is the commanding officer of the Kyoto. Although I was invited to visit him and the barracks, I was obliged to decline on account of a public meeting where I addressed the W. C. T. U. and its friends.

We were fortunate in having eight of the women present become white ribboners, a fact which cheered and encouraged the hearts of the dear Japanese workers. Mrs. Orrasa, the wife of a very prominent wholesale merchant, whose father is the founder of Doshisha College and a Christian, invited me to her home, where I sat in the Japanese fashion and partook of tea and delicious candy. A meeting was arranged by our splendid World's representative at Shizuoka. I fully expected to see the white ribboners there, but I had to disappoint them, as the conductor of the party hurried on to Miyanoshita. The little Japanese president was most magnanimous, saying of course they "could not expect me to stay and travel alone in Japan for eight hours." This town is up in the mountains, where there are mineral baths. The Fujiya hotel, said to be the finest hotel in Japan, was our stopping place. The scenery here with Mount Fuji, the sacred mountain, not far away, is magnificent and so very different from any seen before that our party could hardly be dragged away. We all longed to spend a week at least in this delightful, restful spot, but again luggage was made ready and Tokyo was announced as our next objective point, where our very own Ruth Davis, the splendid white ribbon girl, is staying. How delighted we were to meet and how fast we talked and what fine plans she had made for me, which were carried out by Madam Yajima.

Visit Count Okuma

To Count Okuma, the grand old man of Japan, we first wended our way. For two hours we talked, drank tea, ate candy, and walked through his beautiful orchard and green houses, the Count himself guiding us. We told him about the heroic work of our white ribboners in helping to abolish the canteen and of the splendid results in the "lifting up" of the personnel of our army. We spoke, too, of the great battle in Maine whose victory was due mainly to our brave leaders, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon. He knew all about everything of which we talked and said that *his* nation was advancing and would soon be noted for all good things.

We dined at the home of the Minister of Finance, one of the finest and richest of the Japanese dwellings. There we sat upon our pillows with our little table in front of us and were served with many courses all at one time. As I was not so well trained as Miss Davis, I could not sit in Japanese fashion, so I had a beautifully embroidered stool to rest against, which permitted a more comfortable position. After trying to eat with the chop sticks, which my American friend, Ruth, managed so dexterously, I was given a fork and a spoon, and I then felt that I would not go away hungry from such a luxurious feast! We were then shown into another splendidly clean room where we sat on upholstered chairs and partook of fruit and a candy paste and tea, which was served from higher tables than were used when we dined.

Eagerly accepting an invitation to see the house, I was led from room to room—kitchen, pantry, the "go down" (storeroom), music room, dressing rooms, living rooms and all; but the bath room was to me the most interesting. I was told that the natives scrubbed themselves with soap and water while standing on the drain board (no soap was ever put in the bath), then water was poured over them from little tubs, and later they stepped into a large tank where almost boiling water had been let in from a faucet over the tank.

Entertained at Admiral Togo's Home

After a most delightful time, we were driven in our coach to the home of Admiral Togo, where the European quarters were very plain and simple. The homes of many of the wealthy people are kept exclusively for their own use, and there is a European addition for the entertainment of foreigners. The Admiral was ill, but Mrs. Togo, a very sensible little woman, entertained us, and to our surprise, instead of the inevitable tea, coffee was served with candy.

All of these courtesies were extended to our World's W. C. T. U. through our own Madam Yajima, who for forty years has been the head of Joshi Gakuni (Girls' School). She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is called "my older sister" by Count Okuma. Everywhere our "poet-laureate," Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, is very kindly and lovingly remembered. I am to stay in Japan one month longer, sailing June 15 for America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

No Medicine so Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating, to Grape-Nuts, and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloated feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely.

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food Since using Grape-Nuts food she is well, and says she don't think she could do without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a 'bad stomach.' There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HONOR TO KENTUCKY WHITE RIBBONERS

Helen J. Pendery, District Secretary, Louisville, Ky.

In honor of the Kentucky Educational Association, and during its annual convention, held in Louisville, June 25-27, the commercial clubs of the city planned a floral parade. The president of the Fifth district W. C. T. U., ever watchful for an opportunity to present our cause, called a meeting, and a resolution to put a float into the line was enthusiastically adopted. Everybody seemed to have a mind to work, merchants were called upon, donations offered, horses, wagon and material secured, and the services of a talented decorator, with the deft fingers of our own women which fashioned hundreds of water lilies, accomplished wonders in the way of decoration. The officers of the county union, with twenty Loyal Temperance Legioners, dressed in white, sat upon the platform, with "Old Glory" draped above their heads and the S. T. I. banner conspicuously displayed. As our four splendid steeds carried us through the streets, cheers and applause greeted us on every side, many telling us that no float in the parade received such frequent commendation. To our surprise and joy, the second prize—a handsome silver loving cup—was awarded us. We are gratified chiefly because this is the first public recognition of our work in a city where much prejudice exists against our cause. We are also encouraged by the fact that the Kentucky Educational Association brought to its meeting our own Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, as one of its principal speakers. Mrs. Sue M. Davis, the district president, learning of her coming, secured her for an address at our quarterly meeting, June 28. There was but one regret on this occasion—that the audience, which was delighted and instructed by her masterly discourse and unanswerable arguments, should not have numbered thousands rather than scores. When, oh, when will prejudiced Kentucky wake up!

Lansing NoBurn Aluminum Kettle Bottom fits inside any kettle. Made of pure aluminum, positively prevents burning of meats, fruits and vegetables. Saves its price every day. Sample, one size, 16c in stamps. Two sizes, 30c in stamps:
THE GIER & DAIL MFG. CO.
Dept R LANSING, MICH.

THE WOMEN HELPED

Preston, Minn., which went dry, April 16, did so by a single vote. The women *worked*—circulating a petition, visiting every house, and distributing 500 "Vote No" dodgers, even standing at the polls on election day, and handing them to the voters. It was thought the latter course might do more harm than good; but in the afternoon the saloon-keepers expressed the wish that "those women had stayed at home." In the evening a prayer and praise service was held. There were no drunken orgies as there would have been but for that one vote!

HERE AND THERE

Twenty-five dollar prizes each for three essay contests held at the University of Mississippi have been awarded by the Mississippi W. C. T. U. They were under the management of the Oxford W. C. T. U., which secured a place for them in connection with the commencement exercises on June 3. The essays have been placed with Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, to be entered in competition with essays from other states for the $100 gold prize. The Oxford union also presented $5 each to a grammar school pupil and a high school student for the best essay on a "W. C. T. U. subject."

Medal contest work in Cambria county, Pa., goes successfully on. C. Grace Dean is the superintendent and reports that interest in this particular department of work is steadily growing deeper. Three gold medal contests have taken place at Moxham, Van Ormer and South Fork, respectively, and a silver contest at Conemaugh. At Van Ormer an institute in charge of Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, state corresponding secretary, and Miss Cora Cramer, county president, proved very successful. Those now proudly enjoying their new honors—a medal—are Miss Rachel Odgers, Charles Peterson and Miss Cora Postlewait.

The state treasurer of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, may henceforth be known as "musical Marion." Listen to this: (To the tune of "Auld Lang Syne")

Now, ladies, we a song will sing,
And hope you won't refuse
When you have heard this simple rhyme
To come and pay your dues.

Chorus

Pay up your dues, pay up your dues,
Pay up, pay up your dues;
No matter what you leave undone,
Be sure to pay your dues.

A larger delegation than usual attended the eighteenth annual convention of the First (N. D.) W. C. T. U. district, held at Rollo, June 12-14. Throughout the entire session the meetings were replete with interest and enthusiasm and permeated with the spirit of good fellowship. Superintendents' reports gave rise to helpful discussion, one life membership was voted, and action was taken to increase THE UNION SIGNAL subscription list to a number equal to one-half the district membership. The question of suffrage is receiving attention and the prize essay contest work will be pushed. So cordial was the hospitality, the spiritual influence so marked, the intention of the delegates to renew their "peaceful warfare" so pronounced that all felt the blessing of God rested upon the session.

NOTED AND QUOTED

For a man who once sold liquor to make such a statement as that appearing in *Home and State* not long ago furnishes a text for the student of human nature. That his conviction was deep grounded the sincere ring to his words makes evident: "I would suffer my right arm to be cut off before I would vote for the liquor traffic, and I would suffer my tongue cut out by the roots before I would defend it, but I would vote for and defend saloons as soon as I would vote to put any man in office who stands for the traffic. In point of fact, to vote for liquor candidates is to vote for the traffic."

Not long ago in Chicago a clerk lay dead from a bullet wound in the brain and his wife was found fatally hurt, injured, it was learned, by her husband while crazed with drink. Their ten year old boy was placed in a public institution. Drink, a diseased brain, death, a child orphaned. Is the blame yours?

It has been found by eminent physiologists that if a man takes 2 4-5 ounces of alcohol at one dose, say, and allows it to act for 24 hours, at the end of that time the individual has not recovered his normal mental activity. If that dose be continued for twelve days—that is, 2 4-5 ozs. every 24 hours for that period—it will be found that the mental alertness of the man has suffered to the extent of from 25 to 40 per cent. That is, during the time this small quantity of alcohol has been taken, such changes have been caused in the central nervous system that its working power has actually been impaired to the extent of 25 to 40 per cent. No man can afford to have his work interfered with to that extent.—*Professor G. Sims Woodhead, M.D.*

Greater calamities, greater miseries, more contentions have been inflicted on mankind by drink, than by the three great historic scourges of war, famine and pestilence.—*W. E. Gladstone*

BOVEE FURNACES at Manufacturer's Prices Complete with Casing for

5 room house $53.00
7 room house 58.00
9 room house 63.00
11 room house 68.00

Larger furnaces for churches, school houses etc. equally low prices. Thousands in use. Require one-third less fuel. Fifteen years on the market. Fully guaranteed; absolutely first-class. Write for free illustrated catalog and full particulars

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OUR FAIR NUMBER

The Union Signal for July 25, 1912, will be filled with the best of stories, pictures, poems and interesting articles.

ORDER LARGELY FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

If your order reaches **The Union Signal,** Evanston, Ill., on or before July 22, 1912, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After July 22, price is $1.75 per 100.

ADDRESS **THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois**

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Mott's Sanitary DRINKING FOUNTAINS

We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works

118-120 Fifth Ave. New York.

THE CHURCH AND WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

(Continued from Page Three)

and that it is, as it always has been, the duty of the church to watch for this sign of the Spirit's leadings in all her deliberations. They point to the expediency of making such alterations in the rules of the Church as are needed to keep it in touch with the alterations in the social conditions of women which have come about with such rapidity and force that it has proved difficult for institutions to readjust themselves to them.

Mechanical inventions have taken the work of women out of the home and placed it in factories and shops. Women's achievements in business and education have gone far beyond what was thought possible for them. The ability has been theirs, but the people did not know it, for the opportunity for development was lacking.

Every enlargement of the industrial field, it is pointed out, every advance in education, every enforced change in statute law, has been fought stubbornly not only by men, who, short-sightedly might have thought they should lose something by what women gained, but equally stubbornly by women who have always preferred the good or the ill they had to that they knew not of.

In all this wonderful movement among women it is plain that the reverent mind must discern the hand of Providence which accomplishes its great and beneficent purposes without hindrance from the blind resistance of man.

And the enfranchisement of women in both secular and religious affairs, the thoughtful student is ready to concede, is needed that the living church of the present may exercise to the best effect that ameliorating social influence which has been its glory in the past largely because Christian women have thrown into its enterprises their loving service for humanity.

Something Good A Temperance Summer Resort

SEND FOR BOOKLET

C. N. TROMPEN, Mgr. Campbellsport, Wis.

A temperance orator was being constantly interrupted by a man in the audience. When the speaker condemned whisky the man broke in with "But it's a medicine. A glass of hot whisky and water will break up a cold." "And eight glasses will break up a home," was the quick retort of the orator. *The Ladies' Home Journal*

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

JERSEY JOTTINGS

Special Correspondence

Jacksonville, New Jersey, a little village situated five miles from a railroad station, and containing a dozen houses, a church, a store and a blacksmith shop, has a union of fifty active members (most of them farmers' wives), three memorial members, and twenty honorary members, all of them very much alive. It has purchased for distribution five dollars worth of literature and sent ten yearly subscriptions to a purity periodical into as many homes. Through the influence of one of the boys in the high school, every member of the senior class has taken a pledge against alcoholic drinks and cigarets.

Lambertville W. C. T. U. has adopted four nearly unionless villages and before Temperance Sunday sent them about 800 pages of temperance literature. Last week three of our members visited the poor farm, holding a prayer meeting, and presenting, with cordial greeting, to each of the inmates a box of candy, fruit and papers. Last Christmas we sent these unfortunate friends six high-backed porch rockers, as the township furnishes them nothing but wooden kitchen chairs, not at all comfortable for any one suffering with rheumatism.

Excellent work is being done by individual members along purity lines, in advising mothers how to instruct their young daughters on questions of sex hygiene, and also in warning and helping young girls who through thoughtlessness and ignorance may have become indiscreet. "The Moral Problem of the Children" and "Hands Off" have been loaned to young mothers. Would it not be a good plan for white ribboners to own the best books along this line for the purpose of loaning in a helpful way to parents who do not know how to talk to their children on these vital subjects?

Our union sends to outsiders four campaign editions of THE UNION SIGNAL, and also keeps a box at the railroad station filled with temperance literature, as well as supplying the barber shops and Sunday schools.

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920"

This great song is in my new book

"Songs and Sayings for You."

Get it for your home and your union. This book also contains the thrilling new piece, "How I wish he knew my Jesus," which is dedicated to the white ribbon army. Price, 25c. To introduce it, will send 3 for 60c; 6 for $1.00. To all who make an order before August 15 I will give a beautiful sheet song, "Wild Wastes," free. Order today of Rev. L. L. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

POSTERS

In black and red. Price 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

1. Which Will You Protect?
2. Do You Know These Facts?
3. Alcohol.
4. Beer.
5. Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from United States Mail.
6. Drink Robs the Working Man.
7. The License Voter Gets What?
8. Attention, Voters!
9. Figures Tell.
10. Saloons Increase Taxes.
11. The Trouble Manufacturing Company.
12. Successful Men.
13. In Prohibition Kansas.
14. Compare These Figures.
15. Boys and Girls.
16. Not By My Vote.
17. State Prohibition and Local Option.
18. Temperance Truths (two).
19. Flag Poster (in colors).

SANITARY DRINKING CUPS

Of waxed paper. Per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. NAPKINS

Heavy crepe paper in two designs—one, white and gold; the other, white with pink border. W. C. T. U. monogram in gold. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

SEALS

Silver W. C. T. U. monogram with wreath of trailing arbutus in colors. Price, 10 cents per package.

TAGS

The Home vs. The Saloon. For general use in campaigns, etc. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

FORMER TEMPERANCE WORKER NOW EMPLOYED BY LIQUOR INTERESTS

Through investigations made by William E. Johnson, well known as former Special Agent of the U. S. Indian service, it has been discovered that Rev. U. G. Robinson, editor of *The National Issue*, published in St. Louis, Mo., has been working with and receiving pay for his services from the National Liquor League, whose headquarters are in New York City. Incontrovertible proof of these facts, in the form of photographic copies of the original letters written by Mr. Robinson to the agent of the liquor concern, soliciting and acknowledging the receipt of the money, and also copies of the letters written to him by the agent of the traffic, justify the accusation that he has been hired and paid to make war on the temperance reform, especially the Anti-Saloon League, and to defeat temperance measures pending in Congress.

Governor West of Oregon and most of the state officers have joined the Salem Suffrage Association, and pledged themselves to work for the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment.

Wanted Salesmen on our NEW CENSUS publications. Splendid opportunity. Men making $50 to $75 per week

RAND McNALLY & CO., Department B., Chicago, Ill

Write SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

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Wolverine Sanitary Drinking Fountain

The simplest and most attractive design of any pedestal fountain made. We make a complete line of fountains for man and beast, in all styles and prices.

The Gier & Dail Mfg. Co.
102 Grand Street ✠ Lansing, Mich.

AT THE SUFFRAGE SIGN POST

Miss Anna Rogstad, who, at the last general election in Norway, was elected as General Bratlie's substitute, this year becomes a member of Parliament in her own right. Miss Rogstad was a member of the City Council for a number of years and president of the Teachers' Association of her city for fifteen years. She was one of the founders of the Norwegian Woman Suffrage Association and is a director in Norway's National Council of Women.

Miss Lucy Beach, who has managed a big farm near London, Ohio, for a score of years, says: "Rural women are just as deeply interested in the problems of the community as men and just as anxious to help in their solution. Suffrage would mean a real partnership in financial matters, make women the best savings bank ever devised, and train the woman for business duties that any day may fall on her shoulders."

From far-off China a few days ago came a check for $1,000 to the Women's Political Union, to be used in suffrage work. The donor is anonymous.

Women in Washington are exempt from jury duty by merely asserting their desire to be excused, but all over the state women are serving cheerfully and with ability. Women bailiffs are being introduced as in territorial days.

William T. Stead, one of the victims of the Titanic disaster, was a life-long friend of the cause of woman suffrage. When the news of his death at sea was received the National Suffrage Association passed a resolution of profound sorrow at the loss of "one who has not only worked but suffered for the enfranchisement of women."

Clara Barton, whose death at the age of ninety occurred not long ago, was a life-long believer in woman suffrage and a close friend of the late Susan B. Anthony. Addressing the Grand Army Encampment some years ago, Miss Barton said: "When you were weak and I was strong, I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine."

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE

The Elegant Steel Steamships

"Manitou" — "Missouri" — "Illinois" — "Manistee"

offer unrivaled service between Chicago, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mackinac Island and other famous Summer resorts of Northern Michigan, connecting with all lines for Lake Superior and Eastern Points.

SPECIAL SEVEN DAY CRUISES

The Steel Steamship "MISSOURI" to **COLLINGWOOD, ONT., and return** via Mackinac, "Soo," North Channel and 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay— **$40.00** including meals and berth

The Popular Steamship "MANISTEE" to **SAULT STE. MARIE, and return** via Mackinac—returning via a portion of Georgian Bay and the Scenic Grand Traverse Bay— **$27.50** including meals and berth

These are the finest fresh water trips in the world. You should see the magnificent scenery of the Switzerland of America. You can enjoy a delightful outing, have comfortable staterooms, excellent table and be in sight of land most of the way. For illustrated folder and book of tours, write J. C. CONLEY, G.P.A. Offices and Docks, No. End Rush St. Bridge, CHICAGO

THE POTTER'S FIELD

This is the corner of the dead. The grass is sighing as it waves. The night is falling as I tread among the low, neglected graves. I knew the men who slumber here, who, silent, wait the judgment morn, each resting on his pauper bier—the harvest home of Barleycorn. I knew them in the gilded bars, and heard them sing the night away; but now, beneath the autumn stars the gilt has turned to gravedust gray. I knew them ere they learned the woes that follow wassail, and the scorn; and here they lie, in ghastly rows, the harvest home of Barleycorn. I knew them when they had their dreams of honor, usefulness and fame; and now the silver starlight gleams upon their hermitage of shame. And other revelers may keep their vigils with the drinking horn; but through the night the dead men sleep, the harvest home of Barleycorn. No weeping widows seek this place to pray above their loved and lost; no mother bends her pious face above the dead hands whitely crossed. Here desolation reigns and broods, and all the landscape is forlorn. The dead men in their solitudes—the windrows of John Barleycorn! —*Walt Mason*

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

Wanted information as to relatives of **George Smith** and **Alice Smith**, formerly Mill, who resided in Williams St. Ardwick, Manchester, and part of family resided at Springlaneless, Les Oldham, near Manchester. Information will be rewarded. Address, H. H. Sellers, 806 Cassett St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A TEMPERANCE TALKING PARTY

(Continued from Page Five)

the young people sign "anti-slang" pledges is increased to wishing them to exemplify more extended wisdom by the study and application of right words.

Let us revive the art of conversation and make it one of the chief features of our social evenings, taking for our text in connection therewith, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."—*Frances J. Barnes*

THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR TEACHERS

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in The Young Crusader in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer The Young Crusader from Sept., 1912, to May, 1913.

NINE MONTHS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes August 31, 1912. Five of these nine-months subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single copies, 2c each. Per hundred, $1.75

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

LEST YOU FORGET

The Fair Number of THE UNION SIGNAL,
Issued July 25,
Should be distributed
At every County Fair
Or Summer Picnic.
You can secure
100 copies for $1.25,
500 copies for $5.00.
If your order reaches
THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.,
Before we go to press,
July 22, 1912.
After that date
They will cost you
$1.75 for 100 copies,
$8.75 for 500 copies.
Do you like a bargain?

SEE THEM MARCH

Hattiesburg, Mississippi, will have 500 children in line in the "March of the Crusaders" at the picnic of July 20. Each of the ten churches is co-operating with the W. C. T. U. and its energetic president, Mrs. Gillman. The children will wear *The Crusader* Campaign souvenirs, which are being sent out free to those who take part in *The Crusader* march.

WE STILL CAMPAIGN

June 15, we had 4,299 subscribers to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. West Virginia still stands at the head of the class with 913 subscribers. Colorado has 333, Iowa 299, Pennsylvania 274, California (Northern) 207, Missouri 164, West Washington 152, New York 151, New Jersey 150, Kansas 136. Watch for comparative rank next month. Are you trying to give your state a "head mark?" Just one subscriber to the Campaign Edition from each of our regular subscribers is not much to ask. Will *you* be a "Just One" sender?

P. S. Get the subscription in soon, so it can commence with the splendid July 25 issue.

FASHION NOTES

These color combinations are stylish this summer:

Blue and silver—a "true blue" *Crusader* post card and a silver quarter.

Blue and green—a post card wrapped in "green back":

Blue and blue—post card and post office order:

Blue and gold—post card set in a gold twenty dollar bill:

Or any other preferred combination which introduces our *Young Crusader* into a new home.

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, Magazine, Ark.

In this great meeting three things stood out prominently: The rapprochement of medicine and sociology, and of law and sociology, and the prominence given to eugenics and the teaching of sex hygiene. The first named subject was discussed in a plain, forceful speech by Dr. Cabot of Boston, who spoke upon the question, "What the social worker learns from the physician, what the physician learns from the social worker, and what both social worker and physician learn from the patient." The second was treated in a splendid paper by Roscoe Pound of Harvard, read by Judge Mack, in which were briefly outlined the changes made in our laws through the efforts and investigations of the social workers, as evidenced by the Workmen's Corporation Act, the Employers' Liability Act, Juvenile Courts, Eight Hour and Child Labor, and similar legislation. A notable feature of the conference was the emphasis placed upon eugenics and the teaching of sex hygiene. Whereas last year one meeting, and that a sectional one, was devoted to sex hygiene, this year there were several, and the discussion was general, earnest and full of promise. Under this topic came a practical discussion of the newer methods of combatting commercialized vice, with a rehearsal of many gratifying results. Political parties were urged to include in their platforms an eight hour day, a living wage and non-employment of children under sixteen. More courts of Domestic Relations, to handle divorce cases, were advocated.

More time than usual was given to the standard of living and wages and less than last year to the liquor traffic as a cause of social ills, although, again and again, individual workers laid stress on its relation to different phases of the problem of human want and woe. Your correspondent suggested to the general secretary that next year's program include a section on the liquor problem, contributed by the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Israels of New York gave a graphic sketch of the dance hall and its ally, the saloon. Several sectional meetings discussed the evils of cigaret smoking.

Miss Julia Lathrop, the newly appointed chief of the Children's Bureau, spoke several times and was most cordially received by the entire conference. She reported the appointment of two members of her staff—one of them an expert statistician—and announced the formal beginning of the bureau for the first of July.

A great suffrage mass meeting was held one afternoon in the Colonial theater, addressed by Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Judge Mack, Mr. Owen Lovejoy, Miss Maude Miner and Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge, each taking a different phase of the suffrage question. Mr. Lovejoy said that if either sex must be disenfranchised in the interests of the whole, it would better be the men.

The conference was the largest in the history of such meetings, there being in attendance nearly 3,000 delegates. Mr. Frank Lucken of New York was elected president for the ensuing year.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

"Remember, it is in the home where the sovereign citizen has his wife and children gathered around him that God prepares the verdict of the American people."—*President Garfield*

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Midsummer Necessities

To UNION SIGNAL readers and all white-ribboners who are enjoying, or planning to enjoy, many of these midsummer days outdoors, the paper napkin is an important item. The W. C. T. U. napkin is something new, and the number of orders we are receiving proves that the women like it. We have them in two designs, each with the organization monogram in one corner. They elicit admiring comment wherever used. Try them on your vacation trip, or at your next picnic. And don't forget to lay in a good supply of the sanitary drinking cups. Many are the occasions when these are indispensable to health and cleanliness.

More About the Posters

We want to emphasize again, and to go on emphasizing, the value of the poster as a prohibition vote-maker. Too much can hardly be said of its influence as a thought-arrester. A man or a woman reads the words of a poster—perhaps the eye catches only a sentence in passing—and unconsciously to the reader the fact presented or the question asked drops into his mind as a thought seed. Being already almost persuaded, the seed falls into good ground, and we have gained another "No" against the liquor traffic. So we want to tell you briefly something more about our posters than can be indicated in the mere titles given on page 14.

Posters Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4

"Which Will You Protect?" This question in big red letters across the top, with picture of boy on one side and saloon on the other, is in itself a very effective prohibition argument; it insures the reading of what follows. The "Facts" presented by No. 2 refer to the waste of the liquor business and its relation to the farmer and the laboring man: the raw material illustrated by the picture of a boy, the finished product by that of a drunkard. "Alcohol" cites the opinions of leading physicians concerning intoxicants as medicine. "Beer" shows why that beverage is needless and unsafe; also informs as to the attitude of business firms toward beer-drinking employes.

Posters Nos. 5 and 6

It is important that the public should know there is a law excluding objectionable post cards from the United States mail, important that parents and teachers co-operate in its enforcement. Poster No. 5 instructs, and quotes the postal regulations upon the point. No. 6 is a forceful appeal to the wage-earner—helps to impress upon him the fact that if he would better his condition he must abolish the drink traffic. An interesting problem for the voter is presented in poster No. 7. Given a bushel of corn, from which the distiller gets so much, the government, the manufacturer, the retailer, the farmer, etc., each so much, "The License Voter Gets What?"

Just here we have visions of the editor's blue pencil and are reminded that the publishers' "spoke" has limitations. So the poster talk must be "continued next week."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 18, 1912. No. 29

"THE CENTURY OF THE CHILD"

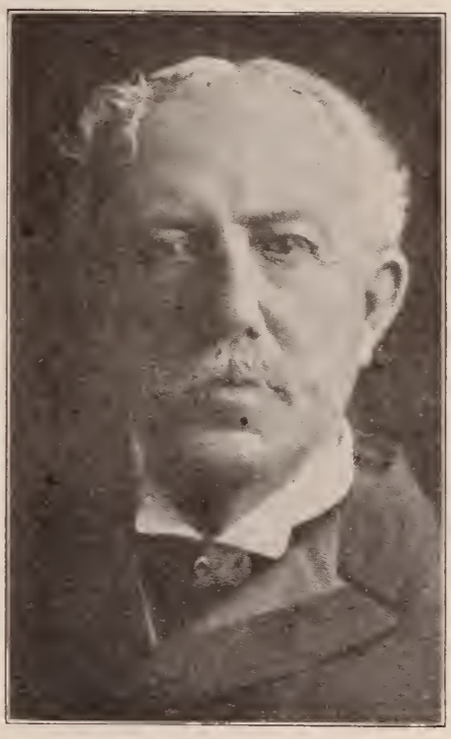
FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

"The future history of the nations is being written in the schools of our day."

The National Education Association, meeting in Chicago, July 6-12, endeavored apparently to measure up dramatically to the standards set by the preceding political convention, by a spirited progressive movement and a "bolt" on the part of opposing members. However, this little flurry of politics did not noticeably detract from the high tone and dignity of this most important body, and the impression carried away by the attendant was that of a splendid company of cultured, consecrated men and women with serious business on their hearts, to which they were devoting their intellects and souls. It was indeed a wholesome experience for a great city, which is feverishly busy day and night in its race after the "almighty dollar," to entertain in its midst this company of American citizens from all quarters of the nation which in its thought and its effort is placing the emphasis on something of far greater value— e child. So-called politics sank into insignificance as one listened to the earnest words of scholarly men and women who are seeking to solve not problems of finance, not mere political puzzles, but really vital questions relating to the conservation, development and education of the future citizens of the nation.

Child Hygiene

The high estimate placed upon child hygiene was shown in excellent addresses by Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Fletcher B. Dresslar, specialist in school hygiene of the United States Bureau of Education, Dr. David Starr Jordan and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, as well as other speakers of note in this department. While it was conceded that great strides had been taken by the public in accepting responsibilities along the line of improvement of hygienic conditions for the children and for the community, Dr. Claxton made it plain that his department was sorely handicapped by lack of funds, and consequent lack of ability to have a proper working force to carry on the plans and schemes of the department. The appointment of Dr. Dresslar as a specialist in school hygiene marks a decided advance in this direction. This department acts as a clearing house for information and tried and tested plans and methods of a preventive nature that are at the disposal of the teacher. Its resources are entirely inadequate because Congress has failed to honor the Bureau of Education's request for a liberal appropriation to provide a medical expert for the department.



Dr. David Starr Jordan

> If we are going to keep up this civilization of ours, we are bound to fight to the death the whole white slave traffic and the red light district, which are both immediately and directly connected with the liquor traffic. Because nine-tenths of the saloons are simply open doors to the red light district is one of the great reasons why we should fight them as public nuisances.

Declaring that the chief asset of any state is physical stamina, guided by wholesome moral ideals and broad-minded intellectual power, Dr. Dresslar pleaded for a wide and more intelligent interest in the subject of sanitation and health as connected with our schools. "What we need," he said, "is not more doctors of medicine, but doctors of health. We would do well to discard our present system of paying a doctor to cure us when sick and adopt the Chinese system of paying them to keep us well, and when we become ill, stop the pay." The attitude of the public mind even now, he believed, is too truly shown in the obituary notices so frequently seen in the newspapers, beginning with the unscientific and grossly erroneous assertion, "It has pleased an all-wise Providence to take from our midst one of our most valued citizens," closing with the statement that the agency used was typhoid fever, a disease caused by filth. If truthfully stated, the obituary should have read, "By reason of carelessness, ignorance and filth a promising life has been sacrificed to the great displeasure of an all-wise Providence."

Dr. David Starr Jordan, speaking on "The Teaching of Hygiene in the Public Schools," said, "This matter of sanitation is one of the things that we urgently need, more than any political matter, and the Government is the agency that can attend to it. We have the curious anachronism in a Christian nation of a Secretary of War and a Secretary of the Navy, with no probability of our great nation being compelled to go to war. What we ought to have is a Secretary of Sanitation." In teaching hygiene in the public schools two things he considered important, namely, that the teacher know the subject thoroughly and know the children well enough to appreciate which of the thousand things one knows are best adapted to their use.

He spoke vigorously and wisely of the need of instruction on sex hygiene, involving questions which lie at the very foundation of our home life and of our Christian civilization. Referring to the spread of the terrible diseases which are directly caused by ignorance and wrong ideas on this subject, he said:

"If we are going to keep up this civilization of ours, we are bound to fight to the death the whole white slave traffic and the whole red light district, which are both immediately and directly connected with the liquor traffic. Because nine-tenths of the saloons are simply open doors to the red light district is one of the greatest reasons why we should fight them as public nuisances. There is no duty more pressing in our great cities, there is no duty more pressing throughout the country than to prevent this spread of infection. Then we have to meet the question of commercialized vice. None of the great evils would long exist were it not for the money back of them. Without the financial backing there would be no saloons, no red light districts. Therefore, all our great battles of reform must be against commercialized wrong and commercialized vice. You must teach all these things in the schools.

VIRGINIA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

The Century of the Child—Our Washington Letter—White Ribbon Missionary Day—Temperance Sentiment Growing in Bulgaria—Ralph Thornton's Lesson—Making History in New Mexico—Virginia W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The week in Congress has been full of importance, although the House leaders have been distressed at the lack of a quorum much of the time. However, when a vote was necessary, a quorum was on hand to keep things moving. By a vote of 222 to 1, the House declared for the impeachment of Robert W. Archbald, judge of the United States Commerce Court. Thirteen articles were presented against him by the Judiciary Committee, and confirmed by the overwhelming vote of the House, thus placing the matter directly before the Senate. But whether the judge will be tried at once, or Congress will adjourn and hold the impeachment court immediately upon the opening of Congress early in December, has not been decided. Several Senators believe the matter to be of such grave importance it should be settled at once, while others are of the opinion that more time could be devoted to the matter if it were left to the coming session. Judge Archbald acted as U. S. District Judge from 1901 until January, 1911, when he was appointed by President Taft as a U. S. Circuit judge, and designated as one of the judges of the U. S. Commerce Court. It is claimed he violated his trust by entering into illegitimate commercial transactions, using his exalted position to advance his moneyed interests.

In an impeachment procedure, the Senate alone can act, the managers on the part of the House constituting the committee of prosecution. If the impeachment is sustained, the judgment of the Senate goes into effect without further action by the House. Thus, the Senate might continue sitting until the Archbald case was completed, the House meanwhile adjourning for the remainder of the session.

The Lorimer Case

The Lorimer case has been before the Senate the larger part of the week, and by the time this letter reaches its readers, the vote, in all probability, will have been taken to determine whether he may retain his seat, or be excluded from the Senate.* Senators have spoken in his favor, and Senators have spoken in opposition. Mr. Lorimer himself closed the debate by a most dramatic personal appeal to the Senate in his own behalf, and a bitter assault upon those he deems responsible for the case against him. President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, the Associated Press, and many others were called up one after the other, and assailed most fiercely. After three hours of the most impassioned speaking, the Senate adjourned until the next morning. Notwithstanding the intense heat, the galleries were crowded, while a large proportion of the members of the Senate were in their places, and a goodly number of the members of the House had come over to hear his defense.

For two years this case has dragged along, and the Senate which acquitted Lorimer once, and has now given him a second trial, because it dared not resist the popular demand for an honest trial, will, without doubt, be glad to have the case disposed of at this time.

*Since this letter was written the word has gone out to the world, through the press, that the seat occupied by Senator Lorimer has been declared vacant. The Senate gave its judgment that his election by the Illinois Legislature, May 26, 1909, was brought about by corrupt practices, was tainted and is void.

The Senate has received protests from the British Government against discrimination in the matter of Panama Canal rates in favor of American ship owners. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty with its pledge of equal treatment to all nations, is cited. This has led to a series of diplomatic and legislative conferences, and as soon as the Lorimer case is disposed of, the Panama Canal bill will be brought before the Senate as unfinished business. Great Britain's representations will be given "full consideration," but that there is a diversity of opinion in this important matter is not at all strange. President Taft says, "We own the canal. It is our money that built it. We have the right to charge tolls for its use." The stand taken by Secretary of State Knox, by Secretary of War Stimson, and by other cabinet officers, has been in accord with those of President Taft in his special message to Congress in December, 1911. How long the debate over the Canal bill will continue is problematical. It may be for two weeks, although some Senators would not be surprised if it continued through a longer period. The preponderance of opinion in the Senate as in the Committee seems to be in favor of free tolls for American ships engaged in coastwise trade.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

"THE CENTURY OF THE CHILD"

(Continued from Page One)

Do not try to be a specialist in vice—in what the wicked people are doing, but have a large, intelligent, all-round, all-inclusive knowledge of the way these evils affect society. Talk to the parents—they ought to be informed on these matters—then tell the pupils what you can and what is worth while and what you dare to tell without awakening prematurely a destructive kind of curiosity."

Dr. Wiley Speaks

No speaker was received with greater demonstrations of approval than was Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. He announced as his text, "Let me care for the health of the children of this nation, and I don't care who doctors the adults." While thoroughly approving all preventive and remedial measures for fighting disease, he urged that we work to more purpose when we arm the children in the schools against disease. The healthy body, he declared, is germicidal, is filled with sentinels who pounce upon the germ invaders, and the most potent and effective way to prevent epidemics is to see that the children are properly nourished, have sanitary surroundings, and are given a chance to keep their "phagocytes" in excellent fighting condition.

Through the teachers, he gave to the fathers and mothers some wise advice: "Don't let the children use stimulants—distilled alcohol, tobacco, tea or coffee. Those are wise parents who forbid these things, and yet right under the nose of the parents and of the city fathers in every drug store in this city the children are permitted to buy at the soda fountains 'dope' drinks which contain the very alkaloids and stimulants which the parents keep out of their children's mouths. I want the teachers of this country to help me engage in this crusade to put a stop to the sale of medicated drinks at the soda fountains. You do not now find much cocaine in the drinks, but there are hundreds of so-called soft drinks which contain caffeine in large quantities. Coca Cola is a type of this 'dope' drink sold all over the country to the injury of every man, woman or child who takes it.

"Another danger to which our children are exposed," declared the doctor, "is the everlasting habit of drugging themselves. The continued use of these medicines and drinks will in time produce a taste and craving for drugs. The school is the proper place in which to create an anti-drug sentiment, so that the next generation may not be ruined by the habit."

Directing his remarks for a minute to any editors who might be in his audience, he said: "Editors, do you realize your responsibility for admitting into your columns every kind of so-called remedies for any kind of disease. By so doing you are threatening the very bulwarks of the country."

As an illustration of the value he placed upon the ordinary cold remedy, he told the following incident: "My barber came to me last winter, telling me that his children all had colds, and he had procured from the drug store some remedy guaranteed to cure these troubles. 'But,' he complained, 'I find it contains ten per cent of alcohol, and I don't want to teach my children to become drunkards. What would you do?' I said to him, 'I will give you a prescription if you will take it. Take that bottle tonight, into the room where those children sleep, and open wide every window, then throw out of a window the bottle of stuff, and leave the children to sleep in the room, and I'll warrant your children will get well.' A few days later I met him, and asked the result of his use of my prescription. With a glum look he replied, ''Taint no use to tell a woman nothing.'"

In closing his address, the doctor said: "I believe it is the school room, not the national conventions of politicians, that is the hope and safety of this country, and I for one will never despair of the republic if all the teachers will preach to the people sanitation, hygiene, fresh air and abstinence from 'dopes' of all kinds."

The relation of the public schools to the recreational movement, the relation of industrial training to the economic problems of the day, the moral challenge of our times to the teachers, the teaching of peace through history, and many other interesting phases of the great question of education were ably presented by distinguished speakers.

Meeting with the National Education Association were the American School Peace League, the School Garden Association of America, the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, the Religious Education Association, and the National Committee on Agricultural Education. The general meetings were held in the Auditorium Theater, near the lake front. Mr. E. T. Fairchild, state superintendent of public instruction of Kansas, was elected as president to succeed Mr. Carroll G. Pearse.

The meeting from beginning to end was a noteworthy one, and cannot fail to stimulate to better effort the educators of the land, and arouse the public to a keener sense of responsibility, and a more intelligent co-operation with those who are endeavoring to make this age in a very true and real sense "the century of the child."

MARY BANNISTER WILLARD

"Death is that golden key that opens the palace of eternity"

Mary Bannister Willard, for many years prominently identified with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, passed away at Briarcliff Manor, New York, July seventh.

Mrs. Willard was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Henry Bannister, principal of Cazenovia Seminary, New York (which was Mary's birthplace), and in later years Professor of Hebrew in Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois.

Mary Bannister was a classmate of Mary Willard, sister of Frances E. Willard, in the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, which soon became a department of the University. She was highly endowed and her literary achievements were distinctive and exceptional. She had abounding spirituality, a marked poetic temperament, and a genius for friendship.

After completing the classical course of study at the University. Miss Bannister taught for a year, spending some months at the south. Her marriage with Oliver A. Willard, only brother of Frances E. Willard, occurred soon after. "She found in her home and four children," so Miss Willard has written, "labors and cares which meant the putting aside of the career to which by nature and training she was exceptionally called." When Mr. Willard became editor of *The Chicago Evening Post* Mrs. Willard wrote not a little for the columns of his paper. She was his greatest aid and best counselor.

There had been sixteen years of happy married life in their cozy Evanston home when in 1878, in the midst of his responsible journalistic duties, Mr. Willard, after a brief illness, passed away.

With indomitable courage Mrs. Willard assumed the entire care of her young family. Her experience on a great metropolitan daily, prepared her for the editorial position on the official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which she soon accepted. She was best known to the white ribboners of the nation as the able editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Willard demonstrated her ability not only as a journalist, but also displayed exceptional gifts as a speaker and organizer for the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

From the classic city of Evanston to the classic circles of Germany, was the transition, when her children were grown, that Mrs. Willard wisely made. For years, her home in Berlin made an attractive center for resident and touring Americans. Her "American School for Girls," patronized by families of wealth and refinement, gave students from this country a rare opportunity to perfect themselves in art, music and the languages.

Failing health obliged Mrs. Willard, some years ago to return to the United States, where she was warmly welcomed by a host of friends. During these later years, Mrs. Willard has resided in New York in the home of her daughters, Mrs. Katherine Willard Baldwin and Miss Mary Bannister Willard.

Upon learning of the temporary interment at Briarcliff Manor, flowers and messages of sympathy were sent by the National W. C. T. U. General Officers, on behalf of the organization.

In a letter written less than a year ago to one who, for many years, had been a most intimate friend, Mrs. Willard referred to the time of her promotion to the other world: "I am journeying placidly on to my seventieth birthday and expect not to stay here very long, but I am quiet about the change of worlds; not that I feel so certain of the one I shall wake up in some morning, but

"'I know not where His islands lift their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift beyond His love and care.'

"In this trust I live each day."

"REJOICE ALWAYS"

Message of Comfort from World's W. C. T. U. President

At the recent thirty-sixth annual council of the National British Women's Temperance Association, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, a peculiarly beautiful message of comfort was spoken by the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U.:

She said she desired to begin the day's work with a few words of simple greeting. They had sung in their hymn of the joy that cometh after tears. Could any joy be more faithful than the assembling together of those who loved one another because of the bond of work, of the intense yearning for comfort, and the end for which they were striving, linked together as they were in the determination to fight shoulder to shoulder till victory was won? That was her healing joy today; that, she was sure, was the healing joy of many of them who, like herself in the past two years since they had met, had passed through deep waters. Some who felt themselves in those deep waters might be asking if life was worth the living, whether they could face it, whether the old buoyancy and joy would ever come back to them. She would remind them that while they had life, if only their mission was not for themselves but for humanity, and was a striving forward to perfection, the buoyancy would come back, courage would be theirs, and the dedication would not falter. And today, tomorrow, and the next day, when they thought and strove one after the other for all the great questions with which they are dealing to uplift their fellow creatures and themselves, when they dealt with the many subjects so tragic, some so heartrending, and others so full of hope, all the work they would do for the little children, for the young women, and even in the rescue of those who had fallen on life's road; all this was so glad, so loving that even the tears would be dried and even those of them who were old in years would feel with the young that they could adopt the motto of the banner which was to be given, "Rejoice Always." But only in constant work for great things could they "rejoice always," only in that faith which could not be quenched, no matter whether they were lonely or disappointed or troubled, or even when they had misgivings as to whether they themselves were fit for the great work; still if they had the faith that right must triumph if only they were more faithful, then she thought they would "rejoice always."

LIVES THAT SHINE

"Don't waste your time in longing
For bright impossible things;
Don't sit supinely yearning
For the swiftness of angel wings;
Don't spurn to be a rushlight
Because you are not a star;
But brighten some bit of darkness
By shining just where you are.

"Just where you are, my brother,
Just where God bids you stand,
Though down in the deepest shadow,
Instead of the sunlit land,
You may carry a brightness with you
That no gloom or darkness can mar,
For the gift of a Christlike spirit
Will be shining wherever you are."

A FRIEND OF THE HOME

Probably no one of our great American pen women is more closely identified in the minds and hearts of Christian workers everywhere as a lover of the home in its truest, highest form, a friend of children and a "sister" to humanity, in all that the word implies, than the late Margaret E. Sangster. "Few writers have done more to elevate the standards of our national home life and to keep the light of the Christian faith ablaze on the home altar," says a writer in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. White-ribboners, who with tender, helpful touch upon the homes of the nation, are striving to usher in the day "when the world shall be more homelike for everybody," feel a peculiar sense of loss in the passing on of Mrs. Sangster.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT GROWING IN BULGARIA

ELLEN M. STONE

Dr. James F. Clarke of Sofia, our octogenarian friend, now confined to his bed much of the time from illness, gives us these encouraging facts:

"From Pavelsko, a town of some eight hundred houses, thirty-five miles south of Philippopolis, which I visited fifty years ago, and from neighboring villages, all saloons have recently been banished. The same is true of two villages in the neighborhood of Philippopolis.

"A liquor seller has just sent for four copies of 'Five Steps of a Drinker,' paying for the same. During the last fifteen years twenty thousand copies of this poster have been printed and circulated in Bulgaria and Macedonia. It has been put up conspicuously in saloons whose owners 'do not want customers to drink more than is good for them!'

"Along with temperance tracts, I am now sending out ten essays in Bulgarian, which were used twelve years ago in medal contest work. Doubtless this material will suggest new contests."

"Figs Instead of Whisky"

A large national gymnasium north of the Balkans has an active temperance society with a good constitution. Its work is reported through a new monthly magazine, which has the endorsement of the Government, and to which Dr. Clarke is a contributor. The editor commented upon the advance in temperance sentiment during the last ten years, since he, as a military officer, regularly gave rations of whisky to the soldiers, and was with the officers at their banquets. Now temperance talks are given in the Army, and at the recent celebration of the coming of age of the Crown Prince, figs, instead of whisky, were distributed to the soldiers in attendance. The same article puts teachers on their guard not to warn their pupils against alcohol and tobacco, and then themselves go out to drink and smoke!

The president of a temperance society in Philippopolis with one hundred members, who influence thousands, has recently sent for literature, as has also a similar society in Pazardjik, and priests and teachers in places where there are no local organizations, but where the people are ready for temperance work.

Miss Agnes Slack of England, one of the secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., proposes to visit Bulgaria next autumn, and Mrs. G. D. Marsh of Philippopolis, Dr. Clarke's sister, is arranging for her tour.

The distribution of temperance and other Christian literature has been vigorously continued, during the past year, in Macedonia and Bulgaria, and other parts of European Turkey, including copies of each to the Exarch, at Constantinople, in accordance with his special request.

Bulgaria to Have Coronation Edition of New Testament

With the help of Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett of the Bible Lands Mission Aid Society of London, a coronation edition of the New Testament, containing portraits of King Ferdinand and Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria, similar to the recent coronation edition in England, is being printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

It is a great encouragement that the Queen has shown such a deep interest in Dr. Clarke personally and in his special work, as is evinced by her four gifts of flowers to him, and her four personal visits.

Thus, in his age and feebleness, tenderly watched over by his daughter, who is resigning her position as mission kindergartner to give her full time to her father, Dr. Clarke is still bearing "fruit in old age." He testifies that he feels a deep interest in most of the fifty-one Bulgarians connected with the mission at thirty-seven places, in thirty of which he himself has preached. Much of his conscious time he spends in prayer for God's blessing upon them and upon the four mission schools, that their efficiency and power may be greatly augmented, especially in connection with the Student Federation Movement.

IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

MARION F. RITTENHOUSE, San Luis Obispo, California

"I am heartsick when I recall my attitude toward the temperance question in earlier days,' said a well-known lecturer and organizer recently.

"Of course," she continued, "I felt a sort of lukewarm, indifferent sympathy for the women and children, who were then, as now, the chief victims of the ravages of drink, but at that time, it seemed a thing utterly remote and apart from me and mine.

"There came a time when all was changed. I suffered the anguish of seeing my loved ones led into evil ways, down step by step into the lowest depths of degradation, misery and crime, hopeless captives of the vice that I had considered a thing apart—something fraught with no personal menace to my loved ones, or to me."

As I listened to the speaker, now devoting her life to works of philanthropy, I thought of her life story—a life marred and shadowed by the shame and sorrow of a convict son, now paying the penalty for a crime committed in a drunken brawl. I thought of her daughter, bound to a degraded, besotted wreck of manhood—the daughter, whose sons will be cruelly handicapped in the battle of life by the dread cravings of a perverted appetite for strong drink—a dread inheritance from their drunken father.

"It is nothing to me; I have no sons," say the mothers of daughters, and they, in their fancied security, extend no helping hand to the mothers of sons who are striving to save them from the mind and soul destroying bondage of strong drink.

They have no sons, so they go upon their way, serenely unmindful of the fact that in a few short years their beloved daughter may give her life into the keeping of the youth whose mental and moral degradation has hitherto seemed a matter of no vital moment.

We cannot shirk our responsibilities and escape divine chastening. "Help ye one another," is as sacred and inviolate today as when our Master laid this solemn charge upon the children of men more than nineteen hundred years ago. "Help ye one another." How can we stand aside, viewing unmoved and unconcerned the crusade against the greatest of all evils and hope to escape divine justice?

The earnest teacher, who strives faithfully to inspire her pupils with a determination to shun the temptations of drugs and spirituous liquors, and who has done her utmost to instill in the minds of those in her charge the principles of clean, upright living, has fulfilled her trust to humanity as wholly as has the wealthy philanthropist — even though he has lavished all of his great wealth upon his fellowmen.

The mother who rears her children to clean, pure manhood and womanhood, who safeguards them from the dangers of acquiring harmful, injurious appetites and habits, and who shields, so far as it lies within her power, all children within the bounds of her influence, is worthily discharging her debt to human kind.

And what a stupendous power to aid and uplift the hapless victims of alcohol lies in the hands of those who possess the privilege of the ballot! What a privilege to form a unit of the mighty forces which have restricted, and will eventually stamp out the saloon—the privilege to aid our nation in retrieving the crude and ruthless errors of its thoughtless past.

The citizen who denies to the cause of temperance the aid and influence of his vote, because intemperance has not, as yet, fastened its shackles upon those in whom he is personally interested, will surely some day be awakened from his selfish lethargy to the knowledge that this insidious foe has entered his inner citadel and wrought havoc and desolation therein. No people, no, no nation, no human being is exempted from the fulfillment of the command, "Help ye one another." The individual who views merely as an onlooker, and with no personal concern, the vital struggle between the forces of temperance, and the emissaries of vice which have blighted and laid waste the lives of countless of his fellow beings, has by his silence and apathy allied himself with the foes of the righteous.

When we view with folded hands and sealed lips the progress of this deadly wrong to mankind, we have by our apathy and indifference acquiesced to that wrong, and not the least of our punishment shall be the stern arraignment of our conscience in its belated awakening to the knowledge of our evaded responsibilities.

WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY DAY

On July 31, we celebrate "White Ribbon Missionary Day," the birthday of Mary Allen West, of whom Frances Willard said, "Her death renders the soil of Japan forever sacred to all white ribboners, and the fragrance of her memory gilds that far country with a perpetual charm." At this time when the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is planning to raise funds for the establishment of headquarters for our work in Japan, we are especially interested to recall the splendid pioneer work done in the "Sunrise Kingdom" by Miss West.

Mary Allen West was born July 31, 1837, in "Log City," near Galesburg, Illinois. At the age of sixteen she taught a country school, and at eighteen she was graduated from Knox College. She immediately became a teacher in the high school of the city, and in 1873 she was elected to the office of county superintendent of public schools, in which position she served for eight years, it being said of her, "She was doubly qualified for her work by love of learning and love of learners." From her earliest years she was interested in missionary work, and from a Sunday school class taught by her in Galesburg eight young women went forth to foreign missionary fields.

In 1877 Miss West became one of the vice-presidents of the Illinois W. C. T. U., and in 1882 was elected state president, holding the position for eight years.

It was Miss West who originated the expression: "In order to succeed, a white-ribboner must have grit, grace and gumption," and as has been said by one who knew her, she was a living exemplification of the words. In 1885 she was called to the editorship of THE UNION SIGNAL, and for years she was at the head of the department of "Schools of Methods."

On August 31, 1892, she set out for the "Flowery Kingdom," making the voyage in thirteen days. She was received with great honor, one of the country's most distinguished gentlemen writing that there had been "nothing to equal Miss West's reception since the days of General Grant."

Miss West's wonderful sympathy and helpfulness in her work among the Japanese is pictured in the following letter written from Yokkaichi shortly after her arrival: "On November 11, Miss West reached our house, together with the three Japanese who went to accompany her from Nagoya. She had waited and traveled for six hours on a coast steamer. She was cold, seasick and hungry. We had arranged for a mothers' meeting at three in the afternoon, so, after hastily eating her dinner, she went at once to the place of meeting, where about forty were awaiting her coming. She spoke about an hour, and to show you how true and loyal to our Master she was and how He blessed her work I wish to say that of the number assembled only six were Christians; the others were all Buddhist believers and had resisted every effort to interest them in Christianity. But humanity suffers. The evils of drink are found in all lands, and even among believers of all religions, so a common suffering drew all to hear her. As she spoke chiefly of the neglect of mothers in not training their children to shun the drink habit, the effect on the soul, the certain destruction of a nation addicted to drink, and above all the unhappy homes it creates, I saw many heads bowed low, while the distress on the faces, the silent tears that fell unbrushed, told of the heartbreakings. As we came away, an old lady, seventy-five years of age, said, in Japanese, 'O, what shall I do! What shall I do! I did not teach my boy as I ought to have done.' Another mother said, 'From this time on I shall live only to teach my children.' When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized, the husband of the president said, 'You women have organized a crusade against us men!' Miss West replied, 'No, not against you, but for you.'"

For two months she organized and spoke in Japan, passing away on December 1, 1892. Through her, 1,000 Japanese men were persuaded to stop smoking opium, giving to her their pipes which were afterward made into a bell.

It is fitting indeed that all round the world July 31, the birthday of this noble, talented, consecrated woman should be celebrated as "White Ribbon Missionary Day."

A FITTING MEMORIAL

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Were it today given to our promoted comrades to express to us the manner in which they would desire their lives to be commemorated, they would doubtless say with one voice: "By carrying forward my work." Only so can a great life be fittingly remembered. We are glad that Frances E. Willard stands in Statuary Hall, but we are more glad that she stands a mighty witness for righteousness, in the world for whose betterment she gave her life.

How may we best remember Mary Allen West? First, through standing loyally by THE UNION SIGNAL and helping the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to make it the power it ought to be in the field of reform journalism. Every woman who knew and loved the editor with the mighty pen ought, for her sake, if for no other reason, to be herself a subscriber and to do her utmost to increase the circulation. In no other way can we so fittingly show our love.

But the work for which Miss West very literally laid down her life was the white-ribbon work in far away Japan. We are all familiar with the tragic, pathetic story. Her term of service among the people of the "Sunrise Kingdom" had hardly been long enough to establish her work among them, and yet she is remembered and revered today, so strong an impress did her personality make.

Shall we not help to build anew in the hearts and lives of the women and children of Japan a memorial to Mary Allen West? The three thousand loyal white ribboners there are working, praying, sacrificing, believing in a building of their own in which effectively to carry forward their constantly increasing work, and in this, Miss West's own state of Illinois, is wisely planning to dedicate a Mary Allen West room. But the whole building, while primarily a monument to that intrepid leader, Madam Kaji Yajima, will also be a memorial to Miss West and to the other white-ribbon missionaries who gave so generously of their very best for Japan. Shall we not help our brave sisters to actualize a building consecrated to temperance, purity and righteousness? Just a small contribution, through the usual channels, from every white-ribboner in the country would make this possible.

MADAM KAJI YAJIMA

LIQUOR SELLING MENACE TO GOOD WORKMANSHIP

An interesting sidelight on the attitude of business men toward the liquor traffic is given in the West Washington *White Ribbon Bulletin*. Representatives of a firm of contractors doing business for the Northern Pacific railway recently appeared before the commissioners of Pierce county to protest against issuing a license to a saloon in the vicinity of their work. They stated that they could employ a large force, many in their crews were heads of families, and receiving good wages; they volunteered to pay the amount of the license in order to avoid having liquor sold in the vicinity of the work, as they deemed it demoralizing to the men and dangerous to have employed on the job men under the influence of liquor. The county commissioners unanimously complied with the request and refused to grant the liquor license, saying they did not care to consider any bonus for doing so, as it was apparent to them that "the saloon would be an evil breeder and a non-producer."

The *Bulletin* makes the following forceful comment on this incident:

"If the above is the deliberate judgment of men representing large business interests, why should it be said that business men are afraid of prohibition? If the saloon is good or desirable anywhere, it's good and desirable everywhere. If it is bad for men building a railroad, it is bad for men doing any kind of work. Why not prohibit it everywhere and give people a sober chance to see that they can live without that abomination anywhere and everywhere. If the whole nation could be sober for one whole week, not a brewery, distillery or saloon would be tolerated ever again in our borders as long as the world stands."

RALPH THORNTON'S LESSON

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Florida

Ralph Thornton and his sister, Ruth, had been allowed their own way in so many things since their childhood that it was a wonder they were not utterly spoiled. Their mother, a semi-invalid, had little interest in anything other than her medicine-cabinet and the latest novel; their father, a silent, gloomy man, completely absorbed in his financial operations, was seldom heard to speak a word at home. At an early age the young people had been sent away to small private schools selected at random, with no regard to the moral influence they might have upon the young students.

Shortly after leaving school, Ralph had joined the military company of his home city, and through association with men more worldly wise than he, had learned to do many things not good for him. In his youthful arrogance, he took pains to seem a "good fellow," his taste for wine and cards soon equaling that of his dubious companions. The tale of his doings soon reached his parents, and resulted in stern commands on the father's part and tearful reproaches on the mother's. These, however, had no effect other than to cause the young man to spend as little time as possible under the parental roof. Many nights thereafter the poor mother walked her bedroom floor far into the night, weeping, and wringing her jeweled hands because her boy did not come home.

Puzzled and oppressed by the gloom now resting over the hitherto care-free home, Ruth grew restless and soon asked to be allowed to go to visit a girl-friend in the city where the soldiers of the state were that year to encamp.

"It's a shame to keep me mewed up just because Ralph has done something he had no business to and folks are wagging meddlesome tongues," she declared, when her mother was about to refuse her request. "I'm sure I don't know what makes everybody so down on Ralph, but whatever he's done I don't see that it can affect me at all. Grace Merrill has asked me time and again to visit her, and though I haven't heard from her for some time, I'm sure she's still living in C——. I'll drop her a card to let her know I'm coming and take the afternoon train," planned Ruth, long experience having taught her that the present look of indecision in her mother's high-bred countenance meant consent. "Dad gave me plenty of money only yesterday, you know," she added, as an afterthought, pausing in her light retreat to send back a smile and nod. "I'll get ready right away, Mamma." She tripped away, as she went, humming a gay little tune.

"Dear me, I forgot to write that card to Grace," reflected the modishly dressed young lady as some hours later she sat in the train rapidly bearing her to the city. "Well, I guess I can take care of myself. Mercy knows I'm not a baby, now that I've just turned my eighteenth birthday. Still, I wish I had thought to send that card. It's a perfectly strange city to me and I don't like not having anybody I know to meet me."

The train rushed on and the hours passed quickly, bringing Ruth to her destination shortly after night. As the train came to a stop in the great station and the people began to leave the cars, the girl with a feeling very like fear, got up and followed. As she stood on the platform looking bewilderedly about at the crowding strangers and the twinkling lights, and listening to the bedlam of noise, a well-dressed woman of middle age approached her and with a pleasant smile stealing over her large-featured face, said, in gentle tones:

"You are a stranger here, are you not, my dear? I saw you when you got off the train and I thought perhaps you might like somebody to assist you in getting your bearings. Young travelers very often feel a bit bewildered when arriving in our busy little metropolis, I've found. You have no one to meet you, my dear?" she questioned, with a smiling glance at the thinning crowd.

"No, I am alone," said Ruth, with a rush of thankfulness that so kind a friend had found her in her need. "I meant to inform my friend of my arrival, but in the hurry of getting off I forgot it. I shall be so much obliged to you if you will help me find her address," taking a card from her hand-bag and giving it to the woman. "That's the place I want to reach," she explained cheerfully.

"This—why, to be sure, my dear!" cordially returned the woman, lowering a rather heavy veil as she escorted Ruth through the waiting-room and out to a waiting cab. "I'm very well acquainted with people in that neighborhood and, in fact, my own home is not far from your friend's place. If you will so honor me, my dear, I should love to have you stop and take tea with me and then we can walk to your friend's home afterward. In that way, too, you can let her know of your presence in the city in time for her to make any little preparation your visit might entail. I have a telephone you may use any moment after we have had our tea. Will you so please me, my dear?" she smiled, taking her seat in the cab and making room beside her for Ruth.

"You have been so kind—I do not wish to seem ungrateful," hesitated Ruth.

"Then it is settled," promptly said her companion, with a short, metallic laugh that somehow grated on Ruth's nerves. "This address, driver," she said, handing a different card from Ruth's up to the silent cabman. "And get a move on your horse, will you?" she added in a tone as far from Ruth's liking as the laugh.

The trip was not a long one and ere the girl had made up her mind to tell her new-made acquaintance that she preferred going straight to the house of her friend, the carriage stopped and the woman was bidding her to step out.

"I—I'd rather—" she began, falteringly.

"No backward looks, my dear," interrupted the woman, in smooth, persuasive tones, taking Ruth playfully by the shoulders and pushing her from the cab. "You have promised to be my guest for a little while, remember. Surely you do not wish to refuse me that much in return for my help?" she said reproachfully.

Ruth, confused and ill at ease, murmured a hasty response and then, with a thrill of fear, looked at the brilliantly lighted windows of the far from prepossessing building before which she stood. She wished she had not been so weak, but that she had insisted on being taken to Grace's home; yet, she realized that she had not the power to oppose anything this strange woman asked her to do. Something, she knew not what, made her tongue-tied and afraid when this stranger spoke to her in that tone.

"Come in, my dear," said the woman, throwing open the heavy door and half-leading, half-pulling her into the hall. "Just go into that room and take off your wraps. I will see about tea at once." Opening the door into a large room nearby she motioned Ruth to enter it, and then, excusing herself, rustled heavily away.

Ruth, left alone, glanced about her at the furnishings of what she supposed to be the guest-room and she was about to seat herself to await the promised tea when the turning of a key in the lock of the door drew her eyes, with startled swiftness, that way. First, a rush of indignation at such treatment of a guest swept over her. Then, reflecting that in the capacity of a twenty minutes or so companion at tea, she could not be so desirable as all that, she set herself to work to find out what possible reason her hostess could have for locking her in that room. Vague surmises of kidnappers and ransoms passed through her mind, and she was about to accept the held-for-ransom idea when her attention was drawn to a crumpled scrap of paper dropped in a corner of the room seldom reached by the none too conscientious broom of the sweeper.

Reflecting that in times of treachery all was fair, Ruth picked up the scrap and smoothed it out, that she might read the scribbled words thereon. Her eyes dilated with horror as she perused the writing, and when she had finished it, she was trembling like a leaf, while every vestige of color had gone from her face.

"Merciful God!" she whispered, looking fearfully about her. "She—an innocent young girl—a stranger like myself—brought here as that vile woman brought me—drugged with powder dropped in the tea-cup—and—brought—to ruin! Probably she wrote this the night she was to be taken to another equally horrible place and dropped it here in the hope of saving some other girl from a like fate. O merciful heaven, what am I to do? The door is locked, the windows barred and locked, and there is nothing, nothing to bar the door from within!" She ran with light, terrified steps from window to window and then to the door. Despair was in her heart and a wild thought came to her, as she looked with staring eyes at her wide hat on the bureau and noted the length and strength of the two hat-pins thrust through it. "If worst comes to the worst those pins shall take my life," she whispered tensely, secreting the weapons in the folds of her dress.

The minutes passed and nobody came to the door. An hour, two, and then another dragged by. Ruth, seated in a chair facing the door, felt herself growing drowsy. In terror lest she fall asleep, she rubbed her eyes fiercely and got up to walk about the room. She had just reached a far corner and turned about when a key clicked in the door and she heard the short laugh of the woman she now feared and loathed, as the creature said something to another person whom she left standing in the doorway, a mocking look on the face he turned toward the trembling girl.

One moment they exchanged looks and then, swifter than thought, shame, astonishment, terror and remorse swept over the face of the man, and hope, joy, wonder and sudden understanding flashed across the girl's.

"You—in this place!" gasped the man.

"And you—why are you here?" questioned Ruth in a voice she vainly tried to make steady. "O do not attempt to explain! I see it all. This place—that woman—mean more to you, noble brother of a duped sister, than honor or home or friends! Shame upon you and your kind! Good cause—very good cause—has our poor mother to bemoan the day of her son's birth. Right good cause has our father for the white hairs so lately come. This, I presume, is where you spend your time when not on duty at the tents. Shame be upon you."

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PIGGIE'S RESCUE

ANNA A. GORDON

When the Equitable Building in New York city was destroyed by fire last winter, great anxiety was felt for millions of dollars worth of securities and jewels stored in the safety deposit boxes in the fire-proof vaults. Day after day, the owners of these boxes patiently stood in line for hours, in the stinging cold, waiting for an opportunity to remove their precious treasures.

The day before the fierce fire a physician had carried to his office in the building a queer little creature—a guinea pig; it was so tiny with wee bright eyes, harmless and quiet! The office was in a part of the building where the flames did the least damage but the rooms were wrecked and the doctor supposed that piggie was no longer alive. It was not until sixteen days later that he made his way into the building to explore the place where his office used to be. Suddenly he heard a faint squeak and to his amazement he found the forlorn, frightened little guinea pig running around in its cage. He quickly carried poor piggie to a place of safety and on opening the cage door was delighted to see her scamper about the room almost as though nothing had happened. She stuffed herself ravenously with the food he gave her and went peacefully to sleep. Do you wonder that she is now the doctor's pet?

On the day he brought her out from the building and showed her to the men and women in the long waiting line, they forgot their stored millions of dollars in their humane curiosity to see a tiny guinea pig that for sixteen long lonesome days had lived without food or water in the ruined building.

How many of you boys and girls own a little guinea pig?

Be sure to exhibit piggie at your next pet show.

SOME BIRD RIDDLES

How many children can guess the answers to these questions? They will be found at the end of this list, but it would not be fair to look until you have tried your hardest!

1 There's a bird whose name tells if he flies fast or slow.
2 One which boys use when with long strides they go.
3 One we're told by the poet, at heaven's gate sings.
4 There's one which in Holland the new baby brings.
5 Which bird is an artisan, works at his trade?
6 And which is the stuff of which flags is made?
7 There is one that a farmer in harvest would use.
8 And one you can easily fool if you choose.
9 Which bird at dessert it is useful to hold?
10 And which in the chimneyplace oft hung of old?
11 Which bird wears a bit of the sky in its dress?
12 Which one always stands in the corner at chess?
13 There is one built a church of London the pride.
14 There is one when we walk with a friend at our side.
15 What bird would its bill find useful at tea?
16 And which would its tail use to steer with at sea?
17 Which proudly a musical instrument wears?
18 And which the same name as a small island bears?
19 Which bird is called foolish and stupid and silly?
20 And which always wants to punish poor Billy?
21 From a high wind at evening what name is inferred?
22 Guess these and you're wise as Minerva's own bird.

Answers

1, Swift; 2, stilt; 3, lark; 4, stork; 5, weaver; 6, bunting; 7, thrasher; 8, gull; 9, nut-cracker; 10, crane; 11, bluebird; 12, rook; 13, wren; 14, chat; 15, spoonbill; 16, rudder-duck; 17, lyre-bird; 18, canary; 19, loon; 20, whip-poor-will; 21, night-in-gale; 22, owl.

CANUTE'S WISDOM

"JAC" LOWELL

"O king of the Danes,"
Said his subjects one day,
As down by the shore
They sat watching the spray,
"All things in the world
To your word will obey!"

The king of the Danes,
With a smile on his face,
Cried out to the sea—
"Get thee hence from this place!"
But high o'er his feet
Did the billows still race.

The king of the Danes
Threw his crown to the sand;
He looked to his men—
"Does it heed my command?
Ah, no, for ITS KING
Rules the sea and the land!"

—*From "Some Old Tales in New Verse"*

RIGHTS OF LITTLE LADDIES

Little laddies void of wealth
Have a RIGHT to buoyant health.
Little lassies wan and pale,
With their bodies, O so frail!
Are the heirs as well as we
To the opportunity
That the fields in sweetness hold
For the big and strong and bold.

Little youngsters have the RIGHT
To the happy dreams of night.
They hold title written clear
To a childhood free from fear.
Unto babyhood belong
All the echoing joys of song,
And as day doth follow day
Joyous heritage of play.

—*Christian Endeavor World*

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY DAY

One of the most important red letter days of our organization occurs July 31, and should have a wide observance by local unions. We give this week, on page 10, a suggestive program for use on such occasions. We desire to call special attention to Mrs. Stevenson's appeal for funds for national W. C. T. U. headquarters for Japan, and trust that many white ribboners will contribute, through the usual channels, to this worthy cause.

THE CHILD IN OUR MIDST

Any one attending the meetings of the National Education Association, held in Chicago during the past week, was conscious of a feeling of pride that he was a citizen of a country which lavished so much of its intellect, time and wealth upon the education and care of its children. Investments of this character make for a more robust and heroic type of Americanism, and from them the public may expect large material, civic and social dividends. Yet because of the toleration by this nation of the legalized liquor traffic, which in order to sustain its business must have recruits from among our school-children, there is and will continue to be a mighty loss. Can we as a nation afford to minimize and nullify the splendid work of our schools by longer permitting in our midst this arch enemy of childhood and youth?

Good Homes the Nation's Heart's Blood

Nothing is so vital to the life of any nation as its homes. Our prosperity and perpetuity depend absolutely upon their character. If our nation is to win supremacy in those fields wherein conquest means true greatness, the welfare of the home must be the supreme care of government. Enemies that threaten the highest interests of the home must be recognized, met and overcome. Parties may rise and fall, issues come and go, schisms threaten and clouds overcast the national horizon, but if through it all, the heart of the nation beats steadily on in its homes, its stability is assured. The destruction of the home means heart failure for the nation. No human power can destroy a great nation whose homes are pure, where integrity and patriotism prevail and whose people are imbued with a deep sense of reverence for Divine law and a holy love of country.

Amid the many details of government and the mass of conflicting interests demanding attention some things which may seem important may at times be safely ignored or neglected—the home never! If we are to build solidly upon foundations that shall withstand the shock of revolutions and the slow abrasion of the centuries' changes we must look well to our homes. By as much as a single home is injured or made less secure in its holy processes, or less able to minister to the highest interests of government, by that much the nation is injured. The purest ideals of home life should be fostered, and interests that interfere with the maintenance of these ideals should not be tolerated, much less licensed, or protected by law. The nation is under obligation, for its own protection, to protect its homes.

But the home depends completely upon individual life for its creation and maintenance. Four walls and a collection of inanimate objects do not make a home. Take away individual life and there remains only a shell; it may be a handsome one, but of no value to the state as a factor in the potential life and well being of the nation.

In order to insure the best homes and the greatest nation, individual life must be of the highest quality. Both home and national life depend upon the individual, the citizen. The nation that best conserves individual life and character most surely provides for its own future welfare. Therefore the first concern of government may well be the conservation of individual life and character and the protection of the home.

Government is under no obligation, financial or otherwise, to exploit or protect any business or interest whose effect is inimical to individual and social welfare, injurious to the home and hence a menace to the state. It is folly to assume that the Government may not at any time proceed to abolish a business which is utterly destructive to the life and morals of its people, for upon these the nation itself is dependent for its very existence.

The traffic in intoxicants is unlike any other business. A thousand industries and myriad lines of business minister to the necessities, the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the people, and leave no evil in their wake, but add to their material wealth, further the progress of civilization and aid in maintaining the stability of government. But the traffic in intoxicants adds nothing to public comfort, subtracts from the wealth of the nation, multiplies discomfort, evil and crime, hinders the progress of civilization, interferes with general prosperity and through the deterioration of the people morally and physically menaces the perpetuity of the nation itself. Away with it. Let us protect the home! The nation is not dependent upon the liquor traffic. Good homes constitute its very heart's blood!

The Summer's Harvest

It is a greatly to be deplored fact that the summer, in the city, at least, is a time when the evil-minded forces of society do some fearfully successful work among the girls and boys, young men and women. The so-called summer gardens, amusement parks, beer gardens and low-class picnic grounds, Sunday excursions by land and by water, all offer opportunities not neglected by the liquor men, for enticing, by every attraction known to them, the youth of the great cities, and creating or stimulating in them the deadly appetite for drink and immorality. Every father and mother, every Sunday school teacher and friend of the young people needs carefully to plan for counter attractions which shall keep these young people away from the harmful places. If every Christian were as wide awake during the summer months as are the liquor men and their kind, what a splendid harvest of the flower of the nation might be ours.

Let the mother societies plan out-of-door affairs for the young people and the children of the neighborhood. Enlist their services in the campaign work, for of course every community is carrying on some kind of a campaign against vice and wrong. In Colorado and West Virginia during these hot summer days, everybody, young and old is singing and working and speaking for prohibition; and in Kansas, Oregon, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan, the women and their friends are working with equal vigor for woman suffrage. Every community ought to be in a permanent state of campaigning, and July and August are just the months in which to reach the people who will not come into halls or churches to listen to a temperance address. Conduct a campaign of education and get the young folks to help distribute literature, sing inspiring songs, speak patriotic pieces. Plan parades, have open air demonstrations, and in the fall you will reap a rich harvest in votes for clean, righteous candidates, and an increased membership for our white ribbon societies.

AN ENEMY TO BUSINESS

This is essentially a commercial age. Hardly a question of legislation, in city, state or nation, hardly a question of public policy, hardly a question of ethics which is not canvassed first from the side of its effect upon the business world. We are engrossed in business, from the captain of industry to the workman at the bench.

An analysis of business conditions and interests results in the discovery, not new by any means, that two factors underlie business success, the factors of production and consumption.

The relation of supply and demand is axiomatic in the business world. If the government lives up to its declaration of purpose in promoting the liberty, happiness and welfare of its people, at this stage in the progress of the world, it is bound to consider the influence of its legislation upon these problems of consumption and production. Any piece of legislation, in the abstract, which would affect unfavorably either consumption or production, would instantly meet with the disapproval of the public and find itself subject to the veto of public opinion.

Such is the nature of any legislation which protects and fosters the liquor traffic.

Both the fundamental factors upon which business rests are unfavorably affected by the results of this traffic. No sane man can question that statement. The traffic interferes with production because, wherever it thrives, it unfits its victims for their part in the productive scheme of the business world. So keen is competition, and so necessary is the best effort of everyone who is concerned in productive industry for its profitable maintenance, that the unfitting of any percentage of producers to perform the work assigned to them is fatal. Every man who has had to do with production, either in a large or a small way, knows that this is true.

Equally fatal is the influence of the liquor traffic upon the other fundamental and underlying factor of business success, consumption. The victim of the liquor traffic gradually descends in the scale of the consumer until he reaches the point where he has neither the power nor the desire to do his part toward using the necessary articles of commerce and well being of the community.—*Portland Express*

CAFFEIN AS A CAUSE OF GOITER

The possibility of the use of drinks containing caffein being the cause of goiter is advanced by L. L. von Wedekind, M.D., U. S. Navy, in the columns of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in its issue of June 22. Dr. Wedekind says:

The remarkable frequency of goiter in youths applying for examination, preliminary to enlistment, inaugurated a series of questions, one of which—"What beverages do you drink?"—in every instance brought out the answer, 'Coca-Cola.' The stimulating action of caffein may or may not be the cause of this condition; it is, nevertheless, suspicious. In examining thousands of men, aged from 17 to 28, this defect has caused a large number of rejections, and I am more pronouncedly of the opinion that the suspicion formed some years ago—i. e., caffein stimulation—is well founded. In questioning these men, I do not suggest; I simply prod until I get the information, and it has never been lacking."

EFFECT OF GOVERNOR WEST'S MORAL CRUSADE

Stimulated by the Governor's proclamation that he intends to conduct a law enforcement campaign throughout the state, some of the county officials of Oregon have taken it upon themselves to conduct crusades in their own districts. Without warning, the sheriff of the county in which Roseburg is located, with a force of seven deputies swooped down on the city's ten alleged retail liquor stores and the plant of the Roseburg Brewing company, and seized eleven kegs of beer and six unlabeled bottles of the same. All of it was shipped to Eugene for analysis in the chemical laboratory of the state university. If it is found to contain alcohol in excess of the limit for soft drinks, prosecutions will follow.

WHY NOT?

If prohibition laws are in order to protect the fish and the game, why are not prohibition laws to protect the boys, the men of weak will and strong appetite, and the wives, mothers and daughters, who are the victims of the liquor traffic?

NOTED AND QUOTED

Men must have iron in the blood, granite in the back-bone and God in the heart. A soldier is worthless without courage. A truce is treason. Away with toy guns, men on dress parade, sentinels who do not dare to fire off their guns! It is no piping times of peace. The combat deepens. King Alcohol must be dethroned.—*E. P. Marvin*

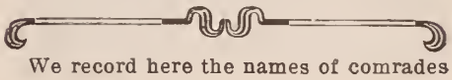
The following is William Jennings Bryan's clear definition of what to his mind constitutes the right kind of aristocracy, were he in favor of any: "I don't like aristocracies of any kind. I am opposed to aristocracies of birth. I am opposed to a monopoly of intelligence. I am opposed to plutocracy. But, my friends, if I had to decide, I would rather have an aristocracy of brain or an aristocracy of money or an aristocracy of blood, than to live under an aristocracy of beer."

Alcoholism, according to Sir Victor Horsley, is a splendid agent for the gigantic workhouse at Wardsworth, London. No teetotaler has ever been admitted.

We need to keep constantly in mind the seven great states which during this hot summer weather are in the midst of an energetic, heroic campaign for great principles. Colorado and West Virginia white ribboners are tirelessly at work making votes for state-wide prohibition, hopefully anticipating a victory next November. Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon and Michigan are making the welkin ring with "votes for women" arguments, crystallizing into conviction the sentiments of their fellow citizens, to be expressed at the polls next November. Ohio is even more diligently at work along the same line, as its voters pass upon the question September 3.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Rachel Lyon, Higginsport, O., ninety-three years of age, a member of the W. C. T. U. for twenty-nine years and an old-time reader of The Union Signal.

Mrs. Minnie Lee Hays-Bauer, Walker, Mo., wife of John Bauer, a German-American prohibitionist. Mrs. Bauer was one of Missouri's ablest organizers, a most devoted worker for the temperance cause.

WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY CALLED HOME

One of our bravest, truest workers has been called to her heavenly home. By cable the sad news has come that Miss Elma Grace Gowen, our World's White Ribbon Missionary to South America, passed away July 6 at Callao, Peru. A short sketch of Miss Gowen's life and work will be given in next week's Union Signal.

Colorado has sustained a great loss in the passing of Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Decker has been a prominent figure in the political life of Colorado, her name being at one time suggested as a candidate for United States senator. She refused this honor, saying, "The time is not ripe for the election of a woman to the U. S. senate; I know the day will come when she will sit in the councils of the nation, but it will not be in my generation." Mrs. Decker was prominent in the movement on the part of the Denver women which resulted in the election of Judge Ben Lindsey as the children's judge and was a member of the executive committee of the "Dry Colorado League," which is pledged to win, enforce and make permanent state-wide prohibition.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president of the China W. C. T. U., and her daughter, Miss Grace Goodrich, were most welcome visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage recently. Miss Goodrich is a graduate of Oberlin College and will this fall accompany her father and mother to China as a representative of the World's W. C. T. U. She will also assist her mother in her work as president of the W. C. T. U. of the new republic.

Miss Alice J. Lewis, who has done excellent work in connection with the Tokio (Japan) Friends Mission quite recently brought to Headquarters a whiff of the white ribbon atmosphere which pervades that center of usefulness. All the people of the Mission wear our colors and Miss Ruth Frances Davis, our World's W. C. T. U. representative in the sunrise kingdom, makes her home there. For that reason it was more than a pleasure for the Headquarters family to meet Miss Lewis.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

WHITE RIBBON MISSIONARY DAY, JULY 31 (Birthday of Mary Allen West)

Prayer
Scripture Reading
Singing, "The White Ribbon Star-Spangled Banner"
Biographical Sketch
Paper, "Our Round-the-World Missionaries"
Map Talk—It is desirable to have a large map of the world hung in a prominent place, to be used in tracing the countries in which W. C. T. U. work has been established.
Singing, "White Ribbon Rally Song," THE TEMPERANCE SONGSTER
Exercise by Loyal Temperance Legioners in costume, representing the work in China, Japan, India, Burma and Africa.
"Temperance and Missions," short talk in connection with display of charts mentioned on page 14.
Reading from "The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union"
Singing, "Some Glad Day"
Offering for World's W. C. T. U. Work

NOTE: Helpful information concerning material that can be used in preparing this program will be found in the Publishers' Talk, on page 16, and the Literature advertisement on page 14.

AN APPEAL FOR THE ANNA A. GORDON MISSIONARY FUND

A word in behalf of our Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund at this time will, it is hoped, bring forth dollars for it. Dear leaders of the Loyal Temperance Legion, I beg of you to see at once that the money pledged for the Fund is paid. A statement sent to me by the National Treasurer shows that some of us are a little slow. "A word to the wise is sufficient"—a true saying indeed. I feel sure you will come up with a good round sum this year.

I hope we may reach the promised amount before the National Treasurer closes her books. Again let me appeal to you to ask all Legions in your state to send in their money, and have you forgotten that we have the post cards yet to sell? Send for 100. The children can sell them quickly. Try the plan.

Yours for the spread of the gospel of temperance,

MRS. MOLLIE B. BLOUNT,
Promoter Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATES

New Mexico—Santa Fe, Aug. 8-10
Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 2
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4.
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18

AMONG OUR WORKERS

In a talk before Milwaukee white ribboners recently, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president of the China W. C. T. U., told of the serious menace to that country of the cigaret and liquor traffic, and drew a graphic picture of the deteriorating effect of these evils upon the natives.

The W. C. T. U. of Wisconsin is receiving recognition in various fields. The state president, Mrs. Lawson, has been asked to represent the organization at Camp Cleghorn (the summer assembly at Waupaca, "chain of lakes"), where the W. C. T. U. is to have its "day," August 7, Mrs. Lawson giving an address in the evening. At the Green Lake Bible Institute, Mrs. Lawson is to conduct a "school of methods," August 13-18, and is to give the evening address on August 16 and the afternoon address on Sunday, August 18. Mrs. Lawson was also invited to give an address at the Kentucky state convention, but because of the fact that the dates conflict with those of the Wisconsin convention she was compelled to decline.

The subject of scientific temperance instruction has recently been presented to the people of Kentucky by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National department superintendent. In an address before the quarterly meeting of the state W. C. T. U., by means of many strong arguments, she impressed upon her hearers the importance of teaching the scholars of the land the truth in regard to the poison, alcohol. "The study of tuberculosis and alcoholism," said Mrs. Davis, "must go side by side, for a large per cent of alcoholized men are victims of tuberculosis." She also made plain the close relation between the social problems of the day and the use of alcohol, declaring that the latter plays an important part in pauperism, the white slave traffic, dance hall and other social evils.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, has been busily at work in Lewis county, N. Y., conducting institutes and achieving success along other W. C. T. U. lines. During her stay of seven days in the county (of which Mrs. R. R. Pennock is president) she visited six places, addressed three Sunday schools numbering 300 scholars, four day schools with an attendance of 500, held five afternoon meetings, gave seven evening addresses and conducted two institutes and one jail service.

The most successful mother's meeting ever held by the Hoffman W. C. T. U. of Joplin, Mo., was that of June 25, when fifty-seven people assembled at the handsome new home of Mrs. J. W. Freeman. Mrs. Viola Break led the meeting and Mrs. J. P. Walker conducted the devotional exercises. The program was enlivened by a paper by Mrs. L. G. Knight, a reading by Mrs. Francis Lile, "Mother, My Confidant," by Mrs. A. E. Carter, and "The Child's Playmate," discussed by Mrs. B. F. Bistline. Miss Ella Lowry, a primary teacher of many years' experience, ably handled the subject, "How Mothers and Teachers May Coöperate," and Mrs. L. A. Albright presented "The White Ribbon Recruits." The treat of the afternoon was an address by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance upon "A Great Mother—Madam Willard." Before the speaker began her remarks she exhibited a little dish, formerly in the possession of Madam Willard, which had been given to Mrs. La Mance by Miss Gordon. She also presented to each one present a leaf from the trees about Rest Cottage and brought her audience into close touch with the life and home of Madam Willard. At the close of her address she tied the white ribbon upon the arms of three children.

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

Richmond union observed "tag day," or "white ribbon gift day," on June 10, and realized about $150 toward the expenses of the coming state convention.

Henrico and Hanover bi-county W. C. T. U. held a most enthusiastic convention early in June at Richmond. Mrs. J. M. Bickers, the untiring president, was reelected and will be supported by an excellent corps of officers. Much good work has been planned for the year.

Norfolk county within the month also held a convention at which Miss Christine I. Tinling, of national reputation, proved a real help and inspiration to the local workers. Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, state corresponding secretary, gave her novel picture exhibit in connection with a lecture. We believe that Mrs. Shepherd's pictures, which were written up in these columns a short time ago, will prove of great benefit to unions desiring new methods of teaching temperance.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, one of the pioneers in temperance work, is afield in Amherst county the present week.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech has been doing good work in Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and Matthews counties.

Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp, during a recent six weeks' tour in the southwest, organized ten new unions, reorganized two, secured sixty honorary and 191 active members, three subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and ninety-one to the Virginia Edition. She has since spent a week in Caroline county and is now in Chesterfield.

The Virginia state convention will be held in Richmond, September 30-October 3. Every union in the state should send a delegate who will attend each session and faithfully report the proceedings at home and in her local paper. This is a vital part of the work and should not be neglected.

Brookneal is an energetic new union in Campbell county, organized by our state recording secretary, Mrs. Parrott. Mrs. J. E. Peterson, late of Ohio, is the capable president.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed, *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all car lines. Reasonable rates.

SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS

Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead, National organizer, thus outlines a number of reasons why she believes the suffrage amendment in her home state will carry:

The men of Kansas are learning the sterling worth of the faithful women and will render their verdict at the ballot box, November 5, in favor of our enfranchisement. We have no great cities, with their reeking stench of official corruption to antagonize the measure. Our splendid prohibitory law, which has so protected life, has given us a sober manhood that believes in its splendid womanhood. That great body of women, the W. C. T. U., the helpers of life, ten thousand strong, stand for suffrage and through their efficient state president, Miss Lillian Mitchner, and many other faithful women, are coöperating with the Suffrage Association in stirring the soil and preparing for the harvest of votes. That woman suffrage has been endorsed by labor unions, teachers' associations, M. E. conferences, Grange associations, editorial associations, club federations and what not, shows the trend of public thought. Workers are afield all the while, organizing and constantly keeping the question before the people, thus awakening the public conscience.

Mrs. Grinstead continues: These are busy days for us women. Some of us are doing double duty, but we expect to have a great jubilee after election and celebrate our victory. This is the third time we women have pushed hard against the "door of justice" and this time the push will be so mighty and so persistent, the great door will swing wide open and we shall enter into an arena of usefulness where we have been needed these many, many years. We shall soon greet you as Kansas, the state that believes in "equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

HERE AND THERE

Each member of a certain Missouri union was asked to bring to one of the meetings, a telling little story touching upon temperance, or a clever bit of verse. These were afterwards sent to shut-ins.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance is busily engaged in campaign work in West Virginia, speaking two or three times a day to appreciative audiences. On the Fourth of July, she gave an address at Mt. Gilead, twenty miles from the railroad, to 1,000 people.

Although the W. C. T. U. of Milford, Ind., is less than three months old, it held a very successful silver medal contest on the evening of June 28. The contestants were young people from sixteen to eighteen years of age. The medal was won by Miss Marjory Brown. A younger class is now preparing to hold a contest early in August. A good deal of enthusiasm is being created by means of this work.

Platform Night at the recent convention of District No. 2 of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. afforded an opportunity for "The Use of Alcohol" to be widely discussed. The subject was presented from the standpoint of a minister, a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher and a W. C. T. U. worker. Three medal contests were also held at this convention, a men's contest—a unique feature—a matron's contest and one in which a gold medal was the "prize."

Miss Christine Tinling, National organizer and lecturer, spoke recently before the Summer School of Missions, at the Boulder (Colo.) Chautauqua, and in the words of one of the state W. C. T. U. officers "captivated the women." The state superintendent of Public Instruction was present and showed his appreciation of the address by requesting at its close that Miss Tinling be sent to all the remaining teachers' institutes to be held in Colorado.

A beautiful bust of Clara C. Hoffman, than whom there was no braver white ribbon pioneer, will be placed in some public building in the state by the Missouri W. C. T. U., of which she was for years president, also serving in the capacity of National Recording Secretary. It is hoped that it will find a niche in the Hall of Fame at the new State Capitol Building at Jefferson City. The bust will be dedicated at the next state convention to be held in September in St. Louis.

Central City W. C. T. U. of Syracuse, N. Y., entertained the Scientific Temperance Instruction county conference July 5. A series of these meetings have been held during the year under the direction of the state superintendent, Mrs. Anna Oberlander. By this method, because of the knowledge gained, more efficient work has been accomplished by the local union department superintendents. Among those who took part at the conference were Prof. A. S. Hurst of Syracuse University, Prof. Webster, Prof. Claude Du Vall, and Mrs. Fannie L. Cochran, president Onondaga county W. C. T. U.

Flower Mission work is popular with the white-ribboners of the Sorento (Ill.) W. C. T. U. Dainty ferns tied with white ribbon and beautiful flowers of every kind have made glad the hearts of many sick and hut-in ones. A recent meeting in the interests of the department, held at the home of Mrs. J. N. Coleman, increased the enthusiasm of the flower missioners, who are not yet through with their ministrations of love. Mrs. R. H. Pullen is the county superintendent of this work.

SALLOW FACES

Often Caused by Tea and Coffee Drinking

How many persons realize that tea and coffee so disturb digestion that they produce a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up a bad complexion.

A Washn. young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less.

"We all were sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that tea and coffee caused the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we tried Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We all were able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off, and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MAKING HISTORY IN NEW MEXICO

ADELLA A. SCOTT, Superintendent of Legislation

The first state Legislature of New Mexico has completed its initial legislation at the ancient capital, Santa Fe. For three months the law-makers labored in an environment calculated to arouse the interest of the student of history, and inspire one possessed with the spirit of progress.

As to history, the beginning of Santa Fe dates back indefinitely to a time when the Indian Chief of Tiguex, now Santa Fe, had his residence in the oldest house (still standing), which was later—from 1540 to 1543—occupied as headquarters, presumably, by Coronado. Many other Governors lived in this house until the Old Governor's Palace was built in 1620, or soon after. In the latter, General Lew Wallace, while territorial Governor, 1879-1880, wrote the last part of "Ben Hur," in a room now called the "Ben Hur Room."

The city of Santa Fe is replete with ancient battlefields, old forts, historic spots, shrines, and other hoary landmarks. The very earth which is trod by many feet, gives up relics, skeletons, and bones of human beings of long ago, almost wherever excavations are made.

Side by side with all these things belonging to a past age, are the evidences of progress of a newer Santa Fe. Automobiles chug, chug, through the narrow, winding streets, and toot, toot, at the sleepy, unmindful burros. A new Capitol, Governor's Mansion, new churches, schools, a large sanitarium, court house, and other beautiful buildings, tell the story of improvement. The Government Indian school is a hive of modern industry. The state penitentiary, which is located at Santa Fe, is well filled with inmates, the larger proportion of whom owe their incarceration, either directly or indirectly, to the liquor traffic. It is truly sad to know that this ancient-modern city is cursed by many saloons and flaunting houses of shame; and these play no small part in politics. With such surroundings the legislators have completed their first law-making for the people of the state.

An encouraging incident was the request by a Spanish-American member of the Senate, that we draft a bill providing for woman suffrage. He remarked that while he did not believe in suffrage, he thought it would be impossible to get prohibition until the women voted. We had the bill drawn and this gentleman presented it. While the measure did not pass, it was discussed at length and several in the House voted for it. We believe much sentiment favorable to it was created, and we intend to try again.

State-Wide Bill Considered

In reviewing the work done by the Legislature, we find that the people are expressing dissatisfaction with the results. Among the many good bills which failed to pass were the following: The injunction measure against houses of prostitution, anti-child labor bill, and against obscene or immoral moving picture films and slot machines, several local option bills, and House Joint Resolution No. 10, providing for the submission of prohibition to a vote of the people. The latter bill passed the House the evening before the Legislature adjourned, by a vote of 27 to 15. A similar resolution, which had been introduced, came up in the Senate and was recommitted by a vote of 16 to 8. The result, after all, is encouraging, as it shows that the legislators do not care to go on record *against* having the people decide this important question of state-wide prohibition.

The Tripp Bill, legalizing prize fights, passed the House, but was killed in the Senate. The Legislature failed, near the close of the session, to pass an anti-prize fight bill when requested to do so by the Governor. Later, Governor McDonald made a statement that he would not stop the Flynn-Johnson fight at Las Vegas, to be held July Fourth.

There are a number of fine, conscientious men in both the Senate and House and we have reason to believe that the next session (all members holding over until after that) will submit prohibition to a decision of the people.

Unique Feature

New Mexico's first Legislature will no doubt stand unique in history as being the first legislative body to elect, at one session, a United States Senator to two terms of office. Senators Thomas Catron and Albert Fall, were elected early in the session. After reaching Washington, Senator Catron drew a long term and Senator Fall a short term, expiring March 4, 1913. This election consumed much valuable time that should have been spent in enacting laws, and much scandal grew out of it. The political "steam roller" was put in operation and flattened out all Democratic opposition to the Republican majority. Just preceding the closing days of the session, Mr. Fall returned to Santa Fe from Washington and amid the wildest scenes of disorder, when pandemonium reigned supreme, the "steam roller" again flattened out the Democratic minority and elected Senator Fall to succeed himself for the long term ending 1919. This election is irregular and is declared by some to be illegal.

Many interested citizens were present in the House at the time the election occurred, and a belief in direct election by the people of Senators, and the Recall, was freely expressed.

Medal Contest at Government Indian School

On an evening in May a most delightful and successful prohibition medal contest was held at the Government Indian School. The management sent a hack into Santa Fe, which made several trips after persons who desired to attend, and a large number of people gladly availed themselves of the opportunity. The chapel was packed by interested listeners, among them being Indian mothers and fathers of the students, arrayed, many of them, in blankets. Three hundred students took part in the chorus work, which was excellent; and seven girls and boys contested for the gold medals, all showing fine training. Felipe Gata won the first medal for her recitation, "The Three Homes," and Narazita Benavita the second, "The Goose Tale," being her selection. This is one of a series of contests to be held by the school, on various subjects.

Dainty refreshments, prepared by the Indian maidens, were served after the crowd had visited the exhibition of art work done by the students. Superintendent Coggeshall and Mr. Snyder are doing a grand work in the school.

New Unions

President Nutter has organized a good union at Melrose with Mrs. S. W. King as president. Mrs. Mary E. Blatchford organized a new union at Farmington, May 17, of which she was elected president. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Scott organized at Espanola, June 2, with Mrs. Mirabah Thompson, president, and Mrs. F. D. True, mother of Miss Clara True, vice-president. Mrs. True started the new union on its way of service by presenting it with twenty-five dollars to carry on the work.

Work Among Old Unions

The Solano union held two prize essay contests in the schools, one on Alcohol and one on Tobacco. Ruth Talbot won the first prize on Alcohol, and Jack Woodard the second, Frank Hughes winning the first and Georgia Moore the second on Tobacco. This union on Mothers' Day had a fine, well-rendered program. Las Cruces union has held a number of successful mothers' meetings. Santa Fe union had a fine program at the penitentiary, June 9, with Hon. Chrisman, Representative from Aztec, as the principal speaker. Mrs. Patterson was the presiding genius, and yellow roses and text cards were distributed. Belen union held a successful medal contest in May, and Roswell had a fine musical recently. Mrs. Nutter was delightfully entertained by the Albuquerque and Belen unions as she returned home from Santa Fe. The Albuquerque union held a very successful flower mission service at the home of Mrs. M. J. Butler, state superintendent.

OUR FAIR NUMBER

The Union Signal for July 25, 1912, will be filled with the best of stories, pictures, poems and interesting articles.

ORDER LARGELY FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

If your order reaches **The Union Signal**, Evanston, Ill., on or before July 22, 1912, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After July 22, price is $1.75 per 100.

ADDRESS **THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois**

Official Route to the National Convention

The Northern Pacific Railway has been selected by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Official Route for delegates to the **National Convention** at **Portland, Ore.,** October 19-25, 1912. Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune."

Low convention fares—Liberal stopovers.

We will be glad to furnish you literature descriptive of the trip.

Address: C. A. MATTHEWS, General Agent Pass. Dept.
144 So. Clark St.
Northern Pacific Railway *CHICAGO, ILL.*

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Hope for Jones-Works Bill

Since April last the Jones-Works excise bill for the District of Columbia, which passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote, has been in the hands of the House District of Columbia committee, with a seeming understanding to delay action, and to prevent any sort of consideration of this important measure, or to allow any legislation aiming to control the liquor traffic in the District to be brought forward. This week a new movement has been undertaken looking toward some definite action along this line, the Jones-Works bill having been transferred to the Rules committee, which we have every hope to believe will at least allow the bill to come to the floor of the House, where the measure will stand or fall on its own merits. **That committees in Congress have the power to withhold legislation by locking it up in a pigeon hole, and preventing action on the part of a majority, is surely a condition of affairs that needs remedying. Let us have action on the Jones-Works bill, even if it is unfavorable.**

To prohibit work being done in the District on Sunday, except in case of necessity, or for charity, a bill was introduced in the House this week by Representative Howard of Georgia. Mr. Howard declared that a bad example is set by the national capital to the rest of the Nation by employing men to work on Sunday on office buildings and other construction projects. "There is no reason whatever why a contractor should be permitted to employ a squad of workmen on a building on Sunday," said Mr. Howard. "If he is behind on his contract, that is the fault of the contractor, and should not be accepted as an excuse for laboring on the Sabbath. I find there is no law directly bearing upon this subject and shall urge the immediate consideration of this bill, and I have no doubt of its ultimate passage." This bill is similar to the bill known as the Johnson Sunday Rest bill, which we have been advocating for years.

Naval Appropriation Bill Passes Senate

The Naval Appropriation bill carrying $133,609,674 and a two battleships provision was passed by the Senate this week. It now goes to conference with the House to work over the naval increase program and other amendments. Senator Johnston of Alabama proposed a substitute provision for one battleship and gave notice he would propose when the Panama Canal administration is considered, to deny the use of the canal to all nations which do not agree to build only one battleship a year.

Daughters of the American Revolution and other persons interested in the appearance of the coins of this country are up in arms against the announced purpose of Secretary McVeagh of the Treasury to remove the Goddess of Liberty from the five-cent piece, and place upon it a buffalo head. The design for the new coin is being prepared in New York City, and will be made public soon. On the reverse side, according to present intentions, will be an Indian head. Members of the patriotic societies were emphatic in their protests against the change.

Application has been made to the State Department, through the Greek legation in Washington, for the co-operation of the American Government and that of Greece, in securing from Athens models of the classic columns still standing in the ruined Temple of Jupiter. The object of this move is to aid the Aero Club of Dayton, Ohio, in building a memorial to Wilbur Wright. The plan is to obtain the co-operation of all the affiliated Aero clubs of the United States, making the Dayton memorial large, expensive, and highly artistic. Many of the officers of the Washington Aero Club say that while they will cheerfully do everything possible toward providing a suitable monument for Wilbur Wright at Dayton, they think it would be a much more practical plan to make this the occasion for building in America a memorial laboratory for aeronautic research. The Governments of England, France, Germany, and Russia all have such laboratories well endowed and well equipped for doing valuable research work, and it is believed that aviation in America cannot reach a sound scientific basis until we have a similar institution.

Saturday, July 13, 1912

"A SALOONLESS NATION 1920"
This great song is in my new book
"Songs and Sayings for You."
Get it for your home and your union. This book also contains the thrilling new piece, "How I wish he knew my Jesus," which is dedicated to the white ribbon army. Price, 25c. To introduce it, will send 3 for 60c; 6 for $1.00. To all who make an order before August 15 I will give a beautiful sheet song, "Wild Wastes," free. Order today of **Rev. L. L. PICKETT,** Wilmore, Ky.

BOVEE FURNACES at Manufacturer's Prices Complete with Casing for

5 room house $53.00
7 room house 58.00
9 room house 63.00
11 room house 68.00

Larger furnaces for churches, school houses etc. equally low prices. Thousands in use. Require one-third less fuel. Fifteen years on the market. Fully guaranteed; absolutely first-class. Write for free illustrated catalog and full particulars

BOVEE FURNACE WORKS,
226 8th St., Waterloo, Ia.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR TEACHERS

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in THE YOUNG CRUSADER in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer THE YOUNG CRUSADER from Sept., 1912, to May, 1913.

NINE MONTHS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes August 31, 1912. Five of these nine-months subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions.

PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE,
LINCOLN, VA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LILIAN A. SHEPHERD,
199 YORK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY AND EDITOR
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

STATE CONVENTION IN RICHMOND, SEPTEMBER 29–OCTOBER 2
COME, OR HELP SEND!

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

THREE VALUABLE HELPS

If any local union wishes to make a thorough success of a public meeting, have a good audience, satisfactory collection and awaken pride in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union when a visitor comes, lessen trouble for her hostess and add to the comfort and pleasure of both, then let this union hasten to read and inwardly digest the recent leaflet by Mrs. Hoge, the State President, "HOW TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR A SPEAKER." While full of telling suggestions wrought out from experience and observation and intense love of the work at hand, those hints about using the local press and advertising a meeting as something to be proud of, are particularly clear and practical. Price, 2 cents.

"THE EVERLASTING WHISPER," by Miss Christine I. Tinling, an extract from her address at the Milwaukee National Convention, is an exquisite appeal for keeping up hope and continuing activity for the right; a cheering note for the discouraged; a little lesson of the modern demand for the positive side of temperance, and a dauntless prophecy that the "Never Country" will prove no myth and that prohibition for the nation will in 1920 surely come. Price, 3 cents.

The JUBILEE SONG by J. G. Dailey, the well known Philadelphia composer, called, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," is most spirited, easily learned and one to rouse people to a great degree of enthusiasm. Price, 10 cents.

All these helps can be bought from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois.

Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Jesse Brown of Lincoln in the loss of her husband after a prolonged illness at their home. Mr. Brown was a Christian gentleman of refinement and of an affectionate nature. For a number of years he was connected with the public schools of St. Louis but returned to Virginia some time since. As an honorary member of the local union, he was deeply interested in its welfare, and also gave abundant and sympathetic help to Mrs. Brown, for a long while state superintendent of the Medical Temperance work, and was often seen with her at both the Virginia and National Conventions.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO LOCAL UNIONS

Dear Comrades:—

In many ways it seems such a short time since our state convention in Danville, and yet it is time to be making definite plans for the next one, for our W. C. T. U. year will end September 1.

Let us look back for a few moments and ask ourselves how we as local organizations and as individual white ribboners have used the year. Have we been careful to hold our meetings regularly? Have we individually considered the W. C. T. U. meeting a definite engagement and shaped our plans so that we could always be in our places to do our part? Have we always been careful to speak encouragingly of the work and the workers? Have we reported the work done? Are the secretary and local superintendents prepared to send in full reports of all work done to the state corresponding secretary and state superintendents? Have we added to our membership? Have dues been sent to the state treasurer for all members?

Now for the forward look!! If any of the above questions cannot be answered in the affirmative, let us make what amends we can speedily. Only about two months till reports and state dues *must be in* to be counted in this year's work for the Virginia W. C. T. U. These are warm months, too, but let us not lag in our efforts to keep up the educational work against that untiring enemy, the liquor traffic. It will mean much to have enthusiastic summer meetings.

It is important to plan to send one or more delegates to the state convention to be held in Richmond, our capital city. You know each union is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every twenty-five members. A full delegation is desirable, but to be sure of representation it is well for each union to raise a fund to send at least one delegate. If this has not already been done, I hope you can do it now. It is just the time of year for picnics or socials at which refreshments can be sold.

Henrico county W. C. T. U. is making every preparation for the comfort of the delegates and the program committee is at work, trying to make the "best ever" program.

The first session will be Monday, September 30, 8 p. m., and is to be the Consecration service, followed by the president's address and the usual informal reception. Tuesday night, October 1, is to be Welcome night. There is to be a Demonstration night, and a county Jubilee program, and Mrs. May Pauline Sparks, so widely known and loved in the state, will be with us throughout the convention.

Richmond is so centrally located that it is comparatively easy of access from all parts of the state. The convention should be a large one. Each union ought to have the benefit of a delegate in attendance, and will each do its part toward an inspiring and encouraging convention by seeing to it that all dues and full reports of work have been sent in *on time?*

Hopefully yours,

SARA H. HOGE

Evergreen Home, Lincoln, Va., July 2, 1912

Those who have had the pleasure of knowing Mrs. C. T. Babb of Southampton county will be grieved to learn of her passing away. Mrs. Babb was an enthusiastic worker in her union, kind and generous and loving in her home. The Berlin union to which she belonged feels its loss most keenly. Through a committee, consisting of Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Inman and Mrs Kelly, resolutions of sympathy and regret have been drawn and adopted by the local union. These resolutions tenderly express her valuable life in the community, her busy plans to keep the W. C. T. U. advancing and willingness to serve in any department when needed.

May the great Comforter abide with the members of these homes so deeply bereaved!

The State Treasurer, beloved and trusted wherever known, is highly pleased that her subscription list to the *Virginia Edition* has increased rapidly and regularly of late months. Mrs. Clement has given cheerful and faithful service in enrolling names and forwarding subscriptions and funds to Evanston, where the paper is published about the twentieth of each month, and the constituency owes her a debt of gratitude.

Listen! listen! every union, from mountain, shore or plain:—
Time for advertisements is with us once again.
Thank every one who helped last year, get business cards once more
For the State Report's large printing bill—oh, work as ne'er before.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

LOCAL AND COUNTY WORKERS

Amherst union has had a special visit to the County Home with music and songs and other features of help for the unfortunates. The convict force located near by was invited to attend the services conducted by Rev. C. A. Ashby of the Episcopal church, whose talk was most helpful. One of the convicts sang a solo, followed by a chorus by all the force. Ice cream was given all present and the W. C. T. U. and its helpers went home rejoicing that opportunity had been used for cheering those whose lives had need of such aid. Mrs. Newton has been actively at work now for two weeks both in Amherst town and the county, traveling seventy-five miles in a conveyance through the foothills, and crossing a river twenty times. Five new unions have been started and Mrs. Newton further adds that though rain has lessened attendance several times, audiences have been good and many consecrated people enlisted for the W. C. T. U.

Winchester observed Flower Mission Day by sending flowers and delicacies to the shut-ins and by holding a special service in the jail, with a beautiful talk by Miss Repsher, Evangelistic superintendent, after which cards with Scripture verses were given out. On June 18 a social meeting was held at Fort Loudoun Seminary with large attendance, excellent music and tempting refreshments. Music was furnished by the local orchestra. Four of Winchester's clergymen and their families were present and the union gained strength from the delightful evening and its successful social hour.

Henry county held a picnic on June 27 at Phospho-Lithia springs, a well known summer resort on the Norfolk and Western road. Representatives from Fontaine, Martinsville and the Ridgeway unions were present, and almost the entire large union with some of the honorary members and a minister from Stoneville, N. C., across the line. Dinner was served under the beautiful trees, after which the program of the day was rendered in the hall of the hotel. Recitations were given by a number of little girls from the various sections represented. The entire assembly sang, "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined." Cordial exchange of greetings was made between the Virginia and the North Carolina unions, all acknowledging that for once Virginia was behind in not having won prohibition as had her neighboring sister. Talks were made by Rev. J. P. McCabe of the Baptist church of Martinsville, and Rev. Henry Wellman of the Stoneville Methodist church. Mr. Wellman emphasized the need of people to work for temperance who did not have prohibition and the necessity of patient, continuous effort to enforce it when it had been won. Mrs. Faith T. Parrott spoke briefly on Virginia's progress and earnest desire to imitate North Carolina's example. A fine recitation was given by Miss Mitchell and a felicitous talk by Mr. J. D. Mitchell, both of the old North state. All local presidents and their representatives stood in line or were given the Chautauqua salute by the white-ribboned assembly. THE UNION SIGNAL was voted as a gift for the hotel during the summer months for Sunday reading. Special credit for the great success of the day is due the Ridgeway union which initiated the outing which it is hoped may now become an annual occasion.

Berryville has had a most successful essay contest in the public schools. The winning essays were published in the county paper, and have been entered for the state prize. This union continues to have well attended meetings with enthusiasm and interest. Four new members were added one day and all are working constantly for new recruits.

Chester is feeling deeply the removal of Mrs. Reese Thompson from the state. Mrs. Thompson has made a most successful president and will carry to her western home the love and good wishes of all members of her union.

Northfork union of Loudoun had a helpful meeting recently at the home of Mr. Tiffany, with Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Green of Farmville as visitors, both of whom spoke words of encouragement, greatly adding to the occasion. Mrs. Green was the delightful guest of the social evening of the Lincoln workers, making a fine talk. There was a large attendance, a wide-awake program and delicious refreshments served at the close.

Chase City union meets monthly on Monday afternoons and is planning to put temperance posters in the high school building preparatory to the meeting there of the Summer Normal Institute.

Richlands observed Flower Mission Day with a public meeting. The children carried flowers as they marched and sang temperance songs. The union had an appropriate program with an appreciative audience and good collection. Mrs. Mary Moss White, the Richlands' and county president as well, has been visiting other unions in Tazewell, helping each one with her own wisdom and plans for further work.

Cleveland, a new union in Russell county, has held a public meeting and is trying to enlist some of the many young people in that section.

Elliston, under the leadership of Miss Katherine Pendleton, held a well attended meeting recently in the Methodist church and is planning for a joint temperance picnic July 20 with the nearby Shawsville workers.

Salem maintains one of the very best press columns in Virginia and edited by the local president, Mrs. Mimah H. Day. This column is not only a constant source of help to Salem, but does fine educational work for the entire community in familiarizing people with the general plans and outlook of the organization. A late issue is most timely, calling attention to the general work of the organizers throughout the state; gives the State President's letter to the unions in full; speaks of the local Demonstration evening which was the form of the twentieth birthday anniversary, calls attention to temperance literature; and to a telling article in the *Virginia Issue* which impresses the fact that if it is good to close the saloon on election day it is good to shut it up all other days, etc. Let the new union send a stamp to Mrs. Day, the faithful discriminating editor of this column and get a copy of the *Salem Times Register* which generously gives this space, and see what a power such a weekly temperance friend can bo in any community.

NEW UNIONS

Mrs. Newton, Organizer:

DORSET, Powhatan county; president, Mrs. Mary Davis.

ELBERTIE, Amherst county; president, Miss Mary Louise Eubank, Sandidge, R. F. D. 2.

PLEASANT VIEW, Amherst county; president, Mrs. E. L. Smith.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Amherst county; president, Miss Ethel Buford, Sandidge, R. F. D. 1.

PINEY GROVE, Amherst county; president, Miss Anna Perkins, Woodson's.

IVEY HILL, Amherst county; president, Mrs. M. B. Tucker, Sandidge, R. F. D. 1.

Mrs. J. M. Ropp, Organizer:

ALAVISTA, Campbell county; president, Mrs. W. W. Akers.

HEWLETT, Caroline county; president, Mrs. G. P. Smith.

SPARTA, Caroline county; president, Mrs. Joseph Baker.

ATTENTION, SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS!

Please let all superintendents of this department see that all essays for entrance in the state contest are in my hands by July 25. Some have already sent in essays and I hope that none will be late. The contest work this year is the best yet.

We are beginning to realize the possibilities of this department. During these summer months use literature freely and if expedient plan a lawn party or entertainment to raise funds for this wonderful department. Invite Normal teachers to your meetings. Write me if you need help.

MRS. JOSEPH K. RUEBUSH,
Virginia Superintendent S. T. I.
Dayton, Va.

WHITE RIBBON GRADUATES

The Matthew Fontaine Maury high school of Norfolk was honored in the recent graduation of Miss Grace Willard Shepherd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Shepherd of that city. Besides being an accomplished instrumentalist, Miss Shepherd wrote the class song and class poem, both of which were published in the city papers. By reason of high standing, she received the scholarship to the Farmville Normal school.

Three young girls of the Martinsville union, Misses Kathleen Teague, Dillard Smith and Sallie Minter, recently received well earned diplomas from the high school, and are young people of recognized fine class standing and popularity. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union presented each with a dainty pair of embroidery scissors and will further give them pleasure in a rustic tea on July 20.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

THERE ARE OTHERS

After the June 27 issue had gone to press we learned that Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, of Portland, Mich., should have been listed as one of the "in the beginning" subscribers of THE UNION SIGNAL. She has sent us many subscribers during the years and much of the time subscribed for two copies that she might have one to give away. We regret that our first information did not give this good friend the deserved honor. Others who have had the paper from the first are Mrs. M. E. Cheney of Boston, Mass., who has been since 1887 the faithful and efficient state superintendent of the circulation of our National papers.

Mrs. H. P. Hall, of Sycamore, Ill., has taken the paper "ever since there was one."

Mrs. A. B. Hathaway, of Clio, Mich., has had the paper since its first issue and *Our Union* before that.

Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh, Pa., subscribed for *Our Union* when she joined the W. C. T. U. and has had THE UNION SIGNAL since its first issue. She writes: "I would miss it indeed if I had to give it up."

Those who have had the paper for thirty years are:

Mrs. S. C. Timmons, Lecompton, Kans.
Mrs. Mary J. L. Willard, Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. L. M. Heselton, Reading, Mass.
Mrs. W. W. Davis, Arcade, N. Y.

For over twenty years:

Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Gertrude Fulton, Portland, Ind.
Mrs. Eleanor K. Meacham, Turlock, Calif.

"I should not be able to do my work without THE UNION SIGNAL. It comes next to my Bible in my daily reading and study. I cannot understand how any local union worker can labor intelligently without our valuable paper.

"MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON,"
National Superintendent Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

GOOD WORDS FROM OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS

As I am local superintendent of Railroad Work in my union, I take my SIGNALS to the car barns for the men to read.

MRS. JENNIE LA DUE, *Northampton, Mass.*

I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL twenty-eight years, and I think it grows better every year, and I hope it may come to me as long as I can see to read it or raise the dollar to pay for it.

OLIVE E. HOSFORD, *Sedan, Kan.*

This year, I am paying for three copies of the SIGNAL and one of the *Crusader*. I could not do without the paper if it were possible to get it.

MRS. ONA A. KAYS, *Hyattsville, Md.*

RALPH THORNTON'S LESSON

(Continued from Page Six)

"On my honor, Ruth—" began the brother, then flushed hotly at the scornful look the sister gave him at the use of her name. "I swear to you by all that's sacred," he amended, closing the door and standing with his back against it, while he spoke in low, guarded tones, "this is the first time I've been in such a place, and, if you'll believe me, it will be the last!" he added earnestly. "I know I've done a lot of mean things in my life, but I've never before come to this sort of thing. Ruth, for the sake of all we used to hold dear, tell me how did you get into this place? Have you been here—only this evening?"

"That's all—but it's worlds too much," said Ruth, as she came toward him and related the events of that evening. "You can take me away, can't you, Ralph?" she finished, with a return of her terror at remaining longer in the awful house.

"I'll try—I'll do what I can," said her brother, with compressed lips, bidding her put on her hat and cloak and stand close behind him when he opened the door. "I've got an auto outside," he informed her in a whisper. "It belongs to—another man—who came with me," he explained, not looking at her. "He'll not mind—much." Then he softly opened the door and looked out into the lighted hall. "Nobody in sight," he whispered. "Wait until I press this button and turn off the lights. There, run with me straight to the door, Ruth! Thank fortune, somebody left it unlocked! Now, get into the car! It's all right, Dixon. You're to take us to the railway station at top speed. Five dollars you'll get, Dixon, if you do your best!" he urged, as the car bounded away.

A few minutes later the car stopped at the station, the promised money was paid to the driver, and Ralph led his sister into the waiting room and bought her a ticket home.

"This is the best place for you right now," he told her a little later, as he accompanied her to the train and put her in care of the conductor. "Ruth, I'm going to stay here after the encampment is over and see what I can do in the way of honest work. I have an offer from a down-town office which I had meant to refuse, but now I shall take it, if I can get it. When I return home, I intend it to be with a record of which I need not be ashamed. You may tell Father and Mother what I have said, Ruth, but would you better tell the rest of the story?" He hesitated, a troubled, remorseful look upon his face. "I have had a bitter lesson and it might make them feel worse—but—do as you think best, Ruth."

"We will keep the occurrence to ourselves," said Ruth gently. "It has been a fearful experience to us both, but there is no need to grieve our parents further. I shall tell Mother that I concluded not to go to see Grace Merrill this time as I met you, and you told me such good news that I hurried home to tell it. Poor Mother, she will be so pleased!"

"Yes, Ruth," Ralph answered a bit huskily.

Then he wrung her hand and stepped back just as the train started on its way.

Some years later, when Ralph had become a trusted and respected employe of an old and upright house and Ruth had developed into a gentler, graver girl, her father's pride and her mother's comfort, the story, with reservations as to names and places, was passed on in the hope of helping to save other young people from the clutches of creatures who apparently feel neither shame nor remorse for the evil they have done, and are doing, not only in large cities, but also in small towns throughout our fair land

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Temperance and Missions

The eight colored charts, "Relation of Temperance to Missions," reproduced from exhibit at "The World in Boston," are now ready for use. They illustrate in vivid pictorial fashion the hindrance of the liquor, opium, and nicotine traffics to the progress of missions at home and abroad, and the way to overcome it. Each set is enclosed in an envelope containing also a "Key to the Charts." They were compiled and arranged by the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, and may be obtained either of us or of the National superintendent, Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, 23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass. These charts will help immensely in exhibit work as showing the relation of Christian temperance to missionary effort, and emphasizing the necessity for prohibition. For further description, and price, see page 14.

White-Ribbon Missionary Day

July 31 is observed by local unions as White-Ribbon Missionary Day, in memory of Mary Allen West, who died in Japan while laying the foundations of our organized work in that country. Send for the biographical sketch of Miss West, written by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, and published by Mrs. M. D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red-Letter Days. We suggest as further helps the World's W. C. T. U. leaflets given on page 14, and the above mentioned charts, with special emphasis on the needs of the work in Japan. And have on hand, for sale at the meeting, a supply of the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund post cards. This card has a pictorial design in colors and is especially for the use of L. T. L. boys and girls.

Fresh-Air Mission Day

Another close-at-hand red-letter day is August 3, birthday of our consecrated Christian temperance comrade across the sea, Lady Henry Somerset. Local superintendents of red-letter days will know how fittingly to observe the occasion. Send for the Life Sketch of Lady Henry, written by Miss Helen Hood. It should be read as part of the brief out-door program, and perhaps copies distributed.

We thank you for saying it

We are made glad by the numerous commendations elicited by our Catalogue of Publications. It being Mother National's first venture in this line, words of praise and appreciation are especially welcome. The *White-Ribbon* of Southern California has this to say: "Seldom has anything been looked for more eagerly or been more needed than the Literature Catalogue. We are rewarded for the patient waiting by its attractive appearance and real worth. It is in a handy form, has an entirely new classification of W. C. T. U. literature, and best of all has much new literature. Considering the short time since the National W. C. T. U. went into the business it is surprising that so much has been accomplished in securing new material. Workers and unions will do well to send for the Catalogue at once. It is free."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 25, 1912. No. 30

It is the right of every child to be sheltered from harm.

—*Frances E. Willard.*

By courtesy of the artist

The greatest incentive in the campaigns for prohibition should be the children's welfare. We should pass over to these men and women of the future, now in the making, a clean, safe, pure world, not one cursed with that destroyer of childhood and youth—the legalized liquor traffic.

VOTE FOR THE CHILDREN!

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Prohibition as it Affects the Rural Community, Judge Pollock—Kansas' Successful Demonstration, Ex-Governor Hoch—A Benediction on the Home, Bishop Quayle—Value of Prohibition in North Dakota, F. O. Hellstrom, Warden of State Penitentiary, and Hon. L. B. Hanna, Member of Congress—Era of Prosperity in North Carolina—Can We Trust the Farmer?—Where the Corn Goes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Monday, July 15, a very dignified and solemn scene was enacted in the United States Senate. Seven representatives appointed by the House of Representatives to present to the Senate articles of impeachment preferred against Judge R. W. Archbald, appeared at the door of the Senate chamber, and were duly announced by the head clerk, the president *pro tempore*, Senator Gallinger, saying: "The Senate will receive the managers on the part of the House of Representatives." These gentlemen were then escorted to seats assigned them, and Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdall, in a loud voice made proclamation as follows: "Hear ye, Hear ye, Hear ye—all persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against Robert W. Archbald, Circuit Judge of the United States, and designated a judge of the United States Commerce Court." The presiding officer then said: "The articles of impeachment may now be presented." Judge Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, and chairman of the "managers," read the thirteen articles of impeachment. Prior to this, the Senate had resolved itself into a court of impeachment. Senator Cullom, the oldest man in the Senate, was chosen to administer the oath "to do impartial justice in the case now pending, according to the Constitution and laws," to Senator Gallinger as president *pro tempore*. Then followed the swearing in of the senators, by Senator Gallinger. In groups of ten, they were called to line up at the side of the presiding officer's rostrum. Later in the week Judge Archbald was summoned to appear before the Court, and sat in dignified silence while his counsel discussed the time of the trial. A decision was not reached at the time, but will soon be determined.

Mr. Lorimer, for the larger part of three days, speaking in his own defense, held the attention of the Senate, and at the close, the Senate declared by a vote of 55 to 28 that "corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the Senate of the United States from the State of Illinois, and that his election therefore was invalid." The scene was dramatic, as Mr. Lorimer, with white, drawn face, listened to the roll call which should decide his fate. When the presiding officer announced the result of the vote Mr. Lorimer arose wearily from his seat, and walked toward the door. A number of Senators shook his hand, as he moved down the aisle and the door closed upon a most humiliating, and harrowing experience.

At the conclusion of the Lorimer case, the Senate voted to make the Panama Canal bill the unfinished business of the Senate. This and the appropriation bills, will probably be disposed of before adjournment, the time of which is as yet uncertain.

Moving Pictures of Prize Fights Prohibited

The Senate bill prohibiting films of prize fights for moving pictures has passed the House, and now goes to the President for his signature. The bill prohibits the transportation of such moving picture films among the various states and territories, or foreign countries. Heavy fines for violation of the law are fixed by the bill. Because of the race feeling stirred up by the exhibition of certain prize fights between white and colored men, in their section of the country, southern members of Congress are especially interested in the passage of the bill.

That the health authorities of the United States are determined to exercise the utmost precaution to prevent the invasion of this country by the bubonic plague, was made evident this week when the Senate decided to appropriate $500,000 for that purpose. The subject arose in connection with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The House provided $100,000 for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases, and the Senate committee on Appropriations increased the sum to $500,000, the chairman explaining that the increase had been made because of the reported appearance of the bubonic plague in Porto Rico and Cuba, and the money was to be used for quarantine purposes, and as an emergency fund, to be expended only when necessary to properly protect Americans.

Bureau of Labor

The House this week passed the bill to create a department of Labor, the secretary of which will have a place in the President's cabinet. This measure, which has long been pressed by organized labor, now goes to the Senate. With the creation of this new department, the Department of Commerce and Labor would be stripped of much of its authority; all its bureaus dealing with questions affecting labor and capital, would be transferred to the new department. The bureau of immigration also would be placed under the new division, as its functions are recognized as being especially close to the labor problem. Under the terms of the bill, which now goes to the Senate, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to act as mediator in labor disputes, thereby lending the influence of the Government toward industrial peace.

The conference report on the Alexander Wireless Telegraph bill was this week adopted by the House. The measure requires all vessels carrying fifty or more passengers to have at least two wireless operators, and further provides that the wireless apparatus be powerful enough to receive and transmit messages at least one hundred miles, and that each vessel have an auxiliary power supply. The law would apply to all vessels entering or leaving American ports.

The House committee on Public Buildings has this week reported favorably on two most important buildings for the District of Columbia. A bill has already passed the Senate, granting permission to the George Washington Memorial Association, to erect a $2,000,000 marble building, on the old Pennsylvania railroad depot site. The building, which is to be prepared and erected under the advice of the commission on fine arts, is to be fire proof, faced with granite, and to cost not less than $2,000,000. It will have an auditorium to seat 6,000 or more, and have smaller halls, offices, etc. When erected it will be the nation's convention hall. The association will provide an endowment fund of not less than $500,000 to be administered by the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution who shall use the income of the fund to maintain the building. The second resolution approved is that the Government shall contribute $400,000 toward the erection of a Red Cross Memorial building in Washington which will commemorate the "services and sacrifices of the loyal women in the United States during the Civil War." This has been approved by the Senate committee, which added $100,000 to the original request for $300,000 and provided that the building "shall be monumental in design and character, and shall be used as the permanent headquarters of the American National Red Cross and shall cost with the site, not less than $600,000."

PROHIBITION STANDS THE TEST

J. W. GLEED, General Attorney Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company

My home has been in Kansas since 1866. I knew the state before the law went into effect and I have known it intimately ever since. For the last four or five years I have spent a great deal of time in Missouri, where there is no prohibitory law. I know from constant observation that the drunkenness in Kansas is very much less than the drunkenness in Missouri, or any other non-prohibition state that I have ever known anything about.

The saloonkeeper, before prohibition, was the political boss; now the saloon is wholly eliminated from politics. For a long time there was an anti-prohibition party in the state of Kansas, but for the last six or eight years *all parties have endorsed it.*

In considering the testimony, pro and con, as to the value of prohibition in Kansas, I would suggest that your readers always apply some such test as this: Is the witness one who cares for the general welfare of the people of his state? Or is he a person who places his own appetite or his own financial interest ahead of every other consideration? Witnesses of the former class are entitled to be heard; testimony of the latter class is worthless.

A PRAYER FOR TEMPERANCE

O Lord, we praise Thy Holy Name, for Thou hast made bare Thine arm in the sight of all nations and done wonders. But still we cry to Thee in the weary struggle of our people against the power of drink.

May those who now entrap the feet of the weak and make their living by the degradation of men, thrust away their shameful gains and stand clear. But if their conscience is silenced by profit, do Thou grant Thy people the indomitable strength of faith to make an end of it. May all the great churches of our land shake off those who seek the shelter of religion for that which damns, and stand with level front against their common foe.

O God, bring nigh the day when all men shall face their daily tasks with minds undrugged and with tempered passions; when the unseemly mirth of drink shall seem a shame to all who hear and see; when the trade which debauches men shall be loathed like the trade which debauches women; and when all this black remnant of savagery shall haunt the memory of a new generation but as an evil dream of the night. For this accept our vows, O Lord, and grant Thine aid.—Walter Rauschenbusch.

PROHIBITION AS IT AFFECTS THE RURAL COMMUNITY

JUDGE CHARLES A. POLLOCK of the Third Judicial District, North Dakota

The extent of farm products used in the manufacture of liquor cannot afford the slightest excuse for continuing the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. In the first place, the amount involved is so small, in view of the serious loss of life and impairment of physical energy because of the drink habit, that, economically considered, the nation cannot justify the practice. But when we consider the number of poorly fed persons found everywhere and know that food products should supply their ever-increasing need for bodily nourishment, rather than pander to their convivial habits, we are startled and amazed when well-informed people speak in favor of the propriety of commercializing our misfortune.

No Excuse for Rural Community's Support of Traffic

What single excuse can a rural community give for supporting the liquor evil? I presume wherever the battle is on, the brewers and distillers will continue in their attempt to persuade the farmers that their farms will lessen in price and their products will find a poor market if the traffic in rum is depleted. Fortunately experience teaches the contrary. Twenty-five years ago, when the battle for constitutional and statutory prohibition was on in North Dakota, such arguments were used to the limit—fortunately without avail. We have had time to demonstrate beyond the possibility of a doubt the falsity of the position thus taken by the liquor men. No state in the Union—certainly no license state—shows a better increase in rural population, in value of land, in school and church advantages, in average per capita of wealth, in all the means of securing and enjoying the comforts of home life, than North Dakota. The farmer in this state, notwithstanding the burdens put upon him because of the Interstate Commerce law, which permits liquor to be shipped into this state and delivered to the consignee herein, yet enjoys a certain freedom from the open licensed saloon, which counts for much in the easy management of his farm. The rainy day nuisance of the license period, when the men would congregate in the saloons found in all small towns, is no more. As time passes, the people are understanding how better to enforce the law, and public officials, too, are beginning to understand that the length of their stay in office is measured by the character of the enforcement of law.

Good Effects of Law

The good effects of the law are plainly shown in the fact that the people and not the saloons control our politics. A majority of our villages and cities are living examples of the great benefit of a municipality existing where not compelled to become a partner with the traffic.

Some one asked me the other day, "How does it affect the lawyers?" During the territorial days, under the license system, there were in this district, composed of the counties of Cass, Steele and Trail, at that time the most populous, approximately one hundred and sixty saloons, where now there are none. The bar at that time was composed of very nearly as many lawyers entitled to practice as now, the number being approximately seventy-five. As I look back over the past thirty years and remember the character of the lawyers then as compared with the bar at the present time, I should say they were of about equal natural ability. Then most of them drank—not all to excess, but the leading members of the bar did. They were a splendid lot of fellows, but were terribly addicted to the habit of drink. Some six or seven are now dead. I verily believe, barring accident and other incidental causes, they would have been alive today but for the habit of drink. Of the seventy-five lawyers entitled to practice in this district at the present time, I am very glad to record the fact that there is not one who is addicted in any large degree to the use of liquor. The leading members of the bar are all total abstainers, and as I look over the list I do not see the names of more than five or six who may be classed as moderate drinkers. In view of the fact that the lawyer in the community necessarily has such a wide influence for good or evil, I regard this showing as one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the utter annihilation of the traffic, so far as the state is concerned, that can be adduced.

THE VALUE OF PROHIBITION IN NORTH DAKOTA

F. O. HELLSTROM
Warden of the State Penitentiary and Elected Democratic Candidate for Governor at the Primaries

Prohibition means temperance and measures the difference between success and failure of human effort. Its value to the state of North Dakota lies in the fact that it has raised the general level of human intelligence, built up the morals and elevated the ideals of the people, has clothed the naked, and fed the hungry.

It has converted the drunken brute into a cheerful, hopeful and useful citizen; it has added to the store of brain power; it has nurtured and restored a dissipated body; it has contributed to the wealth of our state, by promoting order and industry; and last, but not least, it has contributed, in untold measure, to the love and happiness of our people.

There is no valid argument that can be advanced in favor of the saloon. The most self-seeking and degenerate saloon man will not permit his wife and family to frequent his place of business, fearing that they might be contaminated thereby.

If the effects of the saloon are evil, let the ax be applied to the root of the evil, debauching traffic. If filth and refuse are found where unsanitary conditions are produced, we renovate by removing the dangerous matter, and destroying it. The saloon is moral filth and refuse, and it is spreading its deadly poison continuously. Remove it and destroy it.

THE EXTINGUISHER

The Pioneer.

A pictorial prophecy which is in process of fulfillment

PROHIBITION'S PRICELESS BENEFITS TO NORTH DAKOTA

HON. L. B. HANNA
Member of Congress from North Dakota and Elected Republican Candidate for Governor at the Primaries

North Dakota has had constitutional prohibition since statehood, and year by year the law has been better and better enforced all over the state. There is no question as to its beneficial effect, and neither is there any question, in my mind, that temperance is making a gigantic stride forward all over the nation.

Many factors are contributing to the financial as well as to the moral side of the question. Railroad companies, insurance companies, bankers, men in business generally, are insisting that their employes and their business associates shall be temperate.

I never expect to see license in North Dakota, but I do believe that as the years go by, prohibition will become stronger and that the majority in favor will increase each and every year.

By far the largest number of our farmers are in favor of prohibition, as the fact that liquor is kept out of the state has a good, moral effect upon the man employed by our farmers. May the sentiment for temperance continue to increase in North Dakota and throughout the land.

CAN WE TRUST THE FARMER?

ADAM F. BENONIN, MAINE

The farmer must restore our economic balance.—*Benjamin F. Yoakum*

Long before Adam Smith began his famous inquiry into the nature and causes of the "Wealth of Nations," the tiller of the soil was conceded to be the world's chief economic factor. Equally well recognized, and often graphically portrayed in cartoon and burlesque, have been his social limitations. "It is one of the most baffling mysteries of history," says Herbert Casson, "that agriculture, the first industry to be learned, was the last one to be developed. For thousands of years a farmer remained either a serf or a tenant. He was a stolid drudge—'brother to the ox.'"

But in our own day, like China the wonderful, the farmer has burst into the social and political world with an adaptability for modern methods that amazes us. Brought by post and telephone, by automobile and country club, into contact and even into unavoidable co-operation with others, the "lord of rock and clod" has doubtless become less opinionated without sacrificing that long-bred sense of independence which ensures stability of convictions.

It is from no new-born impulse toward adventure and notoriety that the farmer has appeared in the political arena, but for the consistent purpose of conserving his own material interests. He assumes that tariff schedules and reciprocity schemes are his personal affairs. Hahneman-like, he has learned shrewdly to oppose the trusts with over 5,000 combines of his own.

Farmer's Concern in Liquor Question

Now it so happens that the liquor question, being in politics, is one of the subjects in which the farmer is clearly concerned, and which he is bound to settle in the way that shall best *serve his own interests.*

Recently I passed through an old farming town once famous for its fruitful orchards. Now, instead, one sees apple trees, unsightly from long neglect, straggling about dilapidated houses and barns. The wire-worm? Oh, no—King Alcohol. The innocent-looking cider-mug that once "simmered slow" before the red logs of many a country hearth, carried its own peculiar blight throughout a region supposed to be exempt from such evils as infest the city. Today the cider-besotted farmer with his slackening hold upon prosperity has become decidedly the exception. Why? The agrarian condition that demands corn-shockers, rice-binders, planters, reapers and tedders, with scores of other machines as delicate and intricate as the piano or the printing press, that calls for elevators, engines and dynamos, is one which demands along with them the cool head, the clear eye, the steady hand.

Volunteers for Prohibition

Yet the rural delivery that brings the scientific journal and the political daily brings also the gaudy list of the liquor dealers' wares. The automobile and the trolley that shorten the road to market and to the grange make the farmer and his help neighbors to the saloon and the dive. Necessarily, if "the farmer must restore our economic balance," the logical result of these changed conditions is the enrollment of an immense army of rural volunteers for prohibition. The American farmer can no more tether his own particular domain safely one-side the onward rush of the times than the landowners about Versailles can gain exclusive legal right to the air above their grazing-fields against adventurous and disturbing aeroplanes.

The farmer sees that he cannot keep his own household safe if the town is in danger; nor his own town temperate and law-abiding if the state is in the power of the liquor trust; nor his state inviolate while the nation is in league with the brewer and the distiller. He understands that the prohibition which starts in his own home, to be effective, must reach the White House and the Capitol.

Trust the Father Instinct

"The farmer must restore our economic balance." Yes—but not the farmer as the producer of bread. merely, but the farmer as the father of boys. Only yesterday I passed a company of men and horses that were trying to move a large barn from its foundation and engineer it to a site across the road. Because here was a ledge and there a hollow it was found necessary to cut down an elm that had taken deep root in the affections of the owner. But his chief concern was for the oriole's nest of young birds swinging from the end of a high-arched branch against the brooding sky. While the crew waited he planned away, involving trouble and expense and even some danger, whereby the fall of the towering tree might be retarded and the imperiled little featherless bipeds rescued. He was just such a man of the soil as you meet any day, anywhere. Does he not know that boys and girls are of more value than many orioles?

Trust the farmer!

Is the Liquor Business Indispensable to the Farmer?

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS

The manufacturers of intoxicating liquors quite frequently represent themselves as indispensable to the farmers, on account of the market they afford him for his grain. But investigation shows that only a very small part of the farmers' total products are taken by the breweries and distilleries. For instance, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, 114,508,855 bushels of barley, wheat, rye, corn and oats were used in making alcoholic liquors. But the farmers raised, during the year 1910, a total of 5,143,187,000 bushels of these same grains, and this shows that the liquor traffic uses less than two and a half per cent of the five leading grain crops of the land. For every bushel of grain used by the breweries and distilleries more than forty-four and three-fifths bushels are used for legitimate food purposes. Out of every one hundred dollars' worth of grain sold by the farmer the brewer and distiller buy about $2.25½ worth.

The liquor interests have long tried to create the impression that the withdrawal of this wasted consumption would be a disaster. They cry out that if the liquor traffic is abolished one of the markets for grain will be destroyed and a terrible calamity will fall upon the farmers. But the closing of the distillery and brewery would set at liberty a large amount of capital and labor which would be diverted to other channels of business, including among other things the development of produce and its adaptation to the wants of the people. Many millions of dollars now expended in liquor would be expended in farm produce of various kinds. There is a large proportion of our people who do not consume as much of our farm produce as they need and desire, because of the waste of wealth in the consumption of intoxicants, and if this waste ceased, the demand for farm produce would at once increase. Experience has shown that the closing up of the saloons and the outlawing of the liquor traffic has always proved a great benefit to every legitimate industry. A chapter in the history of Ireland furnishes a graphic illustration. During the years 1809-10 and 1813-14 the distilleries of Ireland were stopped on account of the famine, on the ground that these distilleries wasted the grain that might otherwise be used by the people as food. The results were surprising. The consumption of spirits fell off nearly one-half. On the other hand there was a tremendous increase in the demand for dry goods, crockery, groceries and other necessities, thus showing that a year of scarcity blankets, cotton goods, sugar, hardware, with prohibition is better than a year of plenty without it. The falling off of the sale of intoxicants was followed by an increase in the demand for articles of comfort, thus marking not simply the absence of a great curse, but the presence of domestic and personal happiness, and of a thriving trade.

The suppression of the liquor traffic would be of great benefit to the farmers, who are now taxed heavily to pay their part of the enormous expense of taking care of the great army of orphans and paupers, drunkards and criminals produced by this destructive and degrading traffic. The liquor traffic now destroys the buying capacity of the men who put their money into whisky and beer. For every one hundred dollars spent for liquor, the farmer now receives $5.00. If the money were spent for other commodities the farmers' share would be very largely increased. It is manifest that the boasted value of the liquor traffic as a profitable aid to the farmers' market has not the slightest backing of actual facts, but that, on the contrary, it is at war with the true interests of the farmer and is a monopolist of the worst and most enslaving character.

KANSAS' SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION

EX-GOVERNOR HOCH OF KANSAS

There are but four possible attitudes that government can sustain toward the liquor traffic. It must sustain one of these. They are: No license, low license, high license, prohibition.

Time was when the liquor traffic was regarded as being as legitimate as any other mercantile business. But after a while it dawned upon thoughtful people that this classification or alignment was not just right; that the liquor business imposed public burdens upon the people which other lines of business did not impose; that it increased taxation through the poverty and crime for which it was directly and indirectly responsible. And so, to balance accounts, to get even with it, to compel it to bear its own burdens, a low license was conceived and imposed. After a while, however, it was discovered that a low license was not adequate for the purpose for which it was devised, and a high license was originated. Thus the evolution of thought, growing out of experience, progressed, making, of course, a changing attitude of government toward the traffic. But all these experiments were only eye-openers. They were only the morning twilight ushering in the day of still better things.

Now it is known that prohibition is the only logical and adequate attitude of government toward the traffic. If the business is good it ought to be as free as any other mercantile business, but if it is bad, then government should have no partnership whatever with it. To this inevitable conclusion every thinker must ultimately come. Every time a saloonkeeper pays a license, high or low, he admits, by this concession to a discriminative policy, that he is engaged in a business condemned by his neighbors.

Kansas has tried prohibition and it has proved a great moral, educational and financial success. It is not an accident that our death rate is nearly one-half less than the average in the United States; that more of our high school graduates go to higher institutions of learning, relatively, than is the case in any other state; that our assessed per capita wealth exceeds that of any other state; that we have more money per capita in our banks than have the people of any other state in theirs, reserve banks excluded; that one-third of our counties are without paupers in their poor-houses or prisoners in their jails; that one-half of our convicts are non-residents—transients from anti-prohibition states.

I believe that no seventeen hundred thousand people anywhere else on earth are relatively as sober or as prosperous as are the people of Kansas, and the wise policy of prohibition has contributed mightily to this good result.

ERA OF PROSPERITY IN NORTH CAROLINA

EX-GOVERNOR GLENN OF NORTH CAROLINA TESTIFIES TO IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN HIS STATE

At the recent meeting in Louisville, Ky., of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, ex-Governor Glenn told of the advance in his state since it abolished the liquor business:

I come from a state where we have driven liquor out and there is no grass growing in the streets of any of our cities and towns. Whereas North Carolina formerly was noted—and shamefully so—only for her tar, pitch and turpentine—now the state is entering upon an era of prosperity the like of which she never has known. She is gaining with leaps and bounds and this is attributed to state-wide prohibition. Crime has diminished fifty per cent, as is shown by the fact that forty prisons in the state are empty and idle. Formerly mothers were ashamed to allow their children to go to school because the fathers had taken the clothes from their backs that strong drink might be purchased. Since 1907, when the state went dry, the school attendance has doubled. There has been an increase of one-half in the attendance at the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and a great wave of spirituality has swept over the state.

BENEDICTION ON THE HOME

BISHOP WILLIAM ALFRED QUAYLE, St. Paul, Minn.

I have lived in states under high license, low license and prohibition. There are defects in all laws in operation. That is to be expected. The prohibitory law is no exception. Rather, because it drives at human appetite, is it more difficult of enforcement. Allowing that, I unhesitatingly affirm that prohibition is so far superior to any method of dealing with the liquor business that it is not to be placed in the same category.

All laws attempting to regulate the liquor traffic are difficult of enforcement. Low license or high license has the same difficulties. The liquor business is illegality from start to finish. It obeys no law if it can evade it. So, those who disfavor prohibition because it does not, as they say, prohibit should logically favor no law against liquor because no law is honored by the liquor interest. It is anarchy pure and simple because its method is not to try to obey them. It cuts the root of the rule of the majority.

When the liquor interest will abide by the decision of the people as expressed, then may the liquor interest expect to be considered as honest in any of its claims. Till then it must stand under the stigma of systematic anarchy. Prohibition is the right way to deal with this business and the states where it is in force are so much superior as places of residence and localities in which to rear children that to move from them to any other state with different regulation is a real calamity to a family.

Save the Boy!

Have you a boy to spare? The saloon is a great factory and unless it can have 2,000,000 from each generation for raw material some of these factories must close. One family out of every five must contribule a boy in order to keep up the supply.

Are you voting to help the liquor traffic, or are you voting to save the boy?

WHY ADOPT PROHIBITION?

Because the state owes it to its young manhood to provide protection from the evils flowing from the liquor traffic, NOT to render the business more respectable, the temptation more attractive, the downward road easier.

THE TESTIMONY OF "WHISKY" AND "SCHLITZ"

THE PART TWO KITTENS PLAYED IN POLITICS

AUGUSTIN WILBER BREEDEN, Ruston, La.

"Mee-ow-wow! P't, p't!"

Whisky and Schlitz, the pussy cats belonging to Ed Shafer, the liquor vender, went up and down the counter of their master's little "blind tiger," scolding and spitting furiously. They always behaved like this when one of the uninitiated entered the very *sanctum sanctorum* of the back room and now one of those troublesome intruders was approaching.

"Call off your cats!" cried Bob O'Neal, printer on the *Law and Order Gazette*, in a voice whose cheeriness was a little forced.

"Right-O!" came a pleasant enough answer from the back room, but the surprised look on the wily keeper's face, as he noted the identity of his visitor did not escape O'Neal. However, he was asked in servile tones what he would have, and seating himself leisurely at the little lunch counter in the front room he called for a bowl of oysters and something cold to drink. He ate mincingly, using his eyes, meanwhile, after the manner of a newspaper man.

What he saw made him sit up and take notice; for though he was no spotter he was a member of the Law and Order club, an organization pledged to enforce the liquor laws and oust corrupt officers in the coming election. While he was eating, a man came in, picked up the pussy cat, Whisky, caressed her and called her a pet name or two, and then passed out through the back room, flinging back a remark about where he was going. A moment later another came in, ostensibly for a sack of smoking tobacco. This one spurned Whisky, but taking up Schlitz passed on into the inner temple and also made his exit by way of the back door. Next came a man who picked up one little pussy cat and placed her on his shoulder, where she remained perfectly content while he fondled the other small feline. A moment later the astute Shafer brought forth a package from the back room.

"You forgot your bundle awhile ago," he said.

"Yes, I came back for it," replied the other putting down the cats.

A casual observer would have seen nothing in this little scene to excite suspicion, but to the watchful O'Neal the package looked suspiciously like a full quart. He thought now that he saw some significance in the odd names of the cats and also in the phrase, "petting the cats," which he had once heard used jokingly by a village tough. He even fancied, as he watched the loafers and customers who dropped in, that the sagacious kitties recognized their friends and met them at the door.

O'Neal was not a professional spotter. Indeed, he had strolled into Shafer's place that morning more because he felt drawn there by an irresistible force than for the sake of a clew for the L. and O.'s, for O'Neal, like most printers, had had all sorts of ups and downs, and felt very much at home in Shafer's smelly little "tiger." Just now he wanted—yes, he knew what he wanted, and it wasn't lemonade. He suddenly leaped to his feet and in his desire for self preservation rushed from the place, entirely forgetting his partial role of private detective. He probably never would have gone back to follow up his clew, had it not been for the intervention of a friend

"Read this!" said that individual, thrusting a note into his hand as O'Neal hurried toward the *Gazette* office. It concerns you—I found it near Judge Vaughn's back gate about thirty feet from Shafer's joint in the edge of the grove where I always hitch my horse when I come to town."

The note was from Tom McGraw, deputy sheriff and boss of the whisky ring, and was addressed to Judge Vaughn, candidate for reëlection as district judge. It read as follows:

> Take this tip: Rope in O'Neal any way you can—if possible have Shafer get him drunk. He is the brains of the *Gazette*, although he passes for a mere printer and he is the backbone of the L. and O. movement, but he has no spinal column of his own. That little sanctimonious looking wife of his has talked him into believing he is a real L. & O.; but in his heart he is one of us. I know his history.

TWO BALLOTS

Along in November, when chill was the weather,
Two ballots were cast in the box together.
They nestled up close like brother to brother;
You couldn't tell one of the votes from the other.
They were both rum votes and sanctioned the license plan,
But one was cast by a whisky seller and the other by a Sunday school man.

The Sunday school man had always been noted
For fighting saloons—except when he voted!
He piled up his prayers with a holy perfection,
And tore them all down on the day of election.
The Sunday school man—no man could be truer—
Kept busy all summer denouncing the brewer,
But his ardor cooled off with the change in the weather;
And along in the autumn they voted together.

The foxy old brewer was jolly and mellow.
Said he, "I admire that Sunday school fellow;
He's true to his church, to his party he's truer,
He talks for the Lord, and he votes for the brewer."

—*Selected*

> Another tip—quit petting the cats till after the election; you'll get scratched. As ever,
>
> T. McGraw.

As O'Neal finished this note he tossed back his black locks from his fine, intellectual forehead, and his eyes flashed with all the joy of coming battle. He would whip these "curs" who presumed to play upon his weakness and to sneer at the influence of his gentle wife. He would fight them in their own field and show them whether or not he had a spinal column.

The next morning and the next found the printer at Shafer's place. He always ate and drank and invited others to do so at his expense, while he talked in his most engaging manner. When Greek meets Greek the results are highly uncertain; for once Ed Shafer had met his match. O'Neal began by making friends with Whisky and Schlitz, treating all their incivilities with good-humored indulgence and using a little ingratiating way that brought them completely over to him before he had finished his second visit. With Shafer he sedulously avoided any direct discussion of the campaign, confining himself to complaints against his employer for requiring him to set up so much extra copy. On the third day, however, he allowed himself to be led into saying that he considered the whole campaign a "Jonah" and wished himself out of it and back in old ——— City, where a man could be a gentleman and still keep something cold in his ice box. Then when he had finished a prolonged meal of pigs' feet and had called for drinks for the house he opened up on a new tack and grew reminiscent.

Had Shafer ever been in ——— City? Well he should say he had.

Did he remember old Sol Mark's place on Union Avenue. He had been in it a thousand times.

And did he recollect the Rosebud Saloon near the market, where big Tim Gregory tended bar? And did he know Tim? Well he guessed he did know Tim, and a truer-hearted son of Erin never wore the green.

Thus the talk ran on, from place to place, from reminiscence to reminiscence. One would have thought the two men had been lifelong companions, so many memories in common did they hold. They had even taken house drinks together, a fact they could verify by comparing dates. The talk grew so interesting that the village loafers who came in forgot to pet the cats in listening to the wonderful tales that were being told.

Poor O'Neal was playing the game of his life, and the stakes were perhaps bigger than he knew. These thirsty reminiscences made *him* thirsty—how dreadfully thirsty none but he and his kind can ever know. And he must play the game out to the end and drink if drink were offered. He knew that talk was cheap, and that none of these people would ever mistake him for a member of the "Order of Village Cat-cuddlers" or let him into any of its secrets unless he drank before them. Still he knew what usually happened when he took "just one" and felt that here was a battle whose issue was indeed doubtful. As he looked at the vile, besotted creature before him, with whom he held nothing in common but an inordinate thirst, he thought of his sweet-faced wife. Ed Shafer's fishy eyes, flabby face, and weak, drooling mouth never looked more disgusting to O'Neal than at that moment.

While these thoughts were still running in the printer's mind, his opponent introduced his *coup de main*. A mutual friend of Shafer's came in with a jug. It went round, and when it was urged upon O'Neal he did not refuse. Then it went round again, and again the printer held it to his lips. He knew that he was playing with fire; but he knew also that now that he had drunk some of these people would mistake him for a member of their club and give away its secret workings. He waited his opportunity, and it soon came. As he walked home at dinner time with one of the village sots, who had drunk heavily, he easily elicited the information he wanted from him.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHAT I WOULD DO

THE VIEWS OF A SMALL BOY

As I passed by the White House the other day
Where the President lives, you know,
I saw him walk out through the gate and away
Down the avenue, stately and slow.
And I said to myself, Mr. President, if I
Were chief of this glorious land
And lived in the White House (I may by and by),
I'd write with a resolute hand
This message to Congress, on one special theme,
To which not a President, sir,
From Washington down, very strange though it seem,
Has cared or dared to refer:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
Since figures and facts that are plain to all
Do show that strong drink is the cause
Of nearly three-fourths of the crimes, great and small,
That violate God's and man's laws;
Since millions of bushels of fruit and of grain
Are rotted and spoiled every year
To make fiery stuff that burns body and brain,
While thousands are starving, 'tis clear
That prompt legislation is needed to save
The people from this deadly foe;
For numberless thousands go down to the grave
Each year as its victims, we know.

In view of these facts, I do now recommend
That Congress, without more delay,
Our great Constitution proceed to amend,
Prohibiting in every way
The making, importing and selling of all
Strong drink in the nation's domain,
With punishment stern, behind strong prison walls,
If need be, the law to maintain.
I now leave this very grave question with you,
Your earnest attention to gain.
Executive Mansion, March 1, Nineteen twelve,
By the President,—Walter McLane.

Now I've said what I'd do if I were a man
And ruled in the White House today;
But as I'm not there, I will do what I can,
In my earnest and boyish way,
To fight this drink business; and if all the boys
Would make the same promise this hour,
I tell you there'd be such a teetotal noise
The people would call us a power.

—*Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley in W. C. T. U. National Educator*

THE TESTIMONY OF "WHISKY" AND "SCHLITZ"

"Yes," hiccoughed the old fellow in response to a remark from O'Neal about Shafer's clever system of cat-petting; "Yes, Shafer's a slick un. Pet Whisky—you get whisky! Pet Schlitz—beer! Both—full quart! That's what Judge Vaughn allus takes. The cats know 'im—they run to 'im in the street. Wonderful system! Ha-ha! Wonderful system!"

O'Neal had an inspiration. He would see that this smug, corpulent ladies' man of a judge did get scratched for petting the cats. The Judge's garden and vineyard backed right up to the town grove, and Shafer's little doggery did the same. O'Neal saw how easy it was for Shafer to pass liquor over the back fence to the self-righteous Judge. He also had a vision of how easy it would be to defeat the whole whisky ticket by showing up Vaughn, who headed the ticket, in his true light. He could do it; he knew he could! He walked on air the rest of the way home, a condition not altogether due to the inspiration, however. That afternoon his little wife took him on a picnic in the woods and fed him apples, grapes, and oranges until his insides felt like an Italian fruit stand. That was her remedy for the demon of appetite, and the printer knew that for the next few days, she would accompany him to his work with the inevitable fruit basket and that he would set up innumerable ems of type while she kept a watchful, motherly eye upon him. She was the best man of the two, and he thanked his stars for it. That afternoon they outlined the fight together; but they kept their plans a profound secret.

Upon the night of the same day there was a special session of the Law and Order club, and O'Neal was the central figure.

"Men and women," he said, "I do not claim to be a moral giant, but I have the best little wife in seven states, and for her sake I am trying to be a man. It is hard for a man to live down a bad reputation. Even the cats recognized me before I had been in Shafer's little joint twice; and it is hard for a man to leave liquor alone when it is thrust under his nose. Three times I have moved into a new place because I thought it was dry, and every time I have been deceived. I came to this county two years ago, when it was perfectly dry, but the whisky people followed me here. Now I don't mean to move any more; it's their move!

"If you people will let me manage this campaign from now on, I think I can win it for us. Say absolutely nothing about the cats until I am ready, but get just as many people as you can to come here to the barbecue the day before election. Judge Vaughn starts on his two-weeks' campaign tour tomorrow and ends up here that day in a joint discussion with some of our own speakers. If we can destroy the people's confidence in Vaughn we have won the day. Leave that to me."

And so it was that O'Neal was left to play out his part of the game as he saw fit, the others standing ready to help at his command. The time flew by with in-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

How the Children Help in Prohibition Campaigns

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN

If this paper should fall into the hands and excite the interest of any who have not heretofore come in touch with our work and enlisted in the temperance cause, we extend to them a cordial invitation to join us and share with us the joy of helping to make America a clean, safe home for the boys and girls.

The limitations of space in our official paper compel us at times to deprive our readers of excellent articles, or at least to defer their publication. This is especially true of the campaign edition. This week, in order to publish all the material which we desire to give to our campaign workers, we are obliged to postpone until next week the appearance of a number of articles, among them a most interesting account of the National Prohibition convention at Atlantic City, by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson. This convention, after a somewhat strenuous session, nominated as its candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency, Eugene Chafin and Aaron F. Watkins. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., was elected secretary of the National committee.

The absurd arguments advanced by the liquor men to persuade the farmers that prohibition is their enemy, we believe are well answered in this issue of our paper. The very fact that the prominent residents of the two great agricultural prohibition states—North Dakota and Kansas—testify enthusiastically to the value of the prohibitory law, ought to settle the question in the minds of all thinking people.

A tribute to Elma Grace Gowen, white ribbon missionary to South America, who has just been called to her heavenly home, is necessarily omitted this week, and will appear in our next issue.

The Tie That Binds

What is it? We speak sometimes as if it were the white ribbon itself, but we know that the white ribbon is only the outward and visible sign of the tie which holds together the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the world. We say that it is Christian love, but surely we possess Christian love for many outside our white-ribbon fold and yet we know that, in some magic, indefinable way, there is a difference. What is it that holds the members of our ranks together and causes us each to feel again and again, the force of Frances E. Willard's saying: "There never were such women as our women"?

Are not the magnitude and the imperative nature of our endeavor the two chief constituents entering into our "tie"? It means something to clasp hands for a great enterprise. Something of the enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* of those knights of the Middle Ages comes to our hearts when we set ourselves to great tasks. Our own inherent nobility rises to meet a noble call. It is no light thing that we have essayed—"the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law." When we attack an apparently resistless foe, we feel something of the fire which must have blazed in the hearts of the heroes of Balaklava. Is it strange that we are drawn by the very magnitude of our own enterprise to those whose hearts are bold enough to essay it with us?

And then, the imperativeness of the call! We cannot close our eyes to that. If we fail, there are multitudes who must perish through the fiend against which we are organized. Every page of vital statistics, every page of moral statistics, every report of our penal institutions,—every daily paper indeed,—is an unanswerable argument for the imperative necessity of this work. It is to us a thing beyond comprehension that all do not see these facts and come definitely and enthusiastically to our aid. Since all do not, we learn to prize beyond words those who do. Perhaps if every woman in the land wore the white ribbon our hearts would not warm and glow at the sight of it as they do today. As it is, it sets apart a sisterhood not for charity, but for ends which would make charity unnecessary—justice and righteousness among all the nations of the earth.

One of the early abolitionists said that no one knew what it was to have a really good time just by living, who had not embraced an unpopular reform. Does not this very statement carry something of a key to the nature of our tie? Not all humanity, thank God, joins with the "melancholy Dane" in deeming it a "cursed spite" that one should be born t set right the times so clearly "out of joint." There are those who count it of all privileges the most blessed to be "laborers together with God" in the hard places. And so laboring we learn each day how blest is the tie which binds us to one another and to Him.

The Taxpayers' Enemy

The great number of criminals who appear before our courts of justice and throng our jails and penitentiaries appalls not only the sociological student and the reformer but perplexes and distresses the industrious, tax-paying citizen as well. He very clearly sees the injustice of being burdened with the expense of police protection from this degenerate class and being required to pay the heavy costs entailed by the long-drawn out trials, conviction and imprisonment or execution of these culprits, but he is not so quick to trace to its first cause the unfair system. The plain statement of Professor John A. Nicholls as to the condition that exists in every tax-paying community ought to be posted in large letters over the door of the tax office and printed in red ink on every tax receipt: **"The liquor traffic is the direct enemy of the tax-payer of the land. Is it common sense to license a man to sell liquor and then lock up another man for buying it, and afterwards tax the people to take care of him?"** It has been made so clear by many competent authorities that a large proportion of crimes are not only conceived and plotted in the saloons, but are committed under the influence of drink, that every tax-payer and every voter should be able to see the direct relation between his use of the ballot and the amount of his taxes. If he will persist in complicating the social and economic problem by voting for the legalized liquor traffic, he must take the consequences in the payment of high taxes for the support of those institutions which the drink evil makes necessary.

HIS MOTHER'S VOICE

During a recent state prohibition campaign, the senior partner of a large firm had used his influence to change the sentiment of the junior member of the firm. But up to the day of the final issue when the vote should be cast, the young man had remained firm and unchanged. He would cast a "wet ballot," he declared. He had risen from his desk, put on his hat, and started for the voting box. "Vote her dry, Sam," admonished the senior partner seriously. But Sam only smiled and shook his head. Just then a small, blue-buttoned messenger boy appeared in the doorway.

"Message for you, Mr. Sam," and Mr. Sam took the yellow envelope and tore the end open. It was a brief message, and read:

"Son, vote for the state-wide amendment. Mother."

The young man dropped into a nearby chair and struggled for composure. Great unshed tears trembled upon his cheeks. He glanced around at several companions who stood, wondering at his sudden change. "Boys, I *will* vote her dry, God helping me. It is a message from Mother," he said. And he walked bravely out to cast for the first time a clean, white vote for state-wide prohibition.—*As related by Edna B. Crawford in the Baptist Standard*

THE MAINE SITUATION

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

It is evident from inquiries we are receiving that some people do not understand the present conditions in Maine relative to prohibition. It is well known that the efforts of the liquor trade of the country, combined with those of other license advocates for the repeal of Maine's prohibitory law, were defeated and that Maine kept its law, but it is not so clearly understood that Maine did not hold a state election last fall and that the present Governor, Mr. Plaisted, elected in 1910, is bitterly opposed to prohibition and has done everything within his power for its overthrow, and will continue to do so as long as he is Governor. He stands on a platform pledged to regulation or license, and his influence and that of his associates in office is for violation rather than enforcement of the prohibitory law. There are, however, in the state faithful high sheriffs and other officials who are true to their oaths of office. This same Governor called a special session of the Maine Legislature in March for the purpose of again securing resubmission, but the required number did not vote for his scheme.

It will readily be seen that it is essential that Mr. Plaisted be retired from the Governor's chair at the coming September election, and that Mr. Haines, who stands for prohibition and its enforcement, be elected. The Maine W. C. T. U. will work for the election of men who believe in prohibition and its enforcement. Maine is still a special target of the liquor tribe, and in subtle ways they will do everything possible for the election of license men. In some sections of the state prohibition is at its worst, but it is inexpressibly better than any form of license could be. Under license there would no doubt be as many illegal places of sale plus the legalized sale in saloons, hotels, restaurants, etc. The claim is not true that in license states the law is enforced. Quite recently Governor West of Oregon instructed the Adjutant General to detail a company of militiamen to aid him in enforcing martial law against the violators of the liquor laws in Oregon. It is charged there is collusion between the brewers and the blind tigers to violate Oregon's liquor laws. The Governor is reported as charging the keepers of blind tigers with selling in dry territory liquor which had been received from the brewers in unlabeled packages contrary to law. He says the law violation to his positive knowledge is deliberate, intentional and sustained.

The Brooks License law of Pennsylvania is said to be the very best, and yet it has been reliably stated that in the city of Pittsburgh alone there are about a thousand places where liquor is sold contrary to the provisions of the Brooks law. In prohibition states, even with dishonest officials, "prohibition prohibits," and he who sells is a criminal, and if evil resultant from the sale of strong drink in prohibition territory occurs it is in spite of law. The liquor business is vile and lawless. It contaminates not alone the man who drinks, but also the man who deals in liquor, even though permitted to do so by law.

"WHAT A TANGLED WEB WE WEAVE"

The offspring of the evil one are sometimes credited with being more wise and wily in their generation than are the righteous. However, the latest attempt of the liquor interests to mislead the public, and especially the farmers, proves the fallacy of this popular idea. The statement to the effect that sixty per cent of the corn produced goes into whisky was so at variance with the facts that its truth was immediately questioned, and proof was produced to show that instead of sixty per cent, less than two per cent of the corn of the country finds its way to the distilleries. The articles which appear this week, by Professor Nicholls and Rev. Duncan Milner, present the true situation. Calling attention to the predicament in which the liquor people have placed themselves by publishing this "glaring story about the great use of grains in liquor manufacture being the main factor in keeping up the price of farm produce," the *Continent* remarks, "Their appeal to the farmers has come back at them like a whole flock of buzzards flying home to roost. Somebody who had heard their boast about keeping grain high, believed it and went and told it for a fact among the working men where 'cost of living' is the big issue just now. Then what a sudden swift scramble there was among the liquor-making crowd to get away from the conclusion that beer causes bread to be dear. Those figures which the prohibitionists dug out, demonstrating that liquor manufacture uses far too little grain to affect the grain market one way or another, have all at once become quite the most popular set of facts in liquor literature. They are quoted with pathetic eagerness to have them accepted as final authority."

WHERE THE CORN GOES

REV. DUNCAN MILNER, Chicago, Ill.

One wonders sometimes if the agents of the Associated Press have any special relations to the liquor makers and dealers. It is hard to understand the origin of a recent despatch sent to the newspapers and widely published which stated that sixty per cent of the 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn produced last year is being used by the brewers and distillers. T. D. Coburn, the noted secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Kansas, says the claim is absurd, and that not more than one and a half per cent of farm products is used in the manufacture of liquors. Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson has stated that less than two per cent of the grain raised in the United States is used to make liquor. A careful examination of the matter in 1906 showed that the liquor manufacturers used 36,361,975 bushels of corn. One-third of the acreage of Illinois produced more corn than the entire country used in making whisky. In the year 1906 four counties of Illinois—Champaign, Livingston, McLean and Lee—raised 36,590,877 bushels of corn. In Kansas, in 1906, seven counties—Jewell, Marshall, Nemaha, Washington, Republic, Smith and Brown—raised 37,565,664 bushels of corn. In 1906 Illinois raised 284,077,266 bushels of corn, more than seven times the amount used in the whole country in the manufacture of liquor.

It is little less than a crime, especially in these days when the price of living is so high, to convert the beautiful grain from which our bread is made, into liquor that curses and destroys. Instead of boasting of the amount of grain used in the making of liquors, the brewers and distillers might well try to keep it from the public. The farmers of our country are too intelligent and have too much conscience to be disturbed, even if brewers and distillers do use two per cent of their farm products.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARY B. WILLARD

MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS, Honorary President Illinois W. C. T. U.

It was my great privilege to see Mrs. Willard frequently during the winter and spring months of this year, for she was a guest in this famous sanitarium from October until April. She knew when she came that these good doctors could not cure her, for she said to me one day, so tenderly, "I knew when I came they could not help my body, but I love the blessed religious privileges of this sanitarium and the tender care given me." Mrs. Willard was confined to her wheel chair, the only change being when she was placed in bed. She always welcomed her callers with a bright and sunny smile; and as we two had known one another for many years, our conversation often turned to the early days of the W. C. T. U. work and workers.

Sometimes some really funny incident which I would relate to her would make her laugh heartily, and once she said, "Tell me every funny thing you can remember." And as I have quite a store of such material, I was nothing loathe to spin out a jolly story for her especial good cheer. At such times she seemed to forget her physical condition and the look of pain would disappear.

The guests, as well as the physicians, came to be very fond of Mrs. Willard, for all recognized her exceptionally bright mind and her heart's worth. Often as I spoke of some who had passed on, she would press my hand and say: "The dear Father took them when their work was done," and then after a pause, would add, "My work is done, I wish He would take me soon." No one can catch the sweet meaning of the words as she uttered them, except those who heard as I did the tone of her voice and noted the far-away look of her eyes.

Never once did I hear her complain, or bring forward the story of the long years of suffering from the incurable disease, as if she wanted to tell it. Gentle, loving, tender and true, yes, all that and more—a brave woman whose faith never faltered in the darkest hours of her long hard battle! Other pens will more eloquently portray her worth, than mine possibly can, but no one can be more grateful than am I for the sweet privilege of saying Mary B. Willard was my friend.

Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Are you going to the Portland Convention? If you are, then of course you will want to read every word of the interesting article on page 13 concerning the natural attractions to be seen *en route*. If you have not yet made your decision, a perusal of this page will convince you it is a trip not to be missed. We would suggest that these articles as they appear from time to time be preserved "for future reference." Descriptive matter concerning the return trips will be given in other issues.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*
AUG. 3—*Fresh Air Mission Day (birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)*

CAMPAIGN SUGGESTIONS

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Hold mass meetings everywhere. So far as possible, arrange to have the meetings on the same day. Select the very best men and women in your community to deliver addresses—for example, all the ministers (or one minister), a lawyer and others. Allow each to speak twenty minutes or more, according to the number of people on the program. Sometimes such meetings will draw better crowds than one addressed by a single outside speaker.

Distribute Literature

Distribute campaign literature abundantly. Get out literature especially suited to the needs of your own state. While other literature may be as good or better, this attracts more attention and answers our purpose better.

Keep the question before the people in every way possible, *all the time*. Keep your W. C. T. U. columns in your county papers full of *live* news notes relating to the fight. Send especially telling articles to all the papers in your state at one and the same time.

Keep it before your people that taking a vote on the question does not end the matter; that if you lose, the battle for state prohibition will be renewed the next day and that if you win, you are determined to remain wide awake in order to hold what you have won.

Don't try to make the people believe that all the good that *ought* to follow prohibition *will* follow prohibition. Admit that this law will be violated even as other laws are violated, but make it plain that though you may hunt liquor and find it under prohibition, nothing so hunts down and destroys the young manhood of the nation as does the licensed saloon.

In the closing days of the campaign send out a call to prayer to every union in the state and to all the churches in the state, using, also, the religious press, state press and other means—that God will give you the victory.

Go to the polls early and stay until they are closed and every vote counted.

HOW TO WIN

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR, Former President Georgia W. C. T. U.

Determine To Win:

"Scatter thy wishes and the arrows fall
Broken and spent beneath fate's frowning wall;
Forge from those fragments one sharp spear of *will*—
The barriers frown but thou shalt pierce them still."

Talk

Do not apologize for the liquor traffic, nor for the fight you make on it. Let everybody know that liquor making, liquor selling and liquor drinking are utterly reprehensible in the eyes of God and man. Do not think it is not worth while to talk to non-voters; talk to men, women and children. Don't nag, keep sweet, but keep on talking. You need not waste your breath on figures, for the liquor men are past masters of mendacity and can outfigure us. Appeal to common sense, decency and honor. None of these defend the liquor traffic.

Work

Prayer meetings, mass meetings, parades, banners, songs, badges, posters, etc., etc.—all that appeals to head and heart and tends to engender a mighty enthusiasm is indispensable. But in addition, organized, systematic effort must be made to reach the individual voter. Divide the list of registered voters among the women who are willing to work and let each woman write a personal letter to every man on her list. Let her pray each day for every man on her list. Let the leader order the very best literature and supply the workers, and let each woman mail this literature to the voters on her list. If you mean to win you must persuade your women to learn the prayer published in THE UNION SIGNAL, May, 1910, and pray it every morning:

"Now I get me up to work,
I pray the Lord I may not shirk,
And if I die before it's night,
I pray the Lord my work's all right."

It's time for us all to stop praying, "Now I lay me down to sleep," when we get up in the morning!

Pray

No formal petition but "The mighty utterance of a mighty need."

Believe

It was men and women with the same human nature as ours who by *faith*, "out of weakness were made strong," and "turned to flight the armies of the aliens." The evil one himself knows not the power of a soul panoplied in a mighty trust in God. Given God, all else is easy.

Obey God and Fear Not

"*Then will He bring us into this land and give it us; a land which floweth with milk and honey. Only rebel not ye against the Lord, neither fear ye the people of the land, for they are bread for us; their defense is departed from them, and the Lord is with us: Fear them not.*" Numbers 14:8, 9.

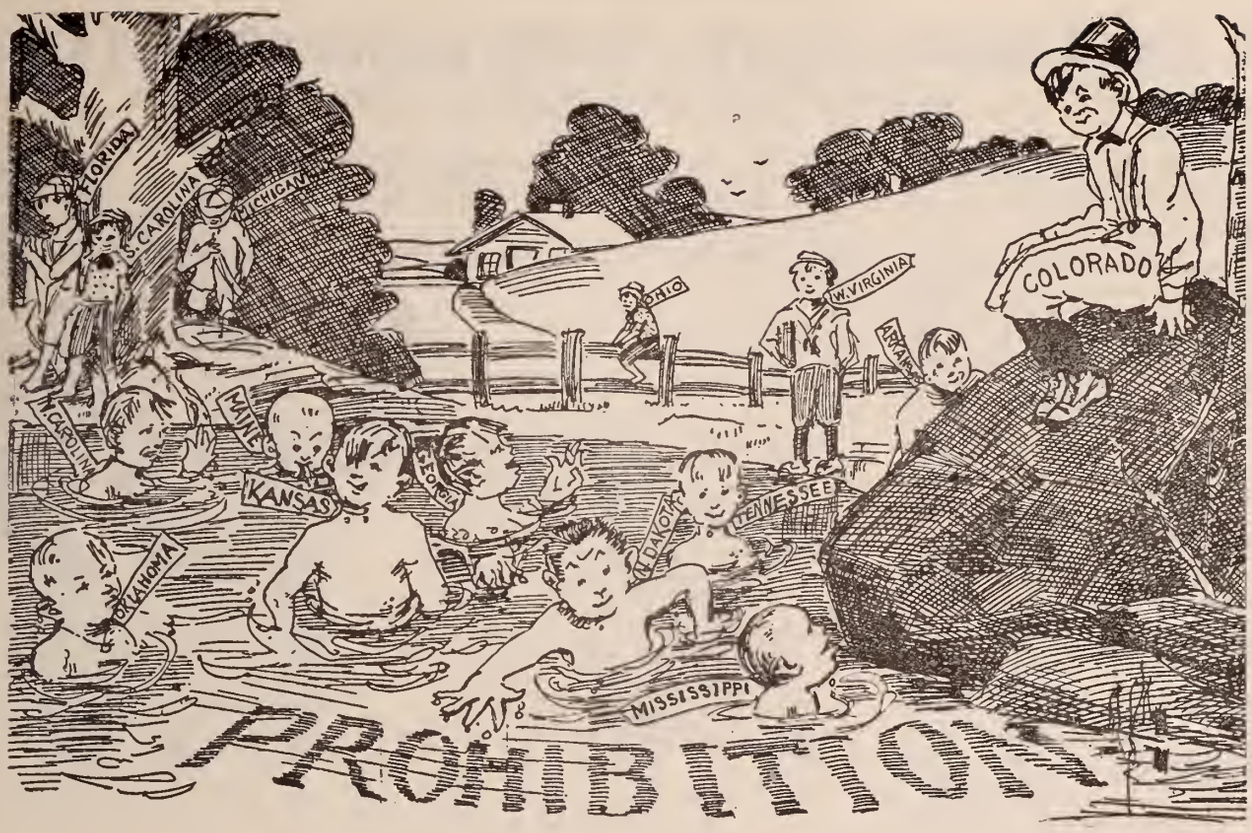
POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING

MINNIE E. NEAL, President Florida W. C. T. U.

Get your cause, your arguments, your side of the question, before the people *first*. Don't wait until the enemy has poisoned the mind with falsehoods, for then you will have both to clear out these ideas and implant your own. I am earnest on this point from experience. In our recent state-wide campaign certain counties in Florida were canvassed early by the anti forces and in many places the voters, later in the campaign, would not even take our literature from the post-offices. They said they knew all about the subject and did not propose to be bothered any further. Therefore, *get in first and early and continuously everything that can impress the indifferent voter.*

Another very important campaign point is to teach the voter how to mark his ballot. Again I speak from experience. Do not reason that he knows this. Have training classes all the time and everywhere. Ignorance and carelessness in this particular are just as disastrous to our cause as opposition voting.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 48, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.



—*Adapted from Home and State Scrap Book*

A Popular Swimming Pond. Come in West Virginia and Colorado, the Water is Fine!

THE WHEELS GO 'ROUND!

West Virginia on the Road to Prohibition

Special Correspondence

Rain on seventeen days out of twenty and a heat of 108 in the shade! That's the record of West Virginia-land. But the rain cannot dampen the enthusiasm of the loyal prohibition workers, nor the heat rise higher than their hope and determination. One of the state officers says in a jubilant letter, "Millions of pages are being circulated, and ratification meetings are the talk of the hour. Big parades, marches, fine programs, with the children and young people taking part—all of these are happening, and are being directed by the W. C. T. U."

Miss Edna Rowan has done such splendid work among the young people that West Virginia cannot stop talking about it. She was just as popular among the older ones. The fact that she was from Kansas gave her an opportunity to pour hot shot into the ranks of those who had been holding up Kansas as a terrible, awful, dread example of ruin wrought by state-wide prohibition.

Genial Roena Shaner, with that contagious smile of hers, has been giving uly to the state. She has been spreading herself like a green bay tree in the northern and central part of the state, and has been especially successful in putting in Young Campaigners' Clubs.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance has been sent into the south central part for July. Her campaign began at Charleston in the rain, on the campus opposite the state-house. The congregation fled for refuge to the porch of the Y. M. C. A. building, and there she talked to sixty-nine persons who had braved the elements. Among them were a judge, an ex-governor, and a returned missionary from Japan. When leaders of thought in the capital city of a state will brave a hard storm to show their interest in a cause, it means victory.

Judge McWhorter's wife, a loyal W. C. T. U. worker, was one of the women that faced the storm—dear little lady! She wanted to show her colors and cheer the heart of the speaker that stormy day. The next letter received told that she had been called to the world above. No one knew that day that heaven was so near, that one of the little number would step into it, almost from the very spot.

The oil wells came next. Where nine months ago stood forest and tangled dell, now are mushroom towns and board-shack villages. Between rains the oil men gathered in the open air and listened eagerly to prohibition gospel. The richest oil wells ever struck in this state already famous for oil, are bringing hundreds and thousands to the Blue Creek region. Charleston's wide-awake temperance people see their opportunity and will send speakers and singers in there.

Nicholas county, dry and prosperous, famous for her horrible rocky roads that bump in stair-step fashion over hills, famous for her waterfalls, cliffs and rugged scenery, for her grand trees and great thickets of laurel and rhododendron—Nicholas called for a week's work. The Order of the U. O. A. M. (United Order of American Mechanics) is strong there. Their state councillor, Mr. S. Odell of Mt. Lookout, took charge of the speaker for five days, and his Order routed her. They did the advertising, entertained her and carried her from one point to another, each point being far from the railroad. At Mt. Gilead, the U. O. A. M. had a Fourth of July celebration, twenty miles away from the railroad, and there were present 1,000 people. At the close of the address three Young Campaigners' Clubs for the three neighborhoods represented there were formed, and a whole box of buttons, as well as every campaign song book in stock, sold. The Order stirred up good audiences everywhere among the farmers. This idea of a fraternal organization going into the battle as a body is original with West Virginia. It worked out beyond all expectation.

The state tried the experiment of sending its speaker for a week's work in Mingo and Fayette counties, two of the three wettest counties of the state. This trial trip proved the field to be white unto the harvest. With a few exceptions, large audiences greeted her and always they listened. In the open air meetings, saloon-keepers and bar-keepers with their white aprons were seen. There was a tense sharply defined earnestness that showed how stirred men were on this question. At Page, a coal town, the managers of the mine rented the moving picture hall, with the understanding that one reel of pictures should be shown to draw the crowd. Hundreds came, and the picture show men put on a reel of convivial drinking scenes! Surely a queer prelude to a temperance lecture.

At Williamson, the most successful meeting of four, was the one held with the railroad men. At Nolan, a small coal-mining village, the saloon-keeper got a man to come with a "show," consisting of a trained pig and trained rooster, to run opposition. The trained pig man took up his quarters in the saloon, used his megaphone from its porch, and gave many free tickets to get an attendance. He had so few out that he only gave part of his entertainment and quit in disgust.

The result of this trial trip will probably be that the three wettest counties in the state, and the stronghold of the liquor traffic, will be thoroughly canvassed by our workers. An open door before us. Watch West Virginia sentiment grow!

"NO MORE SALOONS IN COLORADO"

"There is no time for a vacation, the work must be pushed vigorously every day," is the key-note of the never let-up movement in Colorado looking toward state-wide prohibition. Just now the W. C. T. U. Chautauqua at Boulder is making sentiment and strengthening the courage of the workers in the fray which it is hoped is to bring consternation into the camps of the enemy in November. Blue buttons with which to decorate the good friends of temperance who are contributing to the campaign fund are provided. They read, "One of $10,000 for a Dry Colorado."

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Our God will lead the way!
Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll vote as well as pray!
We'll 'mend the constitution, till forever it shall say,
No more saloons in Colorado."

Thus chant the white-ribbon songsters of Colorado, and as they raise their voices in song and prayer, the conviction grows that they will win.

How the Liquor Traffic Impoverishes the Nation

AN ESTIMATE OF THE INDIRECT COST

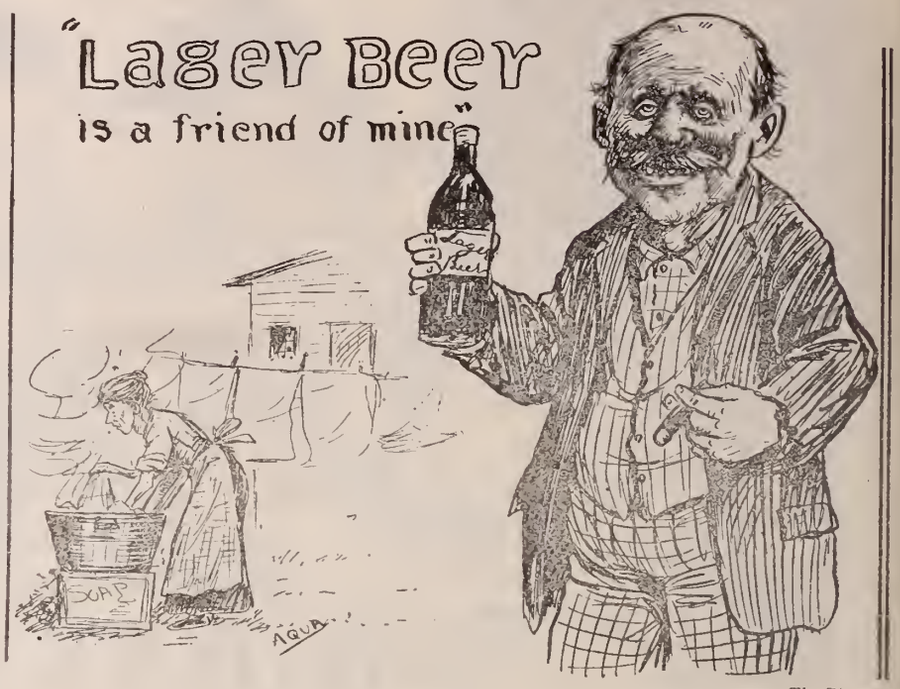
The various items of expense which must be charged up against the liquor traffic in national book-keeping are so clearly set forth in the editorial columns of the *Pioneer*, that we quote from it, as follows:

By indirect cost in relation to the liquor traffic is meant the heavy expense entailed upon the country by the traffic, outside the large amount directly paid for intoxicants by the consumers. A fair estimate of it would include the expenditure incurred by the country upon the administration of justice, in police service, in the establishment and maintenance of charitable organizations, and in other outlay of a similar sort, in so far as it would have been necessary but for drinking practices and their consequences.

To all this must be added the economic loss to the community through the idleness caused by intemperance, through the temporary unwillingness or inability of drunken men, through the time they lose in sickness, imprisonment, or loss of time because of intemperate habits, as well as the loss entailed by the lessened value of the work still done by men whose mental and physical powers are impaired through intemperance. It also includes the loss to the community through the misdirected labor of the great number of workers whose energies are directed to the sale and distribution of strong drink. It must be remembered that the last labor thus enumerated would be productive in wealth increase for many individuals, and for the community as a whole, if applied intelligently and usefully, instead of merely in ministering to what injures and degrades.

Consuming Power Lessened

There must also be considered in this connection the great loss entailed upon production generally through the lessening of the consuming power of drinkers and their families. The abolition of the liquor traffic would mean increased sobriety and greater earning power on the part of many citizens. This would lead to an enlarged demand for all the products of useful industry, and this demand, in its turn, would add to the wealth of the part of the community engaged in that industry. The economic waste of idle or misdirected labor is far-reaching in its mischievous effects.



—*The Pioneer.*

The Weary Wife—"But Lager Beer's no friend of mine"

Shortened Lives

There is an immense loss to the community through the shortening of life, as well as through the loss of time by impaired health. It is estimated that an average worker, beside maintaining himself, adds yearly at least $500 to the actual wealth of the community. When a man has done an honest year's work, and has been paid for it, there remains, in products of his industry, not, less than $500 of new values. If it is assumed that each life cut short by intemperance might have been prolonged only ten years, it makes a loss to the country of $5,000 through every death that intemperance causes.

To all the foregoing items of loss must be added the waste of grain in drink manufacture, as the grain might readily have been exported to some other countries, resulting in the return to our country of either money or value which would have added to our general wealth. The value of this grain now disappears, because when the drink transaction is complete, there is absolutely nothing left to represent in material form the commodities that have been destroyed in the process. The result of changing grain into a dangerous drug, which is consumed with no advantage, has the same effect upon the community as if the grain had been sold directly to persons who wastefully destroyed it by fire.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

There are those to be found, in every town, going about the streets shouting "personal liberty." Mistaken ideas prevail regarding law and the rights of the public. When one asserts that there is no personal liberty save under the restraining influence of law there comes at once the cry, "Can't I do as I please with my own?"

Let us see how far one can go. The state sets up a standard of protection for the public against the individual. If you offer milk for sale in our cities it must be from tested cows, kept in clean, well lighted tieups, and milked into clean utensils. Surely no man can do as he pleases with his cows. The state owns the waters in our lakes and streams, and says to you, "That trout brook emptying into the lake is closed," and though you own the land on both sides, and underneath, you cannot fish in that stream. The state suspects you have an animal afflicted with some contagious disease and officials come and test, remove and destroy, and you are powerless. The law forbids spitting upon the sidewalk, erecting a building to be used for any business which is a detriment to public health or comfort.

These are but hints at the restraining influence of law, made necessary for the public good, and suggests the truth of the statement that there is no such thing as personal liberty. He only is free who recognizes the justice and impartiality of law. Personal liberty is alone to be found in living under restraint. If this seems paradoxical, it is nevertheless true.

Who Cry for Personal Liberty

Because laws have not been enforced, because the public has winked at nonobservance, because men have failed to realize the inevitable effects of their transgression of physical laws, because nature is kind and long suffering this sentiment in support of "doing as one pleases" has grown. It is not the claim of the man of business or woman of the home. You hear it only from the bleareyed men whose faces tell of debauchery and indulgence, and brazen women carrying in every look the stamps of crime. Bound by habit and indulgence, slaves to appetite and passion, these are the ones who talk of personal liberty. It is well that we pause once in a

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

A WINNING START

A Perfectly Digested Breakfast Makes Nerve Force for the Day.

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison.

A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and eggs gave me great distress.

"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet, but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course and have not suffered except when injudiciously varying my diet.

"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25, 1912

In THE UNION SIGNAL of June 27, the itinerary to Portland was published, with a description of the trip through North Dakota. Our next stop will be at Livingston, Montana. This is the point where tourists for Yellowstone Park leave the main line. The mountains are first crossed by the Northern Pacific Railway between Livingston and Bozeman, and "Old Baldy," a prominent peak of the range, can be seen. About thirty minutes will be given to the stop-over in Livingston. The state president will invite the citizens to come to the train and short speeches will be made at the depot, said to be one of the finest in the West.

We next stop at Helena, the capital of the state, which is said to be the center of one of the richest gold-producing districts in the West. The Commercial Club will furnish automobiles for the visitors to make a tour of the city, visiting the Capitol building and the Broadwater Natatorium, said to be the largest pleasure and health resort in the United States and which is located in the suburbs of the city. The party will then be taken to the auditorium for a rousing mass-meeting. The Governor and citizens will take pleasure in assisting to make the day a memorable one.

At Garrison there are usually several Cree Indians, both young and old, awaiting the trains with Indian wares and knickknacks to sell. From Garrison to Missoula, noted as being the home of the State University, the train follows the Hell Gate River, between lofty mountains, which rise in picturesque fashion over 2,000 feet above the double-track railway. The ride through this canyon is one of the most interesting to be found in the Rockies. In the vicinity of Missoula, a bustling city of delightful location, are a number of fertile valleys, chief among them being the famous Bitter Root Valley, known the world over for its superior fruit, berries, potatoes and other vegetables.

At Missoula we will be joined by the state officers and delegates, returning from their state convention. Preparations will be made for a mass-meeting at the auditorium. The route of the Northern Pacific is wholly between mountain ranges in northern Montana and in Idaho, with a beautiful stream or lake alongside the track nearly all the way. Approaching the Idaho line, the Cabinet mountains are seen to the north, and to the south are the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. At Cabinet Gorge the Clark Fork of the Columbia River forces its passage through the Cabinet Range of the Rockies. The Gorge, on the north side of the track, is a most picturesque place, the train skimming close to the water's edge.

One of the most beautiful lakes in the western country is reached at Hope and Sandpoint, Idaho. It is Lake Pend d'Oreille, surrounded by mountains which provide it with scenery of a high order, and there are numerous steamers and launches that ply its waters. It was named by the French explorers from its shape, which resembles the human ear. The road crosses the upper arm of the lake on a bridge 4,769 feet long. Our first invitation from the West came from Mr. E. H. Edgerton, secretary of the Sandpoint Commercial Club, saying that the citizens of Bonner county, through the club, would deem it a pleasure and privilege to entertain the delegates and visitors en route to the National Convention in Portland, Oregon. It is the home of the state president and from the descriptions given, we judge that it is one of the most beautiful points that we shall visit en route.

Spokane, our next stop, is said to be a city of strikingly beautiful homes and substantial business blocks. The city is named from three separate waterfalls formerly known as Spokane Falls. The power generated is used for Spokane's trolley system, for lighting and manufacturing purposes, and is even used in the mining district, forty miles from the city. The afternoon will be spent by the visitors in seeing the city and arrangements have been made by the state president of East Washington for a public mass-meeting.

CONVENTION ITINERARIES

GOING TRIP

Via Chicago & Northwestern—Northern Pacific

Lv Chicago	12:00 m,	Sat., Oct. 12
Ar St. Paul	11:45 pm,	"
Lv St. Paul	12:15 am,	Mon., Oct. 14
Ar Valley City, N. D.	9:15 am,	"
Lv Valley City	10:00 am,	"
Ar Jamestown	11:10 am,	"
Lv Jamestown	11:20 am,	"
Ar Bismarck	2:30 pm,	"
Lv Bismarck	5:00 pm,	"
Ar Livingston, Mont.	9:00 am,	Tu., Oct. 15
Lv Livingston	9:30 am,	"
Ar Helena	2:00 pm,	"
Lv Helena	4:30 pm,	"
Ar Missoula	8:15 pm,	"
Lv Missoula	11:30 pm,	"
Ar Sandpoint, Idaho.	6:00 am,	W'd., Oct. 16
Lv Sandpoint	11:00 am,	"
Ar Spokane, Wash.	1:30 pm,	"
Lv Spokane	6:00 pm,	"
Ar Seattle	8:00 am,	Th., Oct. 17
Lv Seattle	3:00 pm,	"
Ar Tacoma	4:15 pm,	"
Lv Tacoma	11:45 pm,	"
Ar Portland, Ore.	5:00 am,	Fri., Oct. 18

SLEEPING CAR RATES

Standard lower berth	$18.00
Standard upper berth	14.40
Drawing room	63.00
Compartment	50.00
Tourist lower berth	9.25
Tourist upper berth	7.40

The Northern Pacific tourist cars have 18 sections, being the largest tourist cars in use. They are upholstered in leather, and the berths are large and ample for the accommodation of two persons. The berths are actually two inches wider than the average standard sleeping cars.

RETURN TRIP

No. 1—Via Salt Lake City and Denver

O. W. R. & N.

Lv Portland, Ore.	6:00 am,	Sat., Oct. 26
Ar Baker City	5:00 pm,	"
Lv Baker City	6:00 pm,	"
Ar Boise, Idaho	11:55 pm,	"
Lv Boise	12:05 am,	Mon., Oct. 28
Ar Ogden, Utah	1:00 pm,	"

D. & R. G.

Lv Ogden	1:15 pm,	"
Ar Salt Lake City	2:15 pm,	"
Lv Salt Lake City	7:00 pm,	"
Ar Glenwood, Colo.	8:00 am,	Tu., Oct. 29
Lv Glenwood	9:00 am,	"
Ar Colorado Springs	7:45 pm,	"
Lv Colorado Springs	11:45 pm,	W'd., Oct. 30
Ar Denver	4:00 am,	Th., Oct. 31

U. P. & C. & N. W.

Lv Denver	11:45 pm,	"
Ar Chicago	7:30 am,	Sat., Nov. 2

SLEEPING CAR RATES

Double lower standard berth	$19.00
Upper berth	15.20
Drawing room	67.00
Compartment	53.00
Double lower tourist berth	9.75
Double upper tourist berth	7.80

No. 2.

Canadian Pacific

If 100 persons wish to return over the Canadian Pacific we can have a special train, scheduled as given below. If the number is less than 100, arrangements will be made for the party on one of the regular trains. Particulars of the trip, as planned, with pictures along the route, will be given later.

Those who wish to take this trip should send in their names to the chairman of Transportation, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, as soon as possible.

The party will go by boat to Vancouver, where they will take the train. The rate of $65 covers the fare from Seattle to Chicago over this route, whether part of the trip is made by boat or railroad.

Can. Pac. Str.

Lv Seattle	9:00 am,	Mon., Oct. 28
Ar Victoria	1:10 pm,	"
Lv Victoria	2:10 pm,	"
Ar Vancouver	6:45 pm,	"

Can. Pac. R. R.

Lv Vancouver	3:00 am,	Tu., Oct. 29
Ar Revelstoke	6:30 pm,	"
Lv Revelstoke	6:30 am,	W'd., Oct. 30
Ar Glacier	9:30 am,	"
Lv Glacier	12:00 m,	"
Ar Field	5:00 pm,	"
Lv Field	7:00 am,	Th., Oct. 31
Ar Laggan	8:30 am,	"
Ar Banff	10:00 am,	"
Lv Banff	5:00 pm,	"

Soo Line

Ar St. Paul	9:30 am,	Sat., Nov. 2
Lv St. Paul	9:45 am,	"
Ar Chicago	9:45 pm,	"

If transfer arraugements from Laggan to Lake Louise can be perfected, a stop of three hours will be made at Laggan to visit the Lakes in the Clouds and the time at Banff reduced.

SLEEPING CAR RATES

If this trip is made on the regular train, the sleeper rates will be as follows:

Standard lower berth	$13.00
Standard upper berth	10.40
Tourist lower berth	8.00
Tourist upper berth	6.40

If we have a special train, making the stop-overs given on schedule above, the rates will be as follows:

Standard lower berth	$16.00
Standard upper berth	12.80
Tourist lower berth	8.50
Tourist upper berth	7.10

If you wish to go on the official train, write to the chairman of Transportation, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill., stating what sleeper reservations you wish made. She will also be glad to secure for you any information regarding stop-overs, side-trips or anything pertaining to the trip.

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Mott's Sanitary
DRINKING
FOUNTAINS

We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works

118-120 Fifth Ave. New York.

THE TESTIMONY OF "WHISKY" AND "SCHLITZ"

(Continued from Page Seven)

credible swiftness. Both sides were doing everything in their power to carry the day. It was generally understood that the Law and Order forces had not yet played their trump card, but the whisky people pooh-poohed at the idea of their having one.

Only four days before the barbecue, and when the temperance forces had become despondent, O'Neal made his first play. That day he had Shafer arrested and summoned a dozen of his regular customers as state witnesses, he himself heading the list. The trial was set for the next day, and the papers all heralded it as a sensational event. Meanwhile the constable closed Shafer's place of business, and Mrs. O'Neal adopted Whisky and Schlitz. That night O'Neal gave the cats a little talk.

"Kitties," he said, "we've all been mighty bad, but we're going to reform and quit all our meanness, aren't we? You've both been naughty kitties, but I am going to give you a chance to make up for it. You've been working for the whisky crowd long enough; now I am going to let you help the L. and O. crowd a little."

The kitties mewed softly as if to say that they were just as ready to be good as they had been to be naughty, and drank their milk as if they didn't know that any stronger beverage existed. And they posed very prettily while the newspaper man made a couple of flash-lights of them—pictures that he worked all night upon, turning them into high class illustrations for the papers next day.

Shafer's trial was no disappointment; it was just as sensational as it had promised to be. The cats were introduced into the court room, and the state had no trouble in proving that the defendant had been using them as a sort of sign for no telling how long. That evening the *Gazette* contained a life-size portrait of Whisky and Schlitz together, with a half-dozen smaller pictures illustrating the various scenes of their interesting life, and next day a big city tri-weekly, which had quite a circulation on the R. F. D., contained the same thing. Another paper went so far as to put in a cartoon of Judge Vaughn and Tom McGraw in the act of petting the cats. In two days the pictures of the little cats had become as familiar as if they were the presidential nominees, and "petting the cats" became a household word. It was a feat of journalism—a newspaper man's triumph.

The blow fell heavily on the whisky forces, but they were soon upon their feet again.

"So that was their trump card!" they said. "Well, it wasn't much!"

"Was that all your generalship was leading up to?" asked O'Neal's friends. But all he replied was: "Wait!"

The next day rose clear and beautiful, just the kind of a day for the barbecue. There were excursions from all parts of the county, and moreover the Law and Order people had done everything in their power to make good their agreement to get a big crowd. By ten o'clock the grove was crowded. Among the L. and O. people the air was surcharged with expectation. Something momentous was about to take place. No one knew exactly what it was, but that word "wait" was going from lip to lip.

A grave, white-haired lawyer, one of the oldest citizens in the county, was the first to speak. He made a short but telling speech. He showed that the county officials had never enforced the liquor laws; he told of O'Neal's repeated attempt to answer his own prayer of "Lead us not into temptation;" he drew a touching picture of the brave little wife, "willing like the Puritans to go anywhere for conscience sake;" then he showed how, time after time, liquor had dogged these people and hundreds like them into dry territory. Next he showed that McGraw and his ring were tools of Vaughn. Then, referring directly to the Judge, he said in closing: "Judge Vaughn claims that he does not tipple—that he does not pet the cats—nay, that he does not even know the cats. I now accuse him and give him an opportunity to prove his innocence."

The angry judge had just sprung to his feet and cried, "Ladies and gentlemen," when a little woman in gray placed a couple of cats on the platform—Whisky and Schlitz. A moment later the two little[illegible] had recognized their old friend and were clambering upon him. Then the crowd went mad. The Judge tried to treat it all as a good joke but found it impossible. Whisky immediately mounted to his shoulder and perched there, while Schlitz begged to be taken up.

"Full quart! Full quart!" shouted a [illegible]ded voices.

The Judge tried to laugh, grew confused, and then became furious and left the platform amid jeers and cat-calls.

The fight was won. A little woman in gray fell into her husband's arms, and Whisky and Schlitz became the heroes of the hour.

BOVEE FURNACES at Manufacturer's Prices Complete with Casing for

5 room house $53.00
7 room house 58.00
9 room house 63.00
11 room house 68.00

Larger furnaces for churches, school houses etc. equally low prices. Thousands in use. Require one-third less fuel. Fifteen years on the market. Fully guaranteed. Absolutely first-class. Write for free illustrated catalog and full particulars

BOVEE FURNACE WORKS,
[illegible] Waterloo, Ia.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Leaflets for General Distribution

Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy, Hon. Seaborn Wright.
A. Deceiving the People.
B. How the Drinker is Robbed.
C. The Liquor Trust and Personal Liberty.
D. Capitalizing Humanity.
E. Human Rights vs. Property Rights.
F. The Saloon's Deadliest Work.

The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.
A. Alcohol 10,000 Times as Destructive as All Wars.
B. Alcohol Devours the Products of Civilization.
C. Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Liquor Revenue.
D. Moderate Drinking Injures Posterity.
E. The Drink Traffic a Menace to Liberty.
F. We Must Destroy the Great Destroyer.

Strong Drink Out of Business.
Public Sentiment in Two Towns.
Confessions of a Brewer.
Beer — Fact and Fiction.
What Shall We Do When the Town Goes Dry?
The Workingman and the Saloon.
No Real Revenue.
Railroads and Total Abstinence.
Does It Pay?
Who Says It?
What a Beerless Army Did in 1911.
The Gothenburg, Dispensary or State Control System.
What's Wrong With the Nation?
Weighed in the Balance (cartoon).
Boy or Beer Barrel (cartoon).
Farmer and Saloonkeeper (cartoon).
To the Voters.

Price of the above, 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Temperance Talks for Busy People. A series of two-page leaflets, envelope size. Price 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

Story Leaflets. A series of two-page 6x9 leaflets for the little folks. Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

SPECIAL FAIR PACKAGES

700 assorted leaflets for $1.00.
450 assorted leaflets for .75.
300 assorted leaflets for .50.

PROHIBITION POST CARDS

A Saloonless Nation by 1920.
A New Declaration of Independence.
The Saloon Bar.
A Clean Sweep.
Save the Boy.
The Home Crusher.
To the Voter.
Spent Annually in the United States.

Price 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

POSTERS

1. Which Will You Protect?
2. Do You Know These Facts?
3. Alcohol.
4. Beer.
5. Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from United States Mail.
6. Drink Robs the Working Man.
7. The License Voter Gets What?
8. Attention, Voters!
9. Figures Tell.
10. Saloons Increase Taxes.
11. The Trouble Manufacturing Co.
12. Successful Men.
13. In Prohibition Kansas.
14. Compare These Figures.
15. Boys and Girls.
16. Not By My Vote.
17. State Prohibition and Local Option.
18. Temperance Truths (two).
19. Flag Poster (in colors).

Price 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

SERMONETTES ON PROHIBITION
BY PROMINENT DIVINES

Every saloon is built out of wrecks—wrecks of human character and minds and immortal souls. I would like to write over the doors of those thousands of slaughter houses—"Consumption, so much a glass;" "Paralysis, so much;" "Delirium tremens;" "An early path to the cemetery;" and then have people look honestly at the signs when they went in.—*Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler*

To be satisfied with moral suasion, while an army of lawless liquor dealers is night and day actively propagating intemperance, is trying to heal wounded men on the battlefield while from the safe intrenchments a persistent enemy darkens the sky with shot and shell, strewing the ground with fresh victims. Upon moral suasion the traffic smiles approvingly. The wholesaler and retailer will sit before the pulpit nodding assent to the denunciations of drunkenness. Moral suasion leaves their work intact. We must reach the potent cause of intemperance if we would arrest its onward course; this cause is the traffic which the state is only competent to regulate and hold within legitimate bounds. —*Archbishop Ireland*

It is inconceivable to me that any man who loves his country, and especially any Christian man, can do other at this time than support with all the force of his being any measure which will help to deliver us from the almost immeasurable evil of the drink traffic.—*Dr. Campbell Morgan*

Of course you cannot make men moral by law; but you can stop men from doing things which foster immorality in the community. You cannot stop them from privately tempting others, but you can stop them from putting great public temptations in men's way. . . . I want the strong suppression of all institutions which flourish by making gain of vice.—*Rev. Brooke Herford, D. D.*

This is the greatest moral issue that has been presented to our country since the abolition of the slave trade. Thank God it is clear of all obscuring and doubtful considerations. On the one side stands the trade—strong, rich, unscrupulous, and sparing neither lies nor bribes to gain its ends. On the other side stand the churches. All who care for the highest interest of our Fatherland are ranging themselves in one great effort at emancipation.—*Rev. F. B. Meyer*

THE ECONOMIC SIDE OF THE QUESTION

The present day question of total abstinence is sociological and economic and not only one of personal betterment.—*Sir Victor Horsley*

I am against the saloon without any qualifications. . . . The unions make every possible effort and use every influence they can command to increase wages. The stream of influence that runs from a saloon continuously tends to decrease wages, for the reason that every cent a union man spends in a saloon is an absolute waste, and consequently his wages are reduced by whatever amount the saloon gets from him. The union, therefore, is on one side of this question and the saloon on the other.—*John B. Lennon, Treasurer American Federation of Labor*

Mr. Arthur Henderson, one of the labor leaders in the House of Commons in England, who endeavored to settle the recent railway strike, makes this statement:—"I have no hesitation in saying that there is no factor which is keeping the workers back more than is to be found in connection with the liquor traffic." Again he says:—"The money invested in the liquor traffic is invested to the least possible advantage. It is said that 400,000 persons in this country are engaged in the trade, but the same amount of money, if invested in other employments, would give employment to three millions of people." The prevalence of intemperate habits in a country diminishes both the number of days in the week and the number of years in his life during which the breadwinner is earning full wages. Temperance increases a man's power, and, generally his will to save.—*Professor Marshall in "Economics of Industry"*

The great curse of the laboring man is intemperance. It has brought more desolation to the wage earners than strikes, or war, or sickness or death. It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associates, to be reared without the knowledge of God. It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth. It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means when the Legislature facilitates the multiplication of the incitements to intemperance on every hand.—*The Late Cardinal Manning*

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PERSONAL LIBERTY

(Continued from Page Twelve)

while and take note of the drift of things, get out chart and compass and learn where we are and what are the forces we have to contend against. The saloon is preaching the gospel of personal liberty, but never was there known a more inexorable taskmaster when once it gets the power. The saloon professes to be the friend and champion of the great middle class, the common people, but history does not record a more degrading slavery than it will lead every one into who comes within its circle.

Protection for Mothers and Children

The time has come for the public to demand that mothers, wives, sisters, children be given protection before there comes further discussion of personal liberty. **The town or city holds that the rights of all are of greater importance than those of any individual. The state strengthens itself when it assumes control, in all ways, for the best good of the greater number.** Prosperity, intelligence, manhood, character are developed only when pressure from above is felt by those below. The consciousness of personal responsibility is the lever of progress. **The cry for personal liberty raised by the champions of the saloon must be met by the awakening to the necessity of law and its protective power.** Property and life are not safe where personal liberty lifts its distorted form. There must be a deep stirring of public sentiment to the fact that we are not only making history, but, what is of greater significance, we are determining what the future of the children shall be, in the home influence of coming years, in the atmosphere of the street, and in the dominating control of the school, the home, the church and the state. **If we yield today to the cry for personal liberty we fetter the coming generation. The greatest incentive in the campaign for law and order should be the upturned faces of the boys and girls.** Our highest duty is to open the door for them to realize the most that is possible in future years. They do not cry out for personal liberty, but a freer opportunity to be men and women, loving truth, pledged to honor, serving God.—*Portland Press*

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ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL is published once a month and costs but twenty-five cents for a year's subscription. This is one of the Campaign numbers. You like it? Please send subscription for yourself or a friend.

OUR GOOD FRIENDS

We find that a large number of our friends who have subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL twenty years or more are disappointed that their names did not appear in the list published June 27. We had mentioned the matter so often in this column that we hoped all would see the call and our list would be complete.

The following excerpt from a letter written by Mrs. Kate Wilder of Turner, Maine, is illustrative of the disappointment of those who were not counted in as they well might have been:

"In looking over the names of the subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, I did not see my name even in the list of twenty years or more. I do not want to be critical yet I still am somewhat ambitious. I have been a member of the W. C. T. U. and so has my husband for more than twenty-five years; also a constant subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL ever since then. I do not speak of this to boast but as I look backward I think how much others have lost by not reading such a valuable, instructive paper."

Mrs. A. J. Phillips of Fenton, Mich., has taken THE UNION SIGNAL from the first. She says: "I do not see how anyone interested in the W. C. T. U. can get along without the paper."

Mrs. M. A. Cassell, of Denver, Colorado, is also one who has had the SIGNAL from the beginning. She writes: "I never have seen the time in all those years when I could do without the SIGNAL."

Mrs. Sam Luce of Perryopolis, Pa., has been a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL for twenty-three years "and has never missed a copy."

GOOD WORDS FROM OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS

I should be lost without the company of the good UNION SIGNAL.
MRS. ABBIE B. ANDREWS, *Perry, N. Y.*

I do so greatly enjoy the paper and think it never was better than it is now. May success attend it.
MRS. M. L. FOXWORTHY, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

My husband and I have never allowed our subscription to lapse since we first made its acquaintance twenty-two years ago. We would miss it as we would the face of an old and valued friend. God bless the SIGNAL.
MRS. ANNIE E. MCCLENG.

VERDICTS FROM THE BENCH

Nine-tenths of all the criminals that come before the court, are made criminals by the saloon. If we could make England sober, we could shut up nine-tenths of her prisons.—*Chief Justice Coleridge, Court of King's Bench*

The whisky traffic is the greatest curse that ever came to mankind. When a man begins to sell whisky there is ground to hold suspicion that he is dishonest. The whisky seller stands ready to make a drunkard of a neighbor's son, a prostitute of his neighbor's daughter, and to destroy our system of government.—*Judge Dayton of Federal Court, Clarksburg, W. Va.*

I have observed with painful interest the very numerous instances in which prisoners who have been tried before me, have, under the influence of drink, committed offenses which it was manifested they would not otherwise have committed. I do not hesitate to say that one-half of those falling within the class of first offenders, who have been tried before me in the country, have committed the offense for which they have been placed upon their trial while under the influence of drink.—*Sir Hartley Williams, of Victoria, Australia*

Intemperance is one of the most detestable vices cast upon the human family. Any law prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors should be welcomed and supported in a community of peaceful citizens to their utmost. Crimes have been committed as a result of intoxicants, and statistics establish the lamentable certainty that the origin of crime, in most cases, was caused by the turbulence of inebriation. Homes are made destitute, life becomes unbearable to the faithful wife and to the devoted mother, and children are given a horrible example. Prison cells are filled and the gallows exhibit its most terrible spectacle. *Carry out and apply this law to the farthest and you will be considered as benefactors of this commonwealth.—Judge Louis Sulzbacher, of the U. S. District Court, Oklahoma*

From my observation the larger number of violations of the law are chargeable to intoxicants in some form. A considerable majority of the crimes in the circuit court, taken as a whole, is chargeable either directly or indirectly to intoxicating liquors. Certain classes of crime are chargeable almost wholly to intoxicants.—*Judge James H. Miller of West Virginia*

I feel sure that at least 75 per cent of all the murder cases as well as would-be murder cases can be traced to the use of intoxicating drinks. I really feel that a more conservative estimate would place the same at 90 per cent instead of 75 per cent. I feel that more than 50 per cent of all crime committed can point to the use of alcoholic drinks as the main contributing cause and that from 60 per cent to 75 per cent of all criminal expenses may be imputed to the same cause. I am basing these estimates upon my observation and experience as prosecuting attorney for sixteen years followed by seven years on the bench.—*Judge John B. Wilkinson of the Seventh Judicial Court, West Virginia*

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PUBLISHERS' TALK

For Fairs and Open-Air Meetings Notice on page 14 a list of leaflets suitable for general distribution at state and county fairs and other open-air meetings. We have room to give only a very much abbreviated list. Send for our Catalogue of Publications containing lists of all W. C. T. U. general and departmental supplies. It is furnished free of charge. White-ribboners will be glad to avail themselves of the Special Fair Packages—assorted leaflets selected by those familiar with the needs.

Prohibition Post Cards We have four new post cards — just off the press. A facsimile of one is given on page 5 and others are listed in the advertising column. This series is designed to further nation-wide prohibition. A post card speaks not only to the person to whom it is addressed, but to many others through whose hands it necessarily passes in reaching its destination. We hope our temperance workers, old and young, will use them freely.

The Posters Continued It has been aptly said that the voice of the people is the voice of God — when they think. The prohibition poster is designed to make people think, and we urge a generous use of them at fairs and open-air meetings. Have them in the W. C. T. U. booth and in other places on the grounds where it is permissible to place them. There is a fine list to choose from. See page 14. We have already outlined the subject matter of many of these helpers and now direct attention to a few others on the list.

Posters Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 "Attention Voters" presents a group of pertinent queries which brings the problem close home, and awakens the voting citizen's conscience. In poster No. 9, "Figures Tell" the cost to this country of intoxicating liquor, comparing it with the amount of money spent in various ways for the nation's betterment. That "Saloons Increase Taxes" and lessen the demand for labor is illustrated in poster No. 10 by a table showing that one hundred dollars spent for drink gives far less employment than does the same amount spent for necessaries. No. 11, "The Trouble Manufacturing Company"—who will deny it is a suitable name for the liquor traffic? This poster tells something about the organization and equipment of the "big business" which the whisky and beer trust is carrying on, aided by Uncle Sam. Poster No. 12 quotes what some of the successful men of our day have said about the use of intoxicants—men renowned the world over in their special fields, and whose opinions carry weight.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 1, 1912. No. 31

Bridal Veil Falls, on the Columbia River, Oregon, near the site of the "Bridge of the Gods"

One of the many beautiful scenes on the route the official train will take in returning from the National W.C.T.U. Convention at Portland

Special Articles in This Issue

"The Bridge of the Gods"—Our Washington Letter—Lawlessness of the Liquor Traffic—Elma Grace Gowen—Fresh Air Mission Work—National Prohibition Party Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED TO SENATE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The Senate Judiciary committee on July 22, after a somewhat heated debate, authorized Senator Cummins of Iowa to report favorably to the Senate, the Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill, which gives to dry states power to intercept shipments of liquor from wet territory. The bill, which had been much amended will, however, prevent shipments of liquors when any person interested in them intends to violate a law of the state into which the shipment is made.

Early in the month, Senator Sanders introduced in the Senate a bill which has been added to the Kenyon bill. This is a modification of the present Wilson law, so as to make liquor brought into a state in interstate commerce, subject to the laws of that state, "upon arrival within the boundaries of that state, and before delivery to the consignee."

The Supreme Court of the United States interpreted the Wilson bill as not giving the states authority over the liquor the moment it crossed the state lines. The Sanders bill would change the law so as to meet this decision. During the past six months, the original bill has been discussed in the Senate Judiciary, in its relation to the Interstate Commerce act and the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, upon which the Supreme Court's decision was based. In its amending the committee seems at least to have constructed a measure which, in their judgment, will stand the test of constitutionality, and which it is ready to report favorably.

Some predict a prolonged discussion in the Senate, while others declare it will not receive such usage at the hands of the Senators, but will go through without long delay. We most earnestly trust this may prove true.

Impeachment Proceedings Halted

The proposed impeachment proceedings of Federal Judge Cornelius Hanford of Seattle, Washington, were brought to an abrupt halt yesterday, by his telegraphing to President Taft his resignation because of ill health. Coming so soon after the charges against Judge R. W. Archbald, who is now facing trial before the bar of the Senate, the allegations against Judge Hanford have created a decided sensation, and brought about an unprecedented state of affairs, in that two members of the Federal Judiciary were at the same time threatened with removal from the bench. The effect of the resignation upon the impeachment proceedings on the part of Congress is uncertain, but these two cases of impeachment are to many a strong argument in favor of the recall of judges. The charges against Judge Archbald were to the effect that he had used his official position to obtain favors from railroads and coal companies. The allegations against Judge Hanford were that he drank to excess, and that he had made an unseemly spectacle of himself both on and off the bench, and was guilty of other irregularities of conduct. This condition of things has brought about a change in the mental attitude of the Senate, for an immediate trial of Judge Archbald, in order to demonstrate the sufficiency of existing constitutional machinery for cleansing the judiciary.

Violation of Liquor Laws

In the District of Columbia branch of the police court yesterday, the proprietor of the Grand Hotel was convicted of serving liquor to a girl eighteen years of age. In the testimony presented by the prosecution, it was stated that liquor was regularly sold to boys and girls under age. The defense offered by the proprietor was that the girl, although in appearance much under twenty-one, on being questioned, had said she was more than that age, and that this information was deemed sufficient to warrant the sale of liquor to her. The girl, on the other hand, testified that she had at no time been asked regarding her age, although she had been a frequent visitor at the hotel and had never been refused liquor when she asked for it. The jury took small account of the defense offered and returned a verdict of guilty. Under the present law, the excise board of the District is completely powerless at this time to take away the license owned by the Grand Hotel, or to refuse to grant a new license when the present one expires. The Jones-Works Excise bill, which passed the Senate almost unanimously, covers all these conditions. When sent to the House, it was consigned to the District of Columbia committee, but for weeks a quorum was not in attendance at the meetings of the committee, making it impossible to transact any business. After some work on the part of the friends of the bill, it was transferred to the Rules committee of the House, but up to this time, nothing has been done. The alarming conditions existing in our Nation's capital go right on, and the people are powerless to help themselves, but are dependent upon the action of the members of these committees to relieve them from the power and shame of the liquor men in our beautiful city.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

"THE BRIDGE OF THE GODS"

AN INDIAN LEGEND OF THE "LAND OF THE OREGON"

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

No state is richer in romantic Indian legends than the "Land of the Oregon," and in no state are these tales so firmly based on real fact. Among those which some poet of our western coast will, in the future, weave into stately verse, there is none whose truth can be more easily proven than that of the "Bridge of the Gods." This structure spanned the Columbia or Wauna (the Klickitat name for our great river) above Portland, at the Cascades. At this point, where now the waters of the mighty Columbia dash over the rocks and fret into snowy foam, a great arch of solid granite reached from bank to bank, and the quiet waters flowed peacefully under its dark shadow. Over two hundred years ago, in the last convulsion of Mount Hood, the bridge was plunged into the waters of the Columbia. The Indians believed that this structure was "Tomanowas," or "built by the gods." It is said that when the water is somewhat lower than usual, one passing over the river in a small boat, just above the Cascades, can in the transparent depths of the water, easily see, still standing upright, the trees that were submerged at the time of that mighty convulsion two centuries ago. Among the leafless branches and broken tops one observes the weird sight of fish swimming peacefully.

Connected with this legend, and an integral part of it, is the story of the great Indian Confederacy of the Oregon tribes with Chief Multnomah, as the prince and dictator, whose hunting grounds were located on the lower Columbia and centered at the present location of our Convention city. This Confederacy was for mutual protection from the marauding tribes farther north.

In this romantic legend Chief Multnomah is spoken of as the Indian statesman of his day. At the time of the awful catastrophe, he was an old man, and had ruled the Confederacy with imperious sway for many years. He is pictured as of giant height and frame, with large, coal-black eyes as piercing as an eagle's, and it is said the very grip of his hand told of an indomitable will to rule. There had come down to these red men the fixed faith that so long as this mighty span of granite across the Columbia should stand, the imperious rule of Multnomah would be undisputed. And as the bridge bade fair to last until the trumpet of the resurrection should sound and the heavens roll together as a scroll, it is small wonder that the mighty prince of the forest was despotic in his sway, and that chiefs of other tribes should be impatient in their subordination. According to this legend, there was an uprising against his rule which it was his purpose to silence once for all. Just below Portland is still to be seen the island, now called Sauvies, which in those days was the gathering place for the councils of the braves. Such a council was called, and to this came the tribes from the whole Oregon country. Wonderful tales are told of the Indian oratory of that last council of the Confederacy, and the last of the rule of Multnomah. There came one who prophesied that the power of the Prince of the Northwest would soon end, and consternation and fear fell upon all. Like a final sounding of the trumpet of the Eternal the blow fell, the "Witch Mountain" groaned and smoked, and from its crater poured the molten lava which now forms the great bed upon which rests the mighty mountain.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

ELMA GRACE GOWEN

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA

ANNA A. GORDON

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is sorely stricken in the loss of our World's white ribbon missionary, Elma Grace Gowen, who passed away at Callao, Peru, on July 6, a little over two months after her arrival in South America. Miss Gowen was in perfect health on leaving Boston for the journey southward, and her death is a sad and overwhelming surprise to home friends and white ribbon comrades.

Miss Gowen's successful work in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, prior to a home furlough from which she had just returned to her loved field, is well known to UNION SIGNAL readers. Our able leaders in these two states and in Chili, where the educational features of our work have for many years been vigorously pushed, at the Boston convention petitioned the World's W. C. T. U. for a resident white ribbon missionary, and, responding to this appeal, Miss Gowen was soon stationed in the other great "America."

Elma Gowen is a native of Berwick, Maine, and was graduated from the Berwick Academy at the head of her class, receiving a gold medal for general excellency. For more than twelve years she was a teacher in the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, leaving Cuba to become pastor's assistant in the Tremont Temple Church of Boston. She was admirably equipped for our work by rare qualities of heart and mind and by a glad consecration to W. C. T. U. service. Her complete knowledge and fluent use of the Spanish language fitted her to ably represent us in Spanish-speaking countries. From her childhood she has been much interested in the temperance cause, and while in Santiago sustained a W. C. T. U. for five years, and was National secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, conducting a successful legion in Santiago.

ELMA GRACE GOWEN

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Thompson, engaged in educational work in Callao, Peru, under the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church, were kindness itself to Miss Gowen and were ready to open the way for her W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Thompson, a daughter of Mrs. Munson, president of one of the local unions in Atlantic City, N. J., went with Miss Gowen to Peru, and we believe she will help fulfill some of Miss Gowen's high hopes for this South American state.

For all Miss Gowen has accomplished in organizing and extending our work, we are profoundly grateful to God. Peru will forever be sacred to us as her final resting place. Members of Miss Gowen's family will arrange to have the headstone, marking the lonely grave far from her New England home, inscribed with the significant words, "World's W. C. T. U. White Ribbon Missionary." Our beloved comrade is with the great company of saints immortal. Who will continue her blessed work in the "Continent of Opportunity?"

LAWLESSNESS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

U. S. JUDGE A. G. DAYTON, OF WEST VIRGINIA, PICTURES EVILS OF TRAFFIC

In his charge to the grand jury, at the May term of the Federal Court in Wheeling, Judge Alston G. Dayton, judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, delivered the following arraignment of the liquor business:

There is no question that, under the laws of West Virginia, where there are licensed saloons, every saloonkeeper, almost, could be put out of business in sixty days if the laws were enforced; if you could enforce them. Why do I say that? Simply because the law provides that there shall be no sale made by these saloonists to minors, on Sunday, or to men who are in the habit of getting drunk. And yet there is hardly a day goes by when men are not gathered up on the streets where these saloons have been selling, who are drunk, and who have been made drunk by the violation of the law that says to the saloonkeeper that he shall not sell to men who get drunk. We snatch up the man who is drunk and fine him, and then pay no attention to the man who has committed the greater crime. Why? Because public sentiment is not strong enough to enforce the law. Gentlemen, the sum total of the advance in our civilization will depend upon how earnestly and constantly we guard, first, ourselves, and, second, our institutions, and enforce the law in its protective principles, so that we may be, indeed, a God-fearing, law-abiding people, where all men are not alone created free and equal, but have absolutely equal rights, from the highest to the lowest.

Violation of Law

It has been my experience, in the seven years I have occupied this position on the bench, that violations of the internal revenue law are ten times as many as all the other offenses against the laws of the United States put together. Why? Because, fundamentally, the sale of intoxicating liquor is not a legitimate and honest business, and no man can be an honest man who engages in it. It isn't honest to destroy a man. It isn't honest to take away the bread and butter of helpless women and children. Gentlemen, it isn't honest for any man to come into your household and take the bright, strong, vigorous son and lead him on and on until he becomes a disgrace to you, an annoyance to his fellowmen and finally lands in a drunkard's grave. And yet there isn't a single saloonkeeper's saloon in this country that does not send every year its man to a drunkard's grave, and more than that; and when dishonest men once get into a business it is the hardest thing in the world to make them stop.

Cheat the Government

And even if they are licensed the temptation is almost overwhelming to cheat the government if they can. The great whisky scandals that have been unearthed in this country showed that the largest combination in the manufacture of whisky cheated the government in the payment of the revenue as by the enlarged barrel and by many other tricks and devices; by the use a second time, for example, of the stamp. And the government has been compelled for years and years to maintain a force of detectives in order to watch, guard and protect itself—from what? From the cheating, destroying propensities of those who are engaged in this business. And our courts are filled every term with a crowd of those who have been caught in the unlawful sale and dispensing of intoxicating liquor.

The Federal Court Will Help

I want you to understand that, while the state courts have the great burden upon them of prosecuting these offenses, arising under the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, the federal court, so far as its power in this district is concerned, intends to join in making it impossible for men to violate the law and sell these intoxicating liquors. And I have no hesitancy in saying to you that I believe today the greatest curse that this country is enduring is the sale of intoxicating liquors, and I pray God that the time may come when the good citizenship of this country will rise up and stamp out this curse that is destroying thousands and hundreds of thousands of citizens of this land of ours every year, sending other thousands to the penitentiaries, landing still other thousands in the insane asylums, and making our poorhouses full. It isn't legitimate business. It is either right or wrong, and if it is wrong it ought to be put down and the law ought to put it down. If it is right, men ought to be permitted to engage in it without let or hindrance, as they are permitted to engage in any other proper business.

Tell me that for the purpose of carrying on this business we are compelled to make a distinction between one class of citizens and another before the law! Not a bit of it.

Can't We Stop It?

The whisky power in this country comes before the people and says, "Oh, but you cannot stop it; you cannot prohibit us from carrying on this business, we are too strong. Now regulate us; license us and regulate us." I want to

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

The National Prohibition Party Convention

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

"A convention in Atlantic City in midsummer!" Small wonder that our hearts sank at the thought of a crowded hall under the blaze of a July sun and amid the glare of white sands. But that was before we had reached Atlantic City and beheld the unbelievable sight of a convention hall a quarter of a mile out at sea, beyond the roar of the breakers and with the sea breezes blowing through it perpetually. It was too good to be true, and yet true indeed, that while the majority of poor mortals suffered a heat quite comparable to that of a year ago, the Prohibition delegates were as cool and comfortable as the proverbial "clam at high water."

But that description applies to the physical only. The tide of enthusiasm ran high and was often at fever heat. Moreover, there was some heat engendered by differences of opinion as to the conduct of the convention and the future plans of the party. It is quite impossible that so many men and women of strong personalities should come together for three days and remain all of one mind, but it is good to note that the differences of opinion grew fewer as the days went by, and that, at the close, a more amicable adjustment of differences had been reached than at first seemed possible. Nowhere is greatness of character more clearly shown than in a willingness to subordinate individual preferences for the common cause, and, by that test, the leaders of the Prohibition party are great indeed. This was made most clearly apparent when Charles R. Jones withdrew himself from the contest as national chairman, and when both sides who had been standing for differing policies came together in the unanimous appointment of Virgil Hinshaw to direct the forces for the coming four years. The convention rose as one when Chairman Jones and Secretary Calderwood shook hands upon the platform, and never did "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" sound forth with greater fervor from a Methodist camp meeting than it did from that political gathering when harmonious action seemed again possible. The many who believe that Chairman Jones' management of the party has been masterly and who would have rejoiced at his reappointment, are yet forced to acknowledge that his retirement from the field rather than prove a center of contention was the greatest thing he has ever done.

Clinton Howard's Masterly Speech

The "little giant," Clinton O. Howard, was made temporary chairman, and his address was a masterly summing up of the present situation of the temperance reform, as well as the political situation of the country.

Some of Mr. Howard's epigrammatic sentences are worthy of a permanent place in the minds of all who believe in the redemption of this country from the tyranny of the legalized liquor traffic. Here is one which rang out like a bugle note: "Is not Woodrow Wilson a good man? We are not here to elect a good man. We are here to kill the liquor traffic." And here is a declaration of faith which may well inspire all our hearts: "Abraham Lincoln said, 'Nothing is plainer to me than that slavery or this country must be destroyed.' Nothing is plainer to us than that the liquor traffic will be destroyed by this government. I am not insensible to the frightful dangers which threaten it; nevertheless, I do not say that this government will fail; I do not believe it will. I believe that this nation will survive, and that the liquor traffic will die at the hands of this nation." Speaking of the candidate for the new party—if such party there be—he said: "He advocated large families of children, ignoring the primal cause of race suicide as demonstrated by scientific investigation, and looked complacently upon the slaughter of the innocents after they were born, by the Herod liquor traffic, and has consistently ignored that question in every address and public utterance by speech or print since."

Rev. C. H. Mead was made permanent chairman, and was ably assisted in the performance of his duties by Prof. Charles Scanlon of Presbyterian Temperance Society fame. Our own Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp was appointed permanent secretary, and, at the close of the convention, in which she had proven herself one of the most influential forces, she was elected by the national committee as secretary of the executive committee for the next four years. Surely the Prohibition party is true to the principle of woman's suffrage which has been an integral part of its platform, with the exception of one convention, since its organization.

"Hero Night"

"Hero Night" was sadly lacking in that which had been hoped for as its crowning glory—the presence of that "grand old man"—John P. St. John. He sent a ringing letter, but his physician had forbidden his turning his face towards the Atlantic coast and ordered him instead to the Pacific. There were many others as genuine heroes, however, who brought enthusiasm as well as counsel to their younger brethren and sisters in the faith. A message from John Russell of Michigan, the founder of the Prohibition party, was one of the most inspiring events of the first day's meeting. At the ripe age of ninety odd years he still retains all his interest in and devotion to the cause for which he has given his life. Deacon Edward Kendall of Massachusetts was another young warrior of ninety-one, while Mr. Taft of California added a subscription of $100 to the $10,000 he gave in June to the cause of prohibition.

To the casual visitor the convention, save for the number of women seated among the delegates, must have seemed very like a convention of either of the other political parties. There was the same straining for points of order and, often, the same pandemonium of noise when order seemed a thing impossible to evoke from the Babel of many tongues. But the points of resemblance must soon have been lost, to even the most superficial observer, in the greater points of difference which speedily became apparent. Prayer, offered at each meeting of this convention, was more than a perfunctory thing; it was a taking hold upon God for His might in the greatest battle of the ages. What other political party ever used as its battle cry, "Where He leads me, I will follow." In what other political convention were the grand old hymns of the Church sung again and again and with a spontaneity which betrayed familiarity both with the words and the spirit of the words? "Onward, Christian Soldiers," seemed to take on new meaning when voiced by men who see at the ballot box the mightiest battle the Christian soldier of this age is called upon to fight. There were times when one was forced to think of Cromwell and his Invincibles as she looked over an assembly to whom "God in Government" was more than a name, more than a theory—even a definitely formulated plan of action.

Broad Scope of Platform

The platform is one which, for breadth of view, clearness of vision, catholicity of scope, and lucidity of utterance, any people of any land might well be proud. There is not a reform of today which is not voiced in it, and it goes far towards establishing the claim that the Prohibition party is the true "progressive" party. Indeed, there was strong discussion with reference to changing the name to Progressive, but the majority decided to enter the battle field for 1912 under the name by which they had conjured since the beginning.

The party established another unique record in nominating the same candidates who carried their standard four years ago. Others were placed in nomination, but the preponderance of sentiment was in favor of Eugene W. Chafin of Arizona and Aaron Watkins of Ohio. Judge Sibley of Arizona made the nominating speech, which was seconded by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland and many other states. One ballot only was taken for both President and Vice-President, and then the other candidates gracefully withdrew and the nomination was "made unanimous." Both men are forceful leaders and speakers, and a brilliant campaign ought to result in a largely increased vote for the party which not only believes in a prohibition law, but which believes that that law, to be effective, must be backed up by a Prohibition administration.

A pleasant feature of the days, and one which reminded us of the "embroidery" of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention, was the sending to our beloved leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, the following telegram, moved by Mr. John M. Fisher of Attleboro, Mass., and unanimously voted by the convention: "The Prohibition party of the United States, in convention at Atlantic City and representing about one thousand delegates, sends you greeting and joins in your heroic words: 'There is no defeat. No call for defeat can be blown by the bugle of right.'" Mrs. Stevens replied in her most inspiring vein and asked God's blessing upon the delegates of the great convention in all their deliberations. Surely it is fitting that these two mighty forces for the inculcation of the twin principles of total abstinence and prohibition—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Prohibition party—should work in cordial fellowship for the ultimate end of a redeemed nation.

Everything points to a strong campaign as the outcome of the convention, and though victory may not this year perch upon our banners, yet we know the victory is surely coming, and in this hope we will pray and work until we conquer.

FRESH AIR MISSION WORK

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S DUXHURST ENTERPRISE

"The very beauty which the women see as the result of their outdoor labors brings them fresh hope and a new belief in themselves"

"One of the reasons why we have so many departments in the W. C. T. U.," said Frances Willard, "is that different minds are attracted to different lines of work, and by arranging our plans under many subdivisions we win the allegiance and help of a much larger group of good women than we could by any other method. To some it is given to work for the fallen, others have a passion for preventing the fall; some believe in persuasive, others in legal forces, but no group of workers is more germane to the crusade idea than that which devotes its gentle energies to the reformation of the fallen. No attempt of this kind has impressed me so deeply as that of Duxhurst, Lady Henry Somerset's farm village, at Reigate, England."

During the years which have elapsed since Miss Willard thus wrote of Duxhurst, it has been doing its magnificent work of reclaiming and almost recreating women who had been dragged to the lowest depths through drink. Of this enterprise, so dear to her heart, Lady Henry says: "For these women, the question of occupation is, to my mind, of vital importance. There is no occupation so well suited to women who have undermined their constitutions by drugs or alcohol, or whose moral nature has been deformed, as work in the garden. It offers a complete change, and it is good for nerves often jaded and worn, and for minds which are able to take in but few ideas and to whom manual work in the open air is really new life. The very beauty which the women see as the result of their outdoor labor brings them fresh hope and a new belief in themselves. For those to whom open-air life is not possible, we have industries such as hand-loom weaving and embroidery.

Lady Henry in the costume she wears at Duxhurst

"No woman leaves us with whom we do not endeavor, as far as possible, to keep in close touch and scarcely a year passes without the return of old patients who come no longer to be reclaimed from drunkenness, but as sober members of society, bringing their children or their husbands with them, to celebrate some festival in our midst.

Each year we hold what is called 'Old Patients' Day,' and many write to me of the way in which they look forward, through the year, to that one summer outing, when they come back to us with a pardonable pride to show us how well they are doing, and how well their children are."

Work for the Little People

It has been said that "one of the most successful efforts to brighten the lot of these women is the establishing of a children's home in connection with the village, where little waifs from London come for an outing, the constant presence and needs of the little people making an appeal to what is best in the nature of the women."

Lady Henry herself most beautifully tells of these little ones harbored at "The Nest": "Here live a family of four and twenty daughters. No one must ask them who they are or where they came from. They will look frightened if you do. They are God's daughters and that is all they want to remember and all you must ask to know. They once were somebody's children, but they are trying to forget it, so don't mention 'mother,' or several daughters will grow pale with fear, and avoid the word 'father' unless you wish to see the little ones creep under the table to hide. Deep down in the mind of each one of them is a memory of the time when they lived in a dreadful place called home, and a man and a woman called father and mother beat them, kicked them, starved them."

To such forlorn little mortals as these Lady Henry ministers, and to others, with equally sad histories, on this side of the Atlantic, may America's white ribboners bring joy and happiness these summer days.

HOW THEY CELEBRATED IN THE PINE TREE STATE

Special Correspondence

On a charming lawn, near the residence of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the boys and girls of the local Loyal Temperance Legion celebrated their Red Letter Day—the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon. Mrs. John Church, the hostess, is the leader of the Loyal Temperance Legion. The exercises, consisting of singing and recitations, were highly entertaining. Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, president of the local W. C. T. U., happily presided and introduced the W. C. T. U. speakers, whose brief greetings pleased the young people.

The boys and girls of the L. T. L. are proud of the fact that Miss Gordon is so often with them, and their very own to see, hear and love. They realize that hundreds of boys and girls, elsewhere, would like the same privilege. A little legioner whose birthday also comes on July 21, shyly said, "Of course, I'm a temperance boy, for doesn't my birthday come right up against Miss Gordon's?"

It was an exquisite day for the festival, "so cool, so calm, so clear," for this "sweet country of the pointed firs" had chosen to do her very best in honor of the victorious leader of Maine's Young Campaigners for Prohibition. Longfellow delighted in this beautiful sweep of hill and dale and, with poetic imagery, pictured the ideal scene upon which the young people looked as they entertained their friends and enjoyed ice cream and cake:

"Pleasant it was, when woods were green,
And winds were soft and low,
To lie amid some sylvan scene,
Where the long drooping boughs between,
Shadows dark and sunlight sheen,
Alternate come and go."

A Red Letter Day? Yes indeed! It was celebrated even in the color scheme, which was a glad riot of the bright shades that young folks like. Japanese lanterns, and the gay flags of all nations festooned the lawn, and each Legioner carried a flag as, two by two, they started on their *Crusader* march in honor of the day. Some were decorated with their illustrated paper, *The Young Crusader*, and decidedly unique was the costume of Miss Helen Church, the little daughter of the hostess. She was a veritable walking *Young Crusader*, for her entire costume was made of that bright paper the children so much enjoy. As their song and march ended Miss Gordon, somehow, was brought into the center of the happy group and Helen presented her with a boquet of sweet peas, of delicate varied tints, while she said:

"We greet you once again today,
Again we bid you cheer;
And give, with you, our battle cry,
Just as we did last year.

We rest not on our laurels won,
We lay no weapons by;
Soldiers are we, who keep the field
Until the foe shall fly.

Friend and Leader, hail to you!
We clasp your hands n ours,
And bring you on your natal day
A summer gift of flowers."

In a happy response, Miss Gordon reminded the boys and girls that they were the ones to help Maine keep Prohibition. She congratulated them on the work they did during the campaign which ended so victoriously.

The closing greeting was loudly cheered for it came from their beloved Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. The children consider themselves highly honored because the President of the National W. C. T. U. is their friend and neighbor. Mrs. Stevens delights in the L. T. L. entertainments, and helps to give the children many a good time.

The announcement that a goodly number of new subscribers and renewals to *The Young Crusader* had been obtained was heartily applauded; and with a cheer for the hostess, led in college fashion by Ralph Ames Leavitt, the celebration for 1912 closed.

HEROIC MEASURES

GEORGIA H. LEUTHSTROM, Chicago, Ill.

"Seven today, are you?" asked James Rogers, as he kissed his little daughter. "What a big girl you are getting to be!"

"You'll come home to supper to-night, won't you, Daddy, 'cause we're going to have a big cake with seven candles for me to blow out," Margaret confided in a whisper.

"Fine! I'll be here for the birthday party at six sharp. Good-by, everybody," he called gaily as he left the house.

Margaret and her two little brothers shouted with delight at the prospect of having Daddy at their party. They seldom saw their father, as he usually came home long after their bedtime.

At six o'clock the little birthday feast was all ready, and the children danced round the table in happy anticipation.

"We shall not light the candles till Father comes, shall we, Mother?" asked Margaret.

"It would be nice to wait," agreed the mother.

"I wish he would hurry, though," cried Arthur. "I'm hungry as a bear."

A half hour passed—an hour—and still the father did not come.

"Well, dears, we'll not wait any longer. Perhaps Father will come before we have finished," said the mother at last, with a great effort at cheerfulness.

The children were disappointed, for this was to be a great event, but the unusually nice supper made them soon forget their sadness.

"We'll save Daddy some cake," suggested Margaret. "Then he'll be sorry he didn't come. Maybe he's sick again."

In honor of the birthday, the children were allowed to sit up a whole half hour longer than usual, while mother told them an absorbing story which she had reserved for the occasion.

"Now, dears, to bed!" she cried, just as they were breathing a sigh of relief when the lost princess was found by the fairies. Three white-robed figures knelt to say their prayers, which ended, as always: "God bless Mother and Father, and make Father well."

"Do you think God hears us, Mother?" asked Arthur anxiously.

"Of course He does, dear."

"Then, why doesn't He make Father well?"

"Just be patient for awhile, and God will make Father all right," replied the mother hopefully as she tucked the children in bed.

It was nearly midnight when, as she heard her husband fumbling at the door, she hastily dropped her sewing into the table drawer, and softly turned the key.

"Hello, Mary! Waiting for me?" was James Rogers' greeting as he staggered into the room.

"Why, certainly, James," Mary responded pleasantly, as she skilfully guided her husband to his bedroom. "You know I always wait for you."

"That's true, and a good girl you are, too. Some day I'll make it all right with you."

His wife made no reply. There was nothing to say; it was the same old story tonight, and it would be the same tomorrow night, and indefinitely.

"I suppose you haven't forgotten the rent is due tomorrow, James?" asked Mrs. Rogers.

"No, indeed, I didn't forget. How could I, with you to remind me of it? I gave it to Dooley to keep for me till morning."

Mrs. Rogers groaned inwardly, knowing only too well why Dooley had the money, and that so far as she was concerned, it was gone.

She waited in silence for her husband to give some explanation for not keeping his promise to Margaret, but no word came, and soon his heavy breathing convinced her that he had sunk into a deep sleep and that it would be late the next day before he would be able to tell very much about anything.

Turning out the light, Mrs. Rogers returned to the sitting-room and resumed her chair before the fire. For many hours she sat there in deep thought, living over the misery she had experienced since the first two years of her marriage, the struggle she had made to imbue her husband with some strength and ambition, tactfully concealing from him the fact that by making Irish lace she was keeping the little household together. She knew only too well that if James became aware of her ability as a bread-winner, he would lose even the tiny grip he had upon himself. The children had been reared without a realization of their father's weakness. There had been scores of promises made and as many broken. Tonight she felt that the climax had come. She knew that so far as the children were concerned, it would be impossible to keep up much longer the pretense that their father was sick. Then there was the old tale of lack of money for rent. The very word "rent" had become a nightmare. The days for its payment recurred so relentlessly, and James was never ready for them.

Slowly an idea assumed definite shape in her mind—an idea that, on unusually discouraging days, had occasionally come, but which until now she had resolutely put aside. As the dawn broke, she arose from her chair, pale and worn, but with a look of strong determination on her face.

The next Saturday night, when James Rogers came home, he found the house dark and strangely silent. He called loudly for his wife, but receiving no answer, stupidly made his way to his room. When he awakened at noon the next day, the strange silence was still there. The shock of surprise brought slowly to his mind the recollection of the night before and the unaccustomed darkness and lack of welcome. Receiving no response to his impatient calls, he arose, now thoroughly alarmed, and hurried to the kitchen. At his place, on the carefully set table, was a note from Mary, which read:

"*Dear James:*—We have gone to the old home in England. You know why. There is no use trying any longer. Your broken promise to Margaret on her birthday was the last straw. You will not reform—I am sure of it—and I owe it to the children, the boys especially, to rear them far away from so dangerous an influence as yours. I have worked hard day and night for a long, long time, crocheting Irish lace, and have earned enough for our passage.

MARY"

"'Dangerous influence,' am I?" he exclaimed wrathfully. Then he pondered long and soberly. "Perhaps Mary is right," he said at last. "Poor girl! She has done all she could."

With the phrase "dangerous influence" before his eyes, James wandered about the house for an hour, but the old craving with the new loneliness became too strong for him to overcome, and snatching his hat he rushed off to Dooley's. Then followed a time of utter misery of both mind and body. But one day he arose with a new light in his eyes and a new resolve in his heart. "My influence shall be dangerous no longer; I'll make a man of myself yet," he determined.

Coming back to his better self was uphill work, with many slips. At first he did whatever he could find to do, but finally his old foreman in the cabinet-shop where he had formerly been em-

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FIGHTING FOR TEMPERANCE

MRS. E. F. STAFFORD

Sing a good old temperance song,
The kind we ought to sing;
Sing a song of work well done,
Till Heaven and earth shall ring;
Sing till mountains answer back
And vales their glad news bring
While we are fighting for temperance.

Chorus

Shout, yes, shout, we'll bring the jubilee;
Shout, yes, shout, the pledge that makes you free;
So we'll sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea,
While we are fighting for temperance

Raise our banner high with song,
Of country, God and home.
Let her pinions float afar
'Tis freedom's voice alone.
Keep her motto pure and white,
Our lives as pure and strong,
While we are fighting for temperance.

Let the voices North and South
Join in the glad refrain.
Help to swell the chorus
When the joyful news proclaim,
Home and country safe from harm,
(King Alcohol is slain),
While we are fighting for temperance.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HETTY'S HOUSE-CLEANING

M. DISQUE

"It just seems as if real spring's never coming, but I'm going to begin house-cleaning anyway," announced Mrs. Kay at supper. "There'll be several days' work in the attic, and perhaps by that time the weather will be sufficiently settled to do the rest."

"That's a pretty good plan, I think—beginning at the top and going down," laughed Mr. Kay. "But you're not going to attempt it alone, are you, dear?"

"I'm going this very evening to see if Mrs. Alls can come to help me," replied his wife.

Ten-year-old Hetty had been an open-eyed, interested listener. "Then there's me to help you, too, Mama.

"Of course. I couldn't possibly do any house-cleaning without you," said Mama, smilingly.

"When you're through helping Mama, perhaps you can assist me, too," laughed Papa.

"Why, when do you clean house?" inquired Hetty in surprise.

"About the second Tuesday in May, little girl."

"All right, I'll be on hand," said Hetty proudly. She had never heard of Papa doing any house-cleaning before, but she felt perfectly sure she could help him.

Mrs. Kay and Hetty found the Alls home a wretched looking place. The house, made of unpainted rough boards, stood on top of a big, muddy, treeless hill. Mrs. Alls, a pretty but sad-eyed woman, was weaving a rag carpet. "I'd like very much to get the work to do, Mrs. Kay, but I'm afraid to leave the children. They don't seem to get strong, somehow."

A pale little girl was sitting beside a broken stove in which were sputtering a few sticks of green wood. "Lessie gets along better than Elmer," said Mrs. Alls, as she led the way to a tiny, dark bedroom.

"How are you feeling today, Elmer?" asked Mrs. Kay, bending over a wasted figure on the bed.

"I'm better," said the boy, a brave light in his eyes.

Mrs. Alls nodded to another bed. "That was Ernest's," she told the visitors, with a half sob in her voice. Tears came to Mrs. Kay's eyes, for she remembered the death of the little lad not many weeks before.

Before Hetty and her mother left, it had been arranged for Mrs. Alls to come the following week and help with the house-cleaning. Each day, until that time, Hetty was sent to the poor home with a plentiful supply of good, rich milk for the children to drink.

"I believe I can do that attic before Mrs. Alls comes," said Mrs. Kay, one afternoon. So to the attic, she and Hetty went.

"Dear me, how these things do accumulate," she commented, as she sorted out a great pile of magazines and papers. "I don't like to destroy them and yet they're just gathering dust."

"O Mama, couldn't I take them to the Alls children?" asked Hetty. "I just know they'd like the pictures and stories."

"The very thing!" responded Mrs. Kay.

The next day when Hetty went with the milk, she carried a bundle of the magazines and papers, among them THE UNION SIGNAL. After the house-cleaning

really began, Mrs. Kay told Hetty she could be of more help by staying with the sick children than in any other way, and the child made a daily visit, supplied with a basketful of good things to eat and with story papers. One morning on her way, she met Mrs. Alls, and noticed her eyes were very red. "She's been crying about poor Ernest, who has gone to heaven," thought Hetty, but when she reached the home, she found everything in confusion, and Elmer and Lessie, paler than usual, sitting on rickety chairs near the stove, looking very unhappy.

"Papa went on another 'tear' yesterday," announced Elmer.

"What is a 'tear'?" asked Hetty.

"Why—when anybody drinks too much and tears things up," informed the child, surprised at Hetty's lack of knowledge. Hetty knew enough about John Alls by this time to understand that hunting, fishing, and an occasional day's work, the pay for which was always spent for drink, made up the round of his existence. She felt very sorry about this, and wished she knew of some way to help.

Late in the morning, as she was reading aloud a story in THE UNION SIGNAL about a father who spent all his money for drink, and neglected and abused his family, the bedroom door opened and a very untidy looking man, with bloodshot, swollen eyes, came out. At first Hetty was startled, but the man, without speaking, drew up a chair near the stove, and bowed his head upon his hands, so Hetty continued to read the story. When the children went to the kitchen at noon to eat the nice lunch Mrs. Kay had prepared for them, John Alls picked up THE UNION SIGNAL and read page after page.

The following day it began to rain, and how it did rain for a whole week. Mr. Kay looked dismal at the downpour and the flooded river banks, for it made it hard for him to get to town, and election was near at hand.

"This weather's going to spoil all my house-cleaning plans," he said soberly. "The country people can't get into town to vote and the town folks will vote wet, I fear. It's bound to be a 'wet' election this time," he added with a grim smile.

The morning before election day, Mr. Alls met Hetty at the door with an eager question:

"Is your father going to the election tomorrow?"

"No, he can't get across the river, and he said it wasn't any use anyway."

"Well, you just tell him I've got a boat and I'll take him over."

Hetty ran home early to tell her father. Mr. Kay laughed unbelievingly. "It isn't possible—why, he's working for recruits for the other side."

Nevertheless early the next morning John Alls appeared at the Kay home with his wife.

"I'm going to the election, Mr. Kay. Everything looks mighty wet, but it may come out dry yet."

"What do you mean, John Alls?" asked Mr. Kay in astonishment.

"I mean I'm going to vote the dry ticket, that's what I mean."

"But the last time I talked with you—" interrupted Mr. Kay.

"Mebbe, but I changed my mind last week, for you see your little Hetty's been doing some house-cleaning for me.' And then with shamed face he told of the morning he sat beside the stove and

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL

There is some prospect that the Kenyon-Sheppard Interstate Liquor bill, as amended, may be passed before Congress adjourns. The Senate Judiciary Committee, as will be seen by the Washington letter of our National Legislative superintendent, authorized Senator Cummins of Iowa to report it favorably to the Senate. All possible pressure ought to be brought to bear upon representatives in both houses of Congress to urge the passage of the measure at this session.

"REMEMBER MY WIFE AND CHILDREN"

Down in Mississippi they have judges who not only respect their oaths of office, but make generous use of their common sense and conscience in administering justice. Such an one recently had brought before him a man arrested for conducting a place for the illicit sale of liquor, who, on being convicted on several counts, made the boast that he had the money to pay his fines, and was too good to be sent upon the road. When he found the judge determined to enforce the penalty prescribed by the law, he made the plea, "Remember my wife and children." The judge made the pertinent answer, "It is time for you fellows to remember other wives and children whom your liquor robs of bread and comforts. The law provides for fine and imprisonment for this offense, and I am going to give you the limit in each case."

Fulfilling Our Own Prophecies

The brewers and the saloon-keepers may not be audibly echoing the slogan, "A saloonless nation in 1920?" with a troubled query in their voices, but nevertheless, like the handwriting on the wall, it haunts them as a dire prophecy that sooner or later is certain to be fulfilled. "If you hold any brewery stock, sell it soon," a liquor politician cautioned a friend not long ago, "for that business isn't going to be worth much in this country after a while."

Not many years ago only the temperance advocates were making this prediction, and business men, professional men, and legislators smiled a superior smile and didn't believe it. But these prophets of God with the farsighted vision of faith worked on quietly and persistently and, mark you, today the very friends of the "trade" are whispering it dubiously to one another.

The world has had two kinds of prophets, those who foretold an approaching event and then idly awaited its denouement; and those, who with the eye of faith having predicted it, pledged themselves with energy that knew no weariness, with enthusiasm that seemed inexhaustible, with persistency that was unconquerable, to work out the prophecy with fear and trembling in their own ability, but with unlimited belief in the co-operation of an omnipotent God to overcome the forces of evil. Many of these brave, royal-hearted prophets have lived to behold their prophecies in large measure fulfilled, to see in communities, in states,—aye, in some nations, that the business of destroying the people by the legalized liquor traffic was "not worth much." And the days of these "up and doing" prophets is not ancient history. They are working out their prophecies before the eyes of the world every one of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year—in the schools, where they teach the little citizens of the republic the scientific and economic truths about the drink evil and the liquor traffic; in legislative halls where anti-liquor measures are being placed upon the statute books; and in executive offices where law enforcement gives the good law a chance to demonstrate its value. With every effort put forth by these hard-working, indefatigable prophets, the day draws nearer when the liquor business shall be regarded as a national liability, to be speedily disposed of.

"Bargains in Happiness"

This alluring title of a recent magazine article is suggestive of delightful possibilities, for "bargains in happiness" are what the larger part of the world is continually seeking. However, the article thus attractively labeled was no fairy tale, and dealt with no mythical pots of gold at the end of the rainbow, but with the practical, every day problem of furnishing an intelligible answer to the question of the child of the slums, "What is the country besides a long way off?"

Among the pioneers in the Christlike work of furnishing fresh air outings to mothers and children was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and some of its enterprises of this character, like the Duxhurst Industrial home of Lady Henry Somerset, have become world famous. Through the efforts of white ribboners many a child, doomed, by the drink evil, to a life of privation, has been given a vision of the beauties of the natural world and thereby had its life enriched and glorified. At this season of the year, as we celebrate Fresh Air Mission Day (Lady Henry Somerset's birthday), we do well to remind ourselves of our privilege, during the hot months, of sharing our summer happiness with these children of misfortune, by arranging for their entertainment in our homes or elsewhere. The investment of effort and money will bear rich dividends in satisfaction, for, as has been well said, such enterprises as these are veritable "bargains in happiness," not only for the visitors, but for the hostess. Not the least valuable element of the experience will be the insight into the lives of "the other half" through an intimate acquaintance with the little guests, and out of it will come a keener realization of the sorrow and distress to be laid at the door of the liquor traffic.

Through a knowledge of the pathetic life stories of these children, there has often been awakened a sense of responsibility for helping to wipe out the "trade" which brings misery to so many. By affording these little hostages of fortune a chance to preach in the homes of our well-to-do but carelessly indifferent friends, we may be doing a far-reaching work in winning to our white ribbon cause men and women of power and influence.

THEY CAN'T AFFORD IT

No traveler on the railroads has been heard to object to the rule in force by many railroads that no trainmen shall indulge in the use of intoxicating liquor. Neither the roads nor the passengers can afford to take the risk of having a drunken engineer or other employe in charge of the train. The single indulgence in strong drink of an ordinarily careful engineer on the Lackawanna R. R. resulted in a terrible accident on the Fourth of July, involving the death of forty people and the injury of sixty, as well as a cost to the company in destruction of property, damage suits, etc., of about $100,000.

SAVE THE BABIES!

"For the sake of the lives of the babies, I hope you will win the fight for the new milk ordinance, proposed by the commissioner of health; for no interest should be permitted to slay babies," said Nathan Straus of New York to one of the city's aldermen. Every man or woman whose heart and conscience are in a healthy condition, says "Amen" to this, with a decided emphasis on the final clause, "for no interest should be permitted to slay babies." Impure milk supply will destroy the bodies of the little ones, but what of the "interests" which are being licensed to destroy not only the bodies, but the mind and character of these little ones. Are they to be tolerated?

AMONG THE STATES

As the days which intervene before the election in West Virginia grow fewer, enthusiasm for state-wide prohibition becomes more fervent. White ribboners are too interested in the campaign to even note the rise and fall of the thermometer.

If there is any man, woman or child within the state lines of Colorado who is ignorant of the burning question of the hour—"Why Colorado should vote out the liquor traffic"—it is not the fault of the white ribboners of the state. They are indefatigable in their efforts to sow prohibition seed on every highway and byway.

Maine is to elect a new Governor in September, and it is confidently expected that Governor Plaisted's successor will be a man who thoroughly believes in prohibition and is determined to enforce it.

Wisconsin suffrage advocates have no easy task before them in attempting to convert to their way of thinking the brewers, liquor dealers and the men who patronize them, but they are working valiantly at their task with excellent results.

Michigan resorters are having the privilege of listening to some sound doctrine on the question of suffrage, for the Michigan women are covering the territory thoroughly, with the expectation of a victory in the fall.

Kansas is a veritable "land of sunshine" these summer days, with its yellow "Votes for Women" banners and its blossoming sunflowers. The habit Kansans have of accomplishing everything they undertake gives promise of a victory at the polls in November, and the women, while not by any means resting in idleness on this assurance, are hopefully anticipating victory.

"Campaigns against intemperance and vice are the first and certain fruits of equal suffrage, and this is recognized alike by the friends and the foes of that reform," says a big metropolitan daily not particularly favorable to the temperance cause. This is why the liquor men of Ohio are doing their best to defeat the efforts of the heroic suffrage workers, among whom are some of our most prominent white ribboners. The question will be settled at the polls September 3.

HONORING OUR NATIONAL TREASURER

Busy as are the workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, they always pause long enough to celebrate the birthdays of the beloved National officers. On the occasion of the recent natal anniversary of the National treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, a birthday feast was enjoyed under the historic chestnut back of Rest Cottage, accompanied by a choice variety of greetings from all departments, testifying to the popularity of the birthday lady.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S RECOVERY

The gratifying news has been received that Lady Henry Somerset, for many years president of the World's W. C. T. U., is making a well-nigh miraculous recovery from two critical operations. After many weeks of intense suffering in a private hospital in London, Lady Henry will, it is hoped, soon return to Duxhurst and resume direction of the Farm Colony for Inebriate Women. A letter from Lady Henry's sister, the Duchess of Bedford, tells of a plan to raise a thank offering, as a welcome and surprise to Lady Henry, whose birthday, August 3, will, it is hoped, be spent in her cosy cottage home at Duxhurst.

This was the reply of one who left a license city and went to live in a prohibition town when a certain preacher asked her whether prohibition could be said to prohibit there. She said, "Doctor, if you had a family of boys to bring up, and you left New York and came to live with us, you would think you had struck a segment of the millennium."—*Rev. Dr. Aked.*

NO LIQUOR ON DINING CARS

Public sentiment is gradually crowding the liquor traffic out of places which lay claim to respectability. The railroads, one after another, are abolishing the serving of liquor on trains. One of the last to take this action is the Pennsylvania road, which has discontinued the use of intoxicants in the Keystone state. Following this commendable example, the Lehigh Valley and Central Railway of New Jersey has given an order to like effect.

"I STAND FOR PRINCIPLE"

Although the liquor men did their best to defeat the renomination of U. S. Senator William S. Kenyon, because of his championship of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, they failed, and the temperance people of Iowa hope and intend to elect him as their representative in the Senate for another term. In this connection one recalls his declaration: "If espousing the unpopular cause of temperance means a short public life, then mine must be a short one, for I stand for principle and for right, and here I intend to stand."

LIQUOR MEN ORGANIZE TO FIGHT SUFFRAGE

"Woman's suffrage is the latest occasion for alarm to the liquor dealers of Michigan's largest city," says the *Detroit News.* In the hurry call sent out for a state convention of these men, they say, "As you are doubtless aware, we are facing an election on woman's suffrage this fall, and if it results favorably, there will then be every endeavor made toward having the question of state-wide prohibition submitted to the people."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents.
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

IF WE ONLY UNDERSTOOD

MRS. HARRIET S. KIDDER, Ocean Grove, N. J

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
Knew the bitter disappointments,
Understood the loss and gain,
Would the grim eternal roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same,
If we helped where now we hinder,
If we pitied where we blame.

Ah, we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force,
Thinking not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source.
Seeing not amidst the evil
All the golden grains of good.
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Should we judge all deeds by motives
Which surround each others' lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur such action gives,
We should sometimes see it better
Purer than we thought we should,
And would love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin.
Could we see the powers working
To o'erthrow integrity,
We should judge each others' errors
With more patient charity.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. RUTH DILLINGHAM HOAG, Binghamton, N. Y., in her seventieth year, one of the pioneer white ribboners of the state. Mrs. Hoag was a life member of the New York W. C. T. U., and at one time was state superintendent of Press Work and Proportionate and Systematic Giving. She has held official positions in local and county work in Broome and Richmond counties, and was a great power for good in the communities in which sho lived.

MRS. SADIE E. DOREMUS, Rockaway, Morris county, N. J., wife of Rev. G. S. M. Doremus; a loyal member of the W. C. T. U.

The great part played by drink in the genesis of poverty cannot be denied.—*Rt. Hon. Chas. Booth*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUG. 3—*Fresh Air Mission Day (birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)*

AUG. 28—*(Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

WORK AMONG FOREIGN SPEAKING PEOPLE

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

Arrangements have been made whereby those members of the W. C. T. U. who wish to obtain fresh, up-to-date literature, each month, for distribution among Bohemians, Hungarians, and Ruthenians, may do so. The editors of *Krestanske Listy*, Bohemian, of *Reformatusok*, Hungarian, and of *Sojuz*, Ruthenian, papers having a weekly circulation of about 8,000, will print our own W. C. T. U. articles and news, once each month, in an issue called the Temperance issue. Parcels of ten or more copies of this issue, sent to one address, at one cent each; orders to be sent to the National superintendent of department of Work Among Foreign-Speaking People.

Do not forget the foreign papers already on our list—our own *Hvita Bandet*, Swedish, *Hvide Baand*, Norwegian, *The Woman's Herald*, Japanese, and *L'Araldo*, Italian.

The foreign-speaking people are very eager for reading matter in their own languages, and will gather in groups to have one of their number read any interesting article to them, the reading being always followed by a discussion. There is no better way to spread our temperance teachings among them than by circulating such papers as mentioned above. Please send in large orders, and watch for the results. One of the campaign states is preparing special articles for the papers, and plans to order for general distribution.

Immigration is very heavy this year, and, whether we realize them or not, our opportunities and responsibilities are increasing every minute. Are we not our "brother's keeper"?

4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS

MRS. MAY LAVERELL WOODS

At home again after a sojourn of three months in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, I find myself busy arranging for Mrs. Eugenia St. John in Lawrence district, over which as president I have charge.

The work in Pennsylvania was most gratifying. Careful arrangements had been made and the results were correspondingly satisfactory. At Evans City the local president, also the county president, planned largely. A male quartet and an orchestra of twenty-six pieces, including a harp, furnished the music. A business man was engaged to speak for a short time to attract the men; refreshments, consisting of baked beans, potato salad, sandwiches, coffee, apple-pie and ice-cream, were served on trays to the entire audience, of about four hundred. Such a fine company of interested listeners was, of course, inspiring to the speaker of the evening. The tangible results were twelve new members, $10 for the work, thirty names to the petition for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, and twenty subscriptions to the campaign edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, as well as a request for another meeting of the same kind the next month.

At Mars, a most helpful afternoon reception was held, and at the evening meeting the speaker was surprised to find that seats had been reserved for the organized Sunday school classes, which came in a body—result, several new members, and a large offering.

At a country point—Plains Church—after a great picnic day, the church was well filled with an interested audience. Under the management of the Lawrence county W. C. T. U. a week was spent in New Castle and vicinity, during which time three L. T. L.'s and two Y. P. B.'s were organized, and about 3,000 school children were reached. At Wesley M. E. church, the choir was composed of boys and girls, two of whom sang "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." At the close of the service a legion was organized. The same wise planning by the president was noticeable in Beaver county. A reception in the hospitable home of the state president, and a visit with the state corresponding secretary in her busy workshop at Beaver Falls, an institute at Midland, with both these officers present, the systematic planning of school work in New Brighton, and the kindly feeling manifested, all served to brighten the organizer's sometimes arduous work. New Castle is a large dry city, and twenty-seven lawyers offered their services to fight the traffic when the fight was on.

Pennsylvania Would Change Her Color

Two days spent in Armstrong county, resulted in the organization of one union and one legion. A week at the home of the state recording secretary will not soon be forgotten. From there several points were reached and four Y. P. B.'s organized. The busy president of the Bedford county W. C. T. U., although just bereft of her mother, arranged for several days of my time. In Philadelphia, the true and tried general secretary of the Y. P. B. spent some hours with me talking over the victories and the hopes of advancement along temperance lines. Although Pennsylvania looks black on the map, when the Legislature gives her half a chance, she will be quick to change her color.

After visiting with relatives and friends in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago, three weeks were given to Southern Iowa, under the management of the state corresponding secretary. In many towns are found bands of interested women. As fast as possible, the counties are being organized. It was my pleasure to attend an institute at Murray and to help the district president organize the county. This white ribboner wanted funds for the local union of which she is president, and apparently in answer to her prayer for guidance and help, there came a letter asking her assistance in placing a Chautauqua in her town. She succeeded in selling not only the required number of tickets, but cleared $30. The Chautauqua proved a pronounced success and netted the union $80. With such a leader, this district is bound to prosper.

Time for Prayer

At Albia, the president of the union, is a Friends' preacher, and from April to June has raised the membership from five to twenty-one. At Cincinnati, a large band of young people have taken up the work, and the president of the organization is studying the laws of the state with a view to better enforcement. When a legion was organized, one boy urged that the program be two hours long, and when asked what they would do with so much time, he said, "We will hold a prayer meeting." It is refreshing to the organizer to find such interest among the young in Christianity and temperance. At Moulton and Corydon, large mass meetings were held. At Ottumwa the speaker was met by a pioneer in temperance work, Mrs. Helen Andrews, whose welcome was extremely cordial. Her prayers, as well as those of the earnest secretary of the district, have had much to do with the success of the work in the state. I felt it an honor to have the privilege of work in the state of Senators Kenyon and Cummins.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION

Department Observes Twenty-fifth Anniversary

ALICE M. DOUGLAS, Bath, Maine.

The department of Peace and Arbitration of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is this year observing its twenty-fifth anniversary. This department was organized in 1887 at the Nashville convention. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Winthrop Center, Maine, was appointed superintendent, which office she has held ever since. Mrs. Bailey is a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and the cause of peace lies very near to her heart.

Every state and territory of the Union is actively engaged in the work under the direction of state, county and local superintendents. The department has issued two song books for children, two volumes of recitations, and many concert exercises, leaflets, tracts, etc. It has had as its official lecturers some of the most popular of the white ribbon speakers.

A few years later the World's W. C. T. U. adopted the Peace department, and Mrs. Bailey, as its first and only superintendent, has directed its work. She has traveled in its interests, not only upon the American continent, but likewise in Europe, Asia and Africa. This department published for many years two monthly papers: *The Pacific Banner* for adults, and the *Acorn* for children. Both were discontinued some time ago, that the effort which they called forth might be expended upon some other branch of the work. Both the National and the World's departments work in unison with other peace societies and send delegates to the large peace gatherings.

WANTED, FRESH AIR!

An Appeal for Fresh Air Work in Labor Department

MRS. LUCIA FAXON ADDITON

Who needs fresh air or a summer outing more than the weary, ill-paid shop girl? Do you realize how few of this large body of bread-winners can afford outings?

Many of our white ribboners live on farms where fresh air and wholesome products of the garden are plentiful. Will not some of them entertain one or more of these "sisters in need" for a week or two? Cannot your union arrange a "week end" entertainment for some of these toilers? Week-end parties abound in some circles, why not in the circles most in need of them?

Has your household help had an outing? Is her sleeping room well ventilated? Do you live in the suburbs of a large city, and have plenty of breathing space? Could you not put up a tent in some corner and let some stifled tenement dweller come out at night and breathe the clean, cool air? I know of one white ribboner and her husband who during the hot season invite some one of his clerks to their suburban home each night, for a whiff of ozone. Here is a suggestion from one of our "awakened women": "When you hie away to the seashore or mountains, do not shut up your pleasant home, but let some city clerk or boarding house resident occupy its roominess until you return."

Every local union should have on its annual calendar provision for at least one fresh air outing for a weary toiler.

We read that 15,000 people went down to Coney Island one hot night to sleep on the sand, and the policemen did not disturb them. Were not these men fresh-air missionaries?

Listen to this clipping from a recent paper: "Under the big office buildings of the cities and under the great manufacturing plants are seven-times heated furnace rooms. Who will help the stokers?"

The most practical work for the relief of such wage-earners is the establishment of city parks—not acres on acres off at the outskirts, but small parks here and there throughout the city, easy of access by the so-called submerged tenth. How delightful if a band of musicians, or a group of Y. P. B. singers, with their merry, helpful melodies, could be heard every night at such centers.

I wonder if many of us occasionally have a glass of cool lemonade to offer to the grocer boy who delivers our groceries, or to "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," aye! the stranger within our gates, who is often overlooked?

How many states, if any, have established vacation houses for weary toilers, and if not, why not? Oh! for some large hearted, generous man or women, who will contribute funds for such work. There exist many old farm houses that might easily be converted into such havens of rest.

While talking about fresh air work, what are we doing for ourselves? You say you cannot take time for an outing? Then take one in your back yard, or on your housetop. Put away every superfluous thing, live the simple life, cook less, think more, eliminate all the non-essentials. An acquaintance of mine told me the other day of her summer plans, and I pass them on:

"I have given up going to the seashore or the mountains. It does not rest me. Instead I close up most of my house, and spend much of the time in my back yard under an awning. We live in the simplest way possible. Each week on my husband's half holiday, we start early for the woods, a few miles out on the trolley line, where, provided with a well-filled lunch basket, we spend the day, and at night come back to our sleeping porch. We are enjoying splendid health and the keenest pleasure that we have experienced any summer that we can recall."

If too late to carry out these plans this year, why not begin to arrange for next year?

"FRIENDLY INN"

MRS. RACHEL M. FOX, Los Gatos, California

Some people are troubled as to how the temperance people will occupy themselves when all saloons are banished. They seem to think that there will be nothing for the hosts of the W. C. T. U. to do but to take a long vacation. Think of it—rest, vacation. True, some of our tireless ones do need a breathing spell, to say the least, but after thirty-five years of steady work we can scarcely imagine many of our women being content with "nothing to do."

If all saloons were to be closed tomorrow, it would take till the judgment day to undo the wrongs inflicted by the liquor traffic, to say nothing of what would have to be done for the future generations, for closing these places will not stop drinking nor drunkenness.

In her "Thought Arresters" in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 27, Mrs. La Mance tells us when we can "sit down to rest and fold our arms." That time will never come. The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has only begun. Our educational departments, as well as the legal, social, and preventative, and all the rest, will always be needed, while other departments may be added to meet the demands for substitutes for the saloons, as has already been demonstrated in Santa Clara county, California.

Since the recent changes wrought by voting out the saloons in so many communities, some sort of constructive work seems necessary. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was quick to see this need. Mrs. Mary Clark was the first to launch this new line of work which was adopted by the county executive board. It is being taken up by churches, civic and religious bodies, town and county officers—a fact which guarantees that the new project of a "Friendly Inn" or "Public Comfort Station" will be a permanent institution. If successful, it will overcome the prejudices and resentment resulting from the removal of the places for selling liquor. It cannot be denied that the saloon has after a fashion contributed to public comfort in furnishing warm meeting places, a social center and toilet accommodations. These should be provided for in some other way, and the W. C. T. U. will see to it that it is done.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATES

New Mexico—Santa Fe, Aug. 8-10
Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 2
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct 1
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Mississippi—Newton, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18

SANE SUMMER SUGGESTIONS

A New Jersey member always keeps a temperance leaflet in a conspicuous place near the kitchen door where it can be easily seen by the laundryman, delivery-boy, ice-man, etc. At one time "Prohibition Problems" held the place of honor, and seeing the laundry-boy looking at it this white ribboner read the "problems" aloud, emphasizing each time *"Prohibition* Maine," *"High license* Massachusetts." After a few moments of sober thought the lad exclaimed, "Well, that *is* a temperance lesson!"

To the plan of the New Jersey sister who keeps a temperance leaflet posted in her kitchen where its lesson may reach delivery boys and other tradespeople, might be added that of keeping a cooling drink of buttermilk, lemonade, or other fruit "ades" in the ice-chest to quench the thirsty "backdoor callers." Many a nickel might be saved to them which otherwise would find its way into the cash drawer of the saloon where, on a summer day, "Ice Cold Lager Here!" tempts these hot and thirsty men and boys.

A Chicago W. C. T. U. which faced the problem of keeping its L. T. L. interested during the summer months when indoor meetings seemed impossible, devised the plan of an L. T. L. garden. A vacant lot was secured and spaded up, and seed was distributed,—each legioner being allotted an equal amount of space. The children give the time of the weekly meeting and as much more as is needed. The plan has worked admirably for not only have the children taken deep interest but several new members have come in to "belong to the temperance garden club." A dear white ribbon sister whose heart is full of mother-love for all little ones, serves ice-cream and cake occasionally on "meeting days," when a temperance story is told and leaflets are distributed. Is it strange that the interest of this L. T. L. has not lagged during these torrid days?

During the heated term, white ribboners may be inclined to think that they do not need to be "everlastingly at it," but with the season of grange picnics, "home-coming" celebrations, old settlers' gatherings and outdoor occasions of every kind, come unusual opportunities. A big barrel of free ice water or ice cold lemonade, labeled "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and placed in a public and conspicuous place, will proclaim the presence of the W. C. T. U. and will lure many from the wiles of harmful drinks.

A suggestion which every member of every union can follow is that made by Mrs. Joseph Sprott, president of the South Carolina W. C. T. U. She writes, "The summer time with its many distractions, the entertaining and visiting, the flitting to mountain and seashore, is not well adapted to business meetings, but these must not be neglected, and there is fine opportunity for social gatherings, picnics and lawn parties. Make up a fresh supply of dainty white bows and let them preach their silent sermons of purity and peace to the strangers we meet on every hand. It is such an easy thing to do—to wear the white ribbon—yet who can measure the influence!"

One of our state superintendents suggests that at this season of the year the leaflet, "Dangerous Soft Drinks," may be used to advantage. One local union has distributed several hundred copies in the homes of the community. The publication of the salient facts contained in the leaflet in the W. C. T. U. columns of the local press will call attention to the dangers which lurk in many so-called "soft drinks." When one has learned how to prepare the delicious and cooling drinks made from fruit juices, and which are free from injurious caffeine or alcohol, it obviates all necessity for patronizing, during the hot weather, the makers of beverages which have been pronounced injurious.

MISSOURI BRIEFLETS

Mrs. Eugenia St. John has visited the Caldwell district of Missouri, and the women are loud in her praise. She is said to have gained many new members, built up the work and enthused all who heard her.

Randolph county, Mo., organized six new unions during the month of June.

The W. C. T. U. of Wayne county, Mo., has issued a neat, businesslike handbook, telling of county plans and county prizes, and giving the official directory. The aims of the W. C. T. U. are briefly explained, helpful suggestions for local unions are given, as well as golden grains of advice. This book is just the thing to put into the hands of new members.

The white ribboners of Eldorado Springs celebrated Flag day, one of the local pastors delivering a short patriotic address.

Last fall the Missouri W. C. T. U. sent a full complement of comfort bags to the sailor boys of the battleship "Missouri," and every bag contained a kindly letter. St. Louis, in particular, sent hundreds of these receptacles. So many of the white ribboners of this city have received answers from the sailor boys, that a special day has been set apart to have them publicly read.

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UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION San Francisco

MEDAL CONTEST NOTES

Contest work is still flourishing in Chehalis county, S. D. Six gold and four grand gold medal contests have been held since the last state convention, besides nineteen silver oratorical and one silver music. A diamond medal contest took place on May 28, under the auspices of the county W. C. T. U., Mrs. F. E. Wartman, superintendent.

Mrs. Margaret Slifer Lancaster of Carrizo Springs, Texas, formerly county superintendent of Medal Contests of Madison county, Ill., is doing splendid work in her newly adopted state. The participants in her last contest were three teachers and three prominent young ladies of the city.

A contest held recently at the Indian Industrial School of Santa Fe, N. Mex., created a great deal of enthusiasm, the program being unusually fine.

It is very difficult for one who has been actively engaged in contest work to drop it entirely. While in a sanitarium in South Dakota Mrs. M. C. Hedrick of Illinois met a nurse who has won two of the W. C. T. U. medals. Mrs. Hedrick hopes before leaving for her home, to sufficiently recover from her operation to be able to hold a contest at the sanitarium.

The department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies has opened up a new field for contest work. During the past few weeks several missionary workers have sent for contest literature to cover their territory. Contests are being urged, not only to help the temperance cause, but to procure means to do more effective work in the misionary field.

More state superintendents than in previous years are arranging for high grade contests to be held at their state conventions. Contests are becoming a feature of almost all of the state as well as district and county conventions.

A CONFESSION

I am the greatest criminal in history.

I have killed more men than have fallen in all the wars of the world.

I have turned more men into brutes.

I have made millions of homes unhappy.

I have transformed many ambitious youths into hopeless parasites.

I make smooth the downward path for countless millions.

I destroy the weak and weaken the strong.

I make the wise man a fool and trample the fool into his folly.

I ensnare the innocent.

The abandoned wife knows me; the hungry children know me; the parents, whose child has bowed their grey heads in sorrow, know me.

I have ruined millions and shall ruin millions more.

I am Alcohol.—*Living Water*

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Chasey Box 48, Austrian Post, Jerusalem Palestine.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The Petworth union of Washington, D. C., wished to conduct a rest tent on July Fourth at the local celebration of the subdivision of that name—Petworth—but permission was refused by the citizens' committee. However, the gentlemen graciously incorporated the idea in their plans, making two members of the union chairman and vice-chairman of the Public Comfort committee. They also conceded the privilege of having the letters, "W. C. T. U.," on the tent and announced in the printed program that it would be under the supervision of the Petworth W. C. T. U. Mrs. H. T. Gammons was in charge. One new member was obtained. On Temperance Sunday this union distributed leaflets and obtained signers to the anti-cigaret pledge in the two Sabbath schools, a speaker having been sent to each.

The W. C. T. U. of Ashtabula county, Ohio, has this year held four institutes, organized one new union, and reorganized another, and started on its way a new Y. P. B. At an institute recently held near Ashtabula City, strong addresses on woman's suffrage were given by Rev. James McAllister, and Attorney M. F. Spaulding. The tri-weekly paper at the county seat publishes nearly every week articles on equal suffrage, and recently contained a long article from the pen of the state superintendent of Franchise. The campaign is booming despite opposition from the liquor people.

The McKean county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. has a committee of three to take charge of its no-license work. As a result, at the spring term of court, Hon. Judge Bouton refused licenses to six places, four in Bradford, one at Lewis Run and one in Duke Center. In each case remonstrances and objections were filed and some fifty witnesses were in attendance at court. In Duke Center alone, three hundred and ninety-two signed the remonstrance against the Duke House, one hundred and fifty being voters, and Otto township is *dry*. The No-license Committee made arrangements for Mrs. Addie B. Parsels to come into the county in June to "follow up" the no-license work. She visited six unions, and ninety new members were gained. On Sunday she spoke from the bandstand in Bradford public square and in the First Presbyterian church in the evening. Rixford one afternoon tendered her a reception on the lawn. Eighty were in attendance and the Young Campaigners served refreshments. From seven to eight Mrs. Parsels spoke from a bandstand and later gave a lecture in the M. E. church. Duke Center held an open air meeting and Mrs. Parsels delivered an address from a spacious porch, effectively decorated, just across from the "dry hotel."

Stanislaus county (Cal.) W. C. T. U. recently held its twenty-fifth anniversary. This silver jubilee convention was very gratifying and helpful. Through a "booster" process, inaugurated by the indefatigable county president, Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, the membership had reached the 500 mark, and it was voted to send her as the first delegate of the union to the National Convention at Portland. On May 14, Stanislaus county voted to become dry, but the incorporated towns still have saloons. By petition the drys succeeded in getting an election called for July 10, and a lively campaign followed, during which able speakers were employed on both sides. The result was a victory for the drys on July 10. Now there is but one more citadel to purge and Stanislaus county will be all white.

Mrs. Faustine M. Case, Press superintendent for the county, in sending this news, writes, "THE UNION SIGNAL is a great source of strength in these battles against sin and we prize it more and more."

OREGON BEADS FOR SALE

Oregon W. C. T. U. will have for sale beads made of Oregon flowers, mostly of roses, to assist in meeting the expenses of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. The rose beads are very beautiful and hold their fragrance for years. They are in various shades of brown and black, with some in gray. The sweet peas are purple and lavender and while not so fragrant are most beautiful. They are mounted with gold beads and can be secured in any length. Prices range from $1.00 per foot for small, plain ones, to $1.50 for those that are carved and of unusual size. The sweet peas are slightly higher. Orders or inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, 1101 First St., Portland, Oregon.

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington

For years there has been a crying need for a building in the National Cemetery at Arlington, where funerals and meetings such as are frequently conducted there could escape the inclement weather. It is now for the House to determine whether or not a memorial amphitheater, to cost $175,000, shall be built, the Senate having given its approval to the bill directing the erection of the building. The construction work is to be under the direction of a commission composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the superintendent of the Capitol, and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The plans for the amphitheater were prepared under the direction of a commission appointed several years ago by Congress. They call for an amphitheater that will seat about 5,000 people and afford standing room in the colonnade for many more.

New Postoffice Regulation

Under a new regulation issued by the Post Office Department, postmasters may require all persons to furnish in writing their names and addresses and statements of their reasons for wishing to be served at the general delivery instead of at a street address. This regulation was made in response to demands received from all parts of the country that the use of the general delivery service for clandestine purposes, as far as possible, be stopped or controlled. Postmasters in nearly every large city have reported complaints on this score. The regulation particularly strikes at minors who, for one reason or another, wish to obtain mail at the general delivery window instead of having it delivered at their home. Under this regulation any minor may be requested to furnish information as to his name, address, and reason for preferring general delivery service, and in addition may be required to give the names of his parents, so that the parents may be notified that their children are receiving mail at the general delivery window and may be permitted some control over their offspring.

In cities where carrier service is not provided, postmasters are empowered to notify parents that children are receiving mail at the general delivery window when, for any reason, the postmaster is led to believe that objectionable use is being made of the general delivery privilege.

Congress Preparing to Adjourn

With the end of the Congressional session dependent upon the speed with which the Senate clears its docket, that body yesterday made a record of progress. Among the important bills and resolutions passed were: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill carrying $116,000,000, and providing for the continuance of the tariff board; the Military Academy Appropriation bill carrying over $1,064,000; the Alaskan Civil Government bill, establishing a legislature, and partial home rule in the territory; a resolution directing the Secretary of War to investigate claims of Americans for redress for injuries from Mexican outbreaks along the international border in 1911; Federal Standard bill for apples shipped in barrels, and a bill to regulate sponge fishing in the Gulf of Mexico and Florida waters, and also a number of private bills.

July 27, 1912

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special price to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS

56 & 58 Park Place, N. Y.

"THE BRIDGE OF THE GODS"

(Continued from Page Two)

The earth trembled, the mountains rocked, and with a final terrific convulsion the granite span over the most beautiful river in the world was hurled into the waters' depths, and with this catastrophe ended the power of the mighty chief. Humiliated and crushed, he died; the great Confederacy was broken, and the tribes which had withstood the attacks of the enemies were once more at their mercy.

Multnomah sleeps with his fathers, but the remnant of the tribes over which he ruled still remain with us. We hope it may be possible to have some of the descendants present at our National Convention.

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Mott's Sanitary
DRINKING
FOUNTAINS

We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works

118-120 Fifth Ave. New York.

LAWLESSNESS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page Three)

know what that means. If I would come along your streets and hold you up and say, "I am too strong; you cannot prohibit me. Now license me to rob, to steal, to murder"—if I were to go to your county courts or anywhere else and make that demand it wouldn't take very long to dispose of my case. And yet these saloons are demanding, because they are so strong, that they shall send 152,000 people to drunkards' graves every year in this country, and say, "You cannot prohibit us from doing this, but you can license us and regulate us."

Monumental Lie

There is no more monumental lie existing today in this country than that license does regulate. It doesn't do it. It cannot do it. The thousands and thousands of drunken men to whom liquor has been sold by the licensed saloonkeeper day in and day out in this country is an absolute proof of that.

I want to say that there is not a very great deal of distinction between the man, in my deliberate judgment, who stands up, and for revenue purposes, votes to license the saloon, and the man who conducts the saloon. The good Christian people who go to the polls and vote for license are the power behind the throne; they are the power behind the saloon, because if they did not vote for license the fellow could not run his saloon. I tell you in this country, gentlemen, the cry comes up, as it came up to Cain, the blood of our fellowmen cries out from the ground to God Almighty; the victims of this traffic in every cemetery and every graveyard in this country cry out to God against us, you and me, who have permitted this traffic to exist so long. See to it that in this court all violations of the revenue laws are thoroughly investigated, and that, so far as we can see, we put ourselves on the side of utter and complete and absolute condemnation of the whole business, from start to finish.—*The Advance*

HETTY'S HOUSE-CLEANING

(Continued from Page Seven)

listened to the child as she read from the temperance paper, and how his interest had been awakened, and he had picked up the paper and read on and on, and that started him to thinking, until finally he decided to change his habits.

The election didn't prove as wet as Mr. Kay feared it would be, for the temperance people won by a majority of two, and one of those two was the direct result of Hetty's splendid house-cleaning.

HERE AND THERE

The Morrellville union, Johnstown, Pa., met at the home of Mrs. John Esterley on the evening of July 11. After the business meeting, a program was rendered in the interests of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, including a duet, "Three Leaves of Shamrock," by Emma and Helen Esterley; a reading by Miss Ethel Schultz," "What the Temperance Cause Did for John and Me," and a solo, "Song of Wales," by Mrs. Clara Thomas. Mrs. Ella B. Black, state department superintendent, gave an interesting address. A social hour followed the program, and refreshments were served.

Wise is the union which plans as many of its meetings as possible out of doors these warm days and evenings. A most enjoyable occasion of this character was held early in July by the Holley (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., on the lawn of the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Matson. Miss Elliott, state and county superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, was in charge of the excellent program, which consisted of especially choice orchestra music, a vocal solo, trombone solo, reading and talk, with a pleasing accompaniment of refreshments.

A very enjoyable picnic, in which over 200, including many mothers, participated, was given to the children of the village of St. Johnsville, N. Y., by the members of the local union, on July 20, in honor of Miss Gordon's birthday. Inspired by the delightful occasion, our correspondent writes: "Is it not a beautiful thought that all over America, on that particular afternoon, little children were gathered together in happy bands, with all thought of difference of position or race forgotten, remembering only that all are brothers and sisters, our common duty of helping others binding us together?"

Mrs. S. H. Johnson, state superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days of Michigan, writes of having been present at a most delightful open air meeting at Willimantic (Conn.) camp grounds, on a hot July day, when thirty white ribboners from Willimantic came to the home of a comrade, for their annual basket picnic. The tables were set under the grand old New England oaks. The union made plans for a booth and rest-room, and for free ice water to be supplied at the state fair in September. With tender thoughtfulness it was voted to make the first president of the county W. C. T. U. a memorial member of the state organization. A fine soloist from Providence delighted all with her songs, and Mrs. Johnson spoke briefly of methods of work in her home state of Michigan.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Leaflets for General Distribution

Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy, Hon. Seaborn Wright.
A. Deceiving the People.
B. How the Drinker is Robbed.
C. The Liquor Trust and Personal Liberty.
D. Capitalizing Humanity.
E. Human Rights vs. Property Rights.
F. The Saloon's Deadliest Work.

The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.
A. Alcohol 10,000 Times as Destructive as All Wars.
B. Alcohol Devours the Products of Civilization.
C. Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Liquor Revenue.
D. Moderate Drinking Injures Posterity.
E. The Drink Traffic a Menace to Liberty.
F. We Must Destroy the Great Destroyer.

Strong Drink Out of Business.
Public Sentiment in Two Towns.
Confessions of a Brewer.
Beer — Fact and Fiction.
What Shall We Do When the Town Goes Dry?
The Workingman and the Saloon.
No Real Revenue.
Railroads and Total Abstinence.
Does It Pay?
Who Says It?
What a Beerless Army Did in 1911.
The Gothenburg, Dispensary or State Control System.
What's Wrong With the Nation?
Weighed in the Balance (cartoon).
Boy or Beer Barrel (cartoon).
Farmer and Saloonkeeper (cartoon).
To the Voters.

Price of the above, 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Temperance Talks for Busy People. A series of two-page leaflets, envelope size. Price 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

Story Leaflets. A series of two-page 6x9 leaflets for the little folks. Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

SPECIAL FAIR PACKAGES

700 assorted leaflets for $1.00.
450 assorted leaflets for .75.
300 assorted leaflets for .50.

PROHIBITION POST CARDS

A Saloonless Nation by 1920.
A New Declaration of Independence.
The Saloon Bar.
A Clean Sweep.
Save the Boy.
The Home Crusher.
To the Voter.
Spent Annually in the United States.

Price 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

POSTERS

1. **Which Will You Protect?**
2. **Do You Know These Facts?**
3. **Alcohol.**
4. **Beer.**
5. **Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from United States Mail.**
6. **Drink Robs the Working Man.**
7. **The License Voter Gets What?**
8. **Attention, Voters!**
9. **Figures Tell.**
10. **Saloons Increase Taxes.**
11. **The Trouble Manufacturing Co.**
12. **Successful Men.**
13. **In Prohibition Kansas.**
14. **Compare These Figures.**
15. **Boys and Girls.**
16. **Not By My Vote.**
17. **State Prohibition and Local Option.**
18. **Temperance Truths (two).**
19. **Flag Poster (in colors).**

Price 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

"Everybody's Wearing Them NOW"
Fashionable Neckwear of Pearls and Maline caught with the New
Paris Bow Clasp
50c All In Box Sent Prepaid
Adjustable to any bow, saves ribbon, time and patience. Latest emphatic French fashion hit that has taken America by storm. If you're not delighted with this bow and clasp return and your money will be refunded. PEARL Clasp and Dynamo Maline bow (water proof) all for 50c. Any store or direct. Write today. State color wanted.
BEST SILVER CO.
Dep' C.S. 83 Chambers St., N.Y.

THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE
OUR SPECIAL SELF-COLLECTING Cushioned Tray has no equal. NOISELESS, DUST PROOF, INTERLOCKING. Best for pew or altar communion. Uses short, shallow cup, glass or aluminum (indestructible) no tipping of head. Saves ONE-FOURTH cost other services. Over 12,000 churches use. Send for catalog and "Special Introductory Offer." Thomas Communion Service Co., Box U, Lima, Ohio

HEROIC MEASURES

(Continued from Page Six)

ployed, remembering his skill, promised to give him a trial. With regular occupation, there were not so many temptations to indulge his old habit, and at last he felt that he was conquering it. When six months of constant work had passed, he wrote to Mary, telling her of his progress and humbly asking her to come back and help him. But she was not easily assured, and replied that she must have good evidence of his power to reform. Again and again he sent impassioned appeals across the sea, proclaiming his strength and promising that his influence over the children would no longer be dangerous, but Mary was obdurate. Her experience had been so bitter, she wrote, that she dared not repeat it.

James was almost discouraged. He believed that Mary would never come back, but he had no thought of breaking his vow. In the depths of his soul, he could not blame his wife for doubting him, and yet how he hoped and longed for the return of his wife and children!

Margaret's birthday was approaching, and, with the memory of his broken promise on the last anniversary, he felt doubly lonely. The day came and he hurried home with a wildly beating heart. The foreign mail was due, and he knew that a letter from England was the only thing that could bring to him even a whisper of cheer. More than a month before he had written to Mary, again assuring her of his strength, and enclosing letters from the foreman of his work-shop and from the minister of the church which Mary had always attended, telling her that her husband had become a new man in the months of her absence. James had even enclosed a draft for an amount sufficient to bring his little family home.

He opened the mail-box. There was a letter, and it was in Mary's familiar writing. Seizing it excitedly, he joyfully entered the house, and without waiting to remove hat or coat, he tore open the envelope. As he did so, a little pale blue paper fell out and floated to his feet. It was the very draft he had sent! With a loud cry, he sank into a chair, his whole frame shaking.

"Oh, this is too much—too much! Haven't I been punished enough?" he groaned.

It was that most pitiable of sights—a strong man sobbing unrestrainedly. After the shock had passed, his first thought was that his terrible struggle—how terrible only one who has resisted the craving for drink can comprehend—had been futile. He had accomplished nothing! He was in no condition at the moment to appreciate the value of his conquest to himself.

"It is all over. There is nothing to work for longer; I shall give up the house and go away. Mary has failed me," he murmured.

So consumed was he by his grief that he had not noticed the muffled confusion in the doorway. The next moment there was a shout of childish voices, and a rush of flying feet. He was buried in a smothering embrace.

"Dear James, you have been so brave! I returned the draft only to make this moment complete," came in the dear voice that he had missed for many months. "See, children, God has made Father well. This year Margaret's birthday party will be a happy one, for Daddy will be with us."

"Thank God!" fell reverently from the father's trembling lips, as wife and children were folded rapturously to his heart.

L'ARALDO
The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.
10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents
L'ARALDO
175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

USE OF LIQUOR PRODUCES CRIME

Constant observation has founded in my mind the settled belief that the use of intoxicating liquors is the prime factor in the production of crime. There are other vices and passions which occasionally tend to crime, but even there drink will very generally be found awakening and arousing them to destructive energy. In almost every crime of violence the drunkenness of the prisoner and his victim either urged on or tempted the criminal to the commission of the offense. I have further a firm conviction that if the women of this country would refuse to sanction the use of intoxicating drinks in their homes, and on festive occasions everywhere, and if they would furnish a constant example of abstinence themselves, they would bring a priceless blessing to their country, and secure the eternal gratitude of the future generations of Australia.—*Sir Charles Lilley, late Chief Justice and Premier of Queensland*

Wanted Salesmen on our NEW CENSUS publications. Splendid opportunity. Men making $50 to $75 per week.
RAND McNALLY & CO., Department B., Chicago, Ill.

A Week's Cruise
—TO—
GEORGIAN BAY
Continuous Round Trip $37.50 Meals and Berth Included
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
Steamship Arizona
Especially equipped, having commodious Cabins, wide Promenade Decks, and a beautiful Observation Dining Room.
to MACKINAC ISLAND.
$10.50 One Way $19.00 Round Trip
to SAULT STE MARIE.
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MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED
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GOODRICH STEAMSHIP LINES
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR TEACHERS

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in THE YOUNG CRUSADER in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer THE YOUNG CRUSADER from Sept., 1912, to May, 1913,

NINE MONTHS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes August 31, 1912. Five of these nine-months subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teachers' subscriptions.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

OUR CAMPAIGNERS' "CLASS"

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL had 4,610 subscribers July 15. That does pretty well, but we could do better if we would try. When sending *The Young Crusader* to the grade teachers, invest 25 cents in sending the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to the superintendent of your schools. Try it and see how much better results will come from the scientific temperance teaching next year.

West Virginia has distanced all the states in Campaign Edition subscriptions, now having 932. While we say "hurrah!" for this plucky little state, we can but wonder what is the matter with—well, larger states. Colorado is still next with 365 subscribers; Iowa has 328; Pennsylvania 286; Northern California 238; New York 177; Missouri 171; West Washington 157; Kansas 154; New Jersey 151. Will your state be in the "Upper Ten" next month?

A MEDITATION

"I am but one, but I am one."

If I subscribe for *The Young Crusader* for the teacher of my child the matter will be attended to.

If I wait for "some one" to do this it may be overlooked.

Therefore I will send the twenty cents for the nine months' subscription at once to *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

PICNIC NOTES

The first L. T. L. picnic reported was held July 20 at Goodwood Farm, the home of Mrs. W. A. French, secretary of Suffolk county (New York) L. T. L. The Mt. Sinai and Millers Place unions assisted in entertaining and 160 children from Mt. Sinai, Coman and Port Jefferson Legions were the guests. The program given in the June *Crusader* was followed and all had the best kind of a time. Fourteen *Crusader* subscriptions came as welcome birthday gifts to Miss Gordon.

The W. C. T. U. of Bridgton, Maine, sends the *Crusader* to ten teachers for nine months each, and to five boys for the full year, in honor of Miss Gordon's birthday.

Six "blue bird" subscriptions flew in from Miss Helen I. Root of Port Byron, N. Y. She says they come "from a very pleasant July 20 gathering in my own town."

UNDER THE "VOTES FOR WOMEN" BANNERS

The National Education Association, in convention at Chicago, endorsed equal suffrage.

The Prohibition party, in convention at Atlantic City, included in its platform, suffrage for women on the same terms as for men.

Connecticut suffragists are conducting a very successful campaign through New London county. A study of their route shows that no family in the county will escape the "Votes for Women" canvass.

Mayor George F. Cotterill of Seattle will arrive in Milwaukee the first of August to campaign for equal suffrage.

Oregon suffragists have been entertaining many of the club-women who attended the biennial at San Francisco. The special train to Portland was met at Oregon City by a delegation of suffragists who showered the club-women with roses. That evening a big mass meeting was held for "Good Government and Equal Suffrage." The following week was devoted to suffrage meetings.

The Political Equality League of Wisconsin is selling washing-machines at $3.50 each, for the double purpose of lightening the work of women and making money for the cause.

Kansas children are having "Votes for Women" balloon parties.

Five hundred men sailed the Detroit river and Lake St. Clair as guests of the Detroit League for Equal Suffrage. The steamboat "Pleasure" was decorated from stem to stern with "Votes for Women" flags and pennants. At the head of the grand stairway was a quotation from Lincoln: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women." Suffrage literature was distributed of course, and delicious home-made refreshments were served. Detroit women have begun a house-to-house canvass.

The proposed constitution for Ohio is to be supported as a whole by the Federation of Labor. The Federation, through its executive board, has decided to begin an immediate campaign, forming an organization in every county. Speakers who will explain and recommend the amendments during the next two months include Governor Johnson of California, Governor Hadley of Missouri, Governor Stubbs of Kansas, W. J. Bryan, Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, and Mayor Baker of Cleveland. Suffragists feel that endorsement of the constitution as a whole by the Federation of Labor increases the chances of the suffrage amendment at least fifty per cent.

At a recent convention at Indianapolis of the North American Turner Bund, a distinctively German organization, resolutions were passed in favor of equal suffrage. The 260 delegates present represented 40,000 members throughout the United States.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has recently endorsed equal suffrage. Moreover, each union pledges its active support in behalf of the measure.

A ROUGH SKIN

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

The Posters Continued

"In Prohibition Kansas." Facts are stubborn things. They refuse to be set aside or argued away. For this reason posters, giving practical results of prohibitory law, are splendid campaign helpers. The facts and figures given by this poster will help the "almost persuaded" voter to settle the question right. "State Prohibition vs. Local Option" presents additional convincing facts. It contrasts the results of prohibition and local option, and shows that "prohibition is the best business asset" for any state and every state. Poster No. 14, "Compare These Figures," tabulates the history of ten temperance families and ten families of drunkards. It sets forth the truth that "no thinking man can vote for license and have an easy mind." No. 15 is an illustrated poster comparing the number of high school pupils in license and no-license towns. Any fact or argument which touches the education of the boys and girls appeals to the voter who thinks. No. 16, "Not by My Vote," is a very telling poster and splendid prohibition talker. It was used with great effect as a leaflet in the Maine campaign.

Sabbath Observance Literature

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Kathryn Wert Holler, National superintendent of the department of Sabbath Observance, all orders for the literature of that department should be sent to the National W. C. T. U. The supply of leaflets as given in the Catalogue list is, however, not quite complete at Headquarters, and, if orders are received for any not in our stockroom, we will substitute, to the best of our judgment and ability, similar literature.

THE MISSIONARY CHARTS

A valuable addition to our supply of Temperance ammunition. Reproduced from a series used by the W. C. T. U. department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies in the great missionary exhibit, "The World in Boston." The set comprises eight colored charts, namely:

AFRICA—THREE
Effect of Liquor Traffic on Native Races.
INDIA—ONE
Responsibility of the Christian Church to Non-Christian Religions.
CHINA—TWO
By a Chinese Artist. Effects of Nicotine and Opium Habits.
BULGARIA—ONE
Results of the Temperance Work of One Missionary.
NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN—ONE
Under the Temperance Gospel.

These splendid charts are a vivid object lesson on the relation of temperance to missions and will be found most useful in local unions, missionary societies, and Sunday school classes. They are of heavy cardboard, 11x14 inches in size, and enclosed in an envelope, together with a leaflet giving a complete explanation of each.

Sold at the nominal price of
ONE DOLLAR PER SET
Sold only in sets
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 8, 1912. No. 32

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE GARDEN PARTY

Group of World's W. C. T. U. Leaders taken at the time of World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Glasgow, Scotland, June, 1910

Reading from right to left—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Vice-President World's W. C. T. U.; The Countess of Carlisle, President World's W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Hallowes, former President India W. C. T. U.; Miss Agnes Slack and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Honorary Secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U.; Lady Mayoress Stephenson, Newcastle; Mrs. Richardson, Newcastle

THE KNOT OF WHITE RIBBON

How dear to our hearts is the knot of white ribbon,
The tie that unites us around the great world,
The symbol of purity, badge of our union,
As potent as liberty's flag when unfurled.
It speaks to the hearts of the prayers that rise ever,
Of the hands that are working to overcome wrong,
Of the faces aglow with light of endeavor,
Of the feet that are pressing for right as they throng.
Oh, knot of white ribbon, the light silken ribbon,
The pure tie of ribbon, which shows we belong.

Sweet emblem of hope and united endeavor,
What joy it imparts to the co-worker's soul!
The dear love of Christ it bespeaks for us ever,
And bids us press onward to reach the fair goal.
Our sisters are marching in every nation,
Our brothers are pressing to join in the throng.
Oh, how the heart swells with divine exaltation
At the sight of the ribbon which shows we belong.
Oh, knot of white ribbon, the light silken ribbon,
The pure tie of ribbon, which shows we belong.

—*Selected*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—"Awake, Thou That Sleepest"—Message from World's Secretary—Y. P. B. Work—Character in the Making—Moral Standards in College—The Ship Went Down.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, August 1, President William H. Taft was notified that he was the standard bearer of the Republican party in the coming campaign, and, in a 15,000 word speech, he accepted the nomination that was tendered him. Extreme simplicity marked the ceremonies incident to the notification. More than 1,000 Republicans, most of them leaders in their respective states, gathered in the White House to hear Senator Root of New York tender the nomination to the President, and to hear the latter outline the policy of the party.

The ceremonies, opening at 11 o'clock, were held in the East Room, that historic chamber which has been the scene of many interesting and dramatic functions from the time when it was used by the wife of President Adams as a place to dry the family wash, to the day when President Cleveland was united in marriage to the beautiful Frances Folsom. The chamber was a wilderness of chairs, arranged in a semi-circular fashion around a dais. On this rostrum were seated the President and Senator Root. The President had turned over his private offices as assembly rooms for the committee men. One laughable incident of the ceremony was the sudden appearance at the White House of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who had come to round up members of that body because of the absence of a quorum. The officer took each Senator as he finished shaking hands with the President, and saw that he returned at once to his duties at the Capitol. At ten minutes of eleven o'clock Mrs. Taft, followed by several lady friends, was led into the East Room. Without delay Senator Root began his speech of notification, at the close of which the President, with a good deal of fervor, read his acceptance. When this was concluded and hands had been well shaken, he led the way to the state dining room where an informal luncheon was served.

Lodge Resolution Adopted

After a three hours' debate, behind closed doors, the Senate yesterday took action by a vote of 51 to 4 adopting the "Lodge resolution," defining the attitude of the United States in disapproval of the acquisition by foreign interests of any territory on the western hemisphere which might be used as military or naval bases, or menace "the approaches of this country." This resolution is a most important one, and is the outgrowth of the activity of an American syndicate which sought to sell to a Japanese fishing corporation 4,000,000 acres of land about Magdalena Bay in Southern California. Though the committee, upon investigation of the Magdalena Bay project, found that the Japanese government had no connection with it, they determined that the Senate should assert its belief that foreign corporations be not allowed to secure sites in the western hemisphere which might later be turned over to their home governments for naval or military bases. The fact that American traffic through the Panama Canal must pass in front of Magdalena Bay, and that the safety of American shipping and the movements of American battleships in time of war would be seriously threatened by any foreign power established there, makes the place one that could not safely be allowed to pass into the control of a foreign company. The discussion in executive session over the resolution was protracted, the vote, as stated above, showing the almost unanimous opinion concerning the importance and nature of the resolution.

The threatened deadlock over the Panama Canal bill, now being held up in the Senate because of sundry legislation that has been tacked on to it, may delay the opening of the great waterway. President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson are beginning to show alarm at the status of the bill, and the latter has been in constant communication with members of Congress, and has let it be understood that he favors immediate legislation to enable the army officers to prepare for the operation of the Canal. The fight over the tolls, according to the department officials, can wait or, if need be, a joint resolution authorizing the President to open the Canal and setting forth the maximum tolls, could be passed within a few days before the Canal is opened. If the legislation authorizing the army men to complete the waterway is not passed at this session, it is deemed probable that it will not be passed at the short session which convenes next December. This state of affairs would preclude the opening of the canal in 1915, as planned.

Payment of $30,000,000 in pensions to veterans of the Mexican and Civil wars, among whom are numbered several thousand Washingtonians, is being held up because of the delay in Congress on the Pension Appropriation bill. Vouchers are ready for mailing if Congress shall agree on the bill, but it is being held up over the abandonment of pension agencies. Thousands of complaints and appeals are being received daily at the pension office from the veterans of the two wars, many of whom are entirely dependent on their allowance from the government. It is hoped that some action will be taken at once, and to this end a bill which will tide over the emergency, has been introduced.

"What is Beer?"

Representative Anderson of Minnesota, being determined to get an answer to the query, "What is beer?" has introduced a resolution into the House, directing that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture shall send to the House all the data on the subject collected by Dr. Wiley. The question as to what beer really is was supposedly answered some time ago, but barley growers and brewers are still agitating the subject. The real power behind the Anderson resolution is the Consumers' League, which says that beer has never been put within the scope of the Pure Food law. The Anderson resolution, by implication, charges that powerful influences have been at work to keep beer outside of the law, hence the existence of near-beer, being sold in bottles and kegs and in other convenient containers. A tremendous amount of misbranding is going on and it is now time to stop it.

A meeting of protest is called by the District of Columbia Christian Endeavor society against the inaction of the House Rules committee on the Jones-Works Excise bill, the meeting to be held in one of the prominent churches next Sunday evening. This action came after President Taft, through his secretary, declared that he could not hear a protest because the matter belongs to the legislative department.

Congressman Sheppard to Become Senator

Representative Morris Sheppard of the First Congressional District of Texas, and the introducer of the Sheppard-Kenyon interstate liquor bill, will in all probability, succeed Senator J. W. Bailey in the U. S. Senate, as the latter gentleman desires to retire at the close of his term. Mr. Sheppard is a young man for the office, being only thirty-seven, but he has had over ten years' experience in the House of Representatives and has taken excellent rank there, having been chairman of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He has always stood for temperance legislation.

Woman Accorded Unusual Privilege

When the bill providing for the eight hour law came up in the House this week, Congressmen and visitors were afforded a diversion that no one of the present generation has ever before witnessed—a woman on the floor of the House while that body was in session. The one accorded this privilege was Miss Agnes Wilson, daughter of Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania, a clerk of the House committee on Labor, of which her father is chairman. She has taken a great interest in the eight hour law, and is familiar with every detail, so while the debate was in progress, Congressman Wilson frequently advised with his daughter as to the facts in the case, and her ready answers to his questions showed her familiarity with the subject. The bill advocated by her father passed, greatly to her delight

White Ribboner Candidate for Congress.

Word just reaches Washington, that of the 465 persons who have filed with the secretary of state of California their petitions of candidacy for nomination at the primaries to be held in September, there are eight women, among them one woman candidate for Congress, our own Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, formerly of Texas, but now of California. Would we not welcome such members to that body? Heaven speed the day!

Having lost its strategic value as a post of defense for Baltimore, Fort McHenry has been bereft of its garrison by orders from the War Department. If a bill pending in Congress becomes a law, the historic old fort will be preserved as a government reservation and a museum of historical relics.

Known the world over as the scene and inspiration of the writing of the national hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," by the young Georgetown lawyer, Francis Scott Key, the bombardment of Fort McHenry was one of the brave and strategic struggles of the war of 1812, and took place Tuesday, September 12, 1814, continuing until the next morning, which was the day of the writing of the hymn.

Step to Protect Lives of Railroad Passengers

Stirred by the rapid recurrence of train wrecks, the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken a new step to protect the lives of passengers and employes of railroads. Recognizing that excessive hours of service by employes may be an important factor, the commission ordered all carriers to preserve detailed reports of the length and nature of delays to trains responsible for the overtime employment of trainmen. These reports are to be subject at all times to inspection by representatives of the commission. A standardized form of report must be used by all railroads.

August 3, 1912

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A GORDON

Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand, World's white ribbon missionary, who is on the program of the National W. C. T. U. Convention for World's night, plans to reach our continent in September. Miss Hughes, according to latest reports, has been doing organization work in Tasmania. Tasmania will encourage an organizer to continue the work commenced by Miss Hughes, and it will be carried on under the able leadership of the new president of Tasmania, Mrs. F. A. Woods.

The treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. of India, Miss L. C. Coombs, has returned to the United States, and is summering in her home state of Maine, at Ocean Park. Miss Coombs has always been an untiring worker for the W. C. T. U. in connection with her busy life as a missionary. On her way to the United States, she visited Glasgow at the time of the annual council meetings of the Scottish B. W. T. A. and received a royal welcome. Miss Coombs has been invited to attend our National Convention at Portland, Oregon.

The privilege of holding many of their W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. meetings at the Crandon Institute, in fellowship with the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, is deeply appreciated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Montevideo, Uruguay. The address of the W. C. T. U. president for Urugay, Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar, is now 33 Guana, Montevideo.

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, who leads our W. C. T. U. work in China, and who has been spending a year in the United States, sailed from Boston, August 6, on "The Franconia" of the Cunard Line, returning to her great field of work in the new republic. Miss Grace Goodrich, who was recently graduated from Oberlin College, will accompany her mother, under commission from the World's W. C. T. U. to aid in organizing work.

Miss Grace Goodrich

Mrs. C. B. Robertson, the successful president of our W. C. T. U. work in Bermuda, will, in the future, make Scotland her home. The work at Bermuda is left in good hands in the care of Mrs. Jeannette Boyle of St. Georges'. The very capable colonial corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ainley, a former president of the Bermuda W. C. T. U., is planning to spend next winter at the Island and will heartily co-operate with our white ribbon comrades.

It is with deepest regret we record the resignation of Mrs. Griffiths of Felixstowe, England, from the superintendency of the World's W. C. T. U. department of Little White Ribboners. Ill health compels Mrs. Griffiths to place the leadership of this department in the hands of her associate workers.

Miss Rathou, secretary of the National W. C. T. U. of Sweden, recently received well deserved appreciation on the occasion of her fiftieth birthday. A number of illuminated addresses from temperance societies were presented to her at a meeting held in the open air Museum at Skansen, Stockholm, and 120 congratulatory telegrams were received. Later in the same month, the national president of the Sweden W. C. T. U., Mrs. Wretlind, received similar addresses and gifts, as a thank offering for her devoted service during ten years as president of this important auxiliary of the World's W. C. T. U.

"AWAKE, THOU THAT SLEEPEST"

PERTINENT SUGGESTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN WORKERS EVERYWHERE.

ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

Address delivered at Western Temperance Conference, Boulder, Colo.

The Colorado Woman's Temperance Union is out to win. Win what? A VICTORY over the passions, the prejudices, the greed, the stupidity, the ignorance, the indifference of the good people of this state. Don't forget that! It is not the brewer and distiller that concerns us just now, but the good citizens who give him the power to keep on brewing and distilling; the people who have no idea that the liquor traffic menaces their homes, their boys, their girls, their health, their prosperity, even their business interests; Christians who are as apathetic as Josiah. I wonder if you ever heard Mrs. Grubb,—one of the vital, virile presidents of Kansas,—tell about Josiah! He was one of her neighbors who was often sent to the Grubb home on errands, but always had to be pried open, so to speak, before he would tell for what he came. That sort of thing is peculiarly exasperating to a W. C. T. U. woman, and one day, in family council, it was decided that the next time he came, they would say nothing till he himself had told his errand. The very next morning, while they were at breakfast, Josiah appeared, and they let him appear. He stationed himself behind the stove and looked vacantly around, but said nothing. Finally breakfast was over and they began, after the fashion of housewives, to "do the dishes"; but even white ribbon patience has limits, and at last Grandma asked: "Well, Josiah, what DO you want?" "Why," he drawled, "Ma she lay over on the baby and squashed it, and she'd like to have you come over."

My friends, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eleven, one thousand two hundred and twenty-three children were murdered by drunken parents, and this very day hundreds of Colorado babies are being squashed out of every right of childhood in the cities and towns and mining camps of this commonwealth, and good citizens, as indifferent as Josiah, make no effective protest, and the squashing goes on, because these men and women do not grasp the fact that something must be done and done now, to stop this "slaughter of the innocents," and give the children—the most valuable asset of the state—a chance for clean living and clean thinking in homes unpolluted by the drink trade.

Do you ask then, Why a temperance conference? I say, to create dynamos of campaign power, tingling with faith and enthusiasm, born of Divine fire and consecrated brains; to so stir the hearts of women with the knowledge of what has been done, in other states, and what can be done and what ought to be done in Colorado, that each one will have rolled upon her heart such a consciousness of individual responsibility in this matter, as will make her cry out everywhere, in her church, in her neighborhood, in her home, "Awake! thou that sleepest, and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

What our state needs to-day is inspired leaders; not at its head, for, thank God, you and I know that only an inspired leader could have brought to birth this lusty campaign for state-wide prohibition. But that is not enough—every one of you can be, must be, an inspired leader yourself if we are to win the victory over the apathy, the ignorance of the good people on this question. We are here to learn leadership from leaders; and I tell you, with a half century behind me in which I have seen leaders grow, from the National President down, I tell you, leadership can be learned, and these grand women who are here were born to inspire you with the possibilities of achievement in your own homes, in farming communities, at aid societies and missionary teas, in prayer meetings and receptions, for making sentiment for a dry Colorado. "Do the thing," says Emerson, "and you *shall HAVE* the power." That is the only secret—

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

MESSAGE FROM WORLD'S SECRETARY

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON

Dear Young People of the W. C. T. U. of U. S. A.:

What a long title by which to address you, and yet I expect it only corresponds in importance to the influence you wield on the life and customs and opinions of your native country. I need hardly tell you that I am greatly interested in your plans and doings which come to my knowledge, and that I rejoice in all your progress and increase. I read most assiduously the Y. P. B. numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL, but in all the reports and accounts of meetings, etc., I hardly ever see any mention of the *World's* Woman's Christian Temperance Union. As general secretary, I am keenly anxious that the young white ribboners of every land should realize to the full their privilege in belonging to this great union whose standard is planted in every civilized country on the globe. When one thinks of the one who founded the World's W. C. T. U.—your own countrywoman, who meant so much to the young people of her native land—one feels that especially in that land should the young workers care for her great life-work, and be eager to do all they can for it within their own borders, as well as to stretch out hands of help and comradeship to the young ones, north, south, east and west, who also wear the white ribbon. Is it not an inspiring thought that this great army of women is certainly helping to bind the nations, and that whether from the Orient, or the Veldt, the Bush or the Icefields, our little badge is at once an introduction and a passport?

"Joining Up" Work

One of the most interesting pieces of work that falls to my lot is to "join up" young women, passing from one side of the world, it may be, to another—going to begin life afresh in strange scenes, where, but for our white ribbon bond, no friendly hand would be extended in welcome. Those of you who have attended a World's Convention must have been filled with a great and wide enthusiasm as you listened to the reports of difficulties and of accomplishments from distant lands, and have realized that the *work* is the same, and the *spirit* which inspires it is the same no matter in what corner of the earth it may be.

Most of you well know the history of the white ribbon society, and how the World's Union came into being—how the first pioneer missionary started out on a journey of faith which lasted eight years, going from country to country, dropping in the seed of the idea and presenting the ideal which had come to Frances Willard of building a great society of women for "the peace and purity, the protection and exaltation of the homes of the world"; of how the first World's Convention met in 1891 with a mere handful of fifty delegates, and how at the last Convention there were over five hundred. You will, however, like to know a little of what is being done now.

In some countries the young women work in with the senior unions, they not having discovered the untold advantages of having their own societies where the girls may train and educate themselves independently and put their own beautiful, fresh ideas into experimental action, so that in the future our white ribbon work may be even finer and more powerful for good than it has been in the past. But in all the countries where the work is most fully developed it has been felt that the young people's union is the very best expression of that development, and the girls work in their unions side by side with the seniors, ready to help and supplement whenever they are needed.

In Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Germany, Japan, England, and Scotland, the young people's work is strong. In France, Spain, Denmark, Mexico, and China it is established and growing. In South America, Norway, Sweden, and Finland there are many girls wearing the white ribbon badge, but the results are yet in the future when they shall have formed themselves into Y unions. In countries like India and Burma, Madagascar, Egypt, Russia, Bulgaria, Italy and Palestine, it is easy to understand that the difficulties of the white ribbon work are so great that the senior unions have all they can do to grow, and they have not yet felt strong enough to organize Y unions separately. It is fine to think of the Y union at Climo Kiano that has stood firm through all the years since it was formed, and of the young Chinese woman now being trained as a white ribbon missionary among her own people.

Our white ribbon missionaries, wherever they go, realize the usefulness of the Y work. Miss Ruth Frances Davis writes much of the growth of the Y's in Japan, how they especially love the Flower Mission and the Medal Contest departments; how they work among the poorest of the children, "washing their faces and telling them of their loving Heavenly Father," as a Japanese girl expressed it; and are beginning to organize among factory girls in the "Dojo Kwan" (Homes of sympathy).

In Australia and South Africa they have found, as in England and Scotland, that "World's demonstrations" are of great assistance to their work in firing the imagination and broadening the point of view; they also help at fairs and shows, where the white ribboners have tents and stalls, to combat the attraction of the saloon, and in seaboard towns where there are homes for immigrants. In all countries the Y's give of their best to the work among children, L. T. L.'s, etc., and try to educate and prepare themselves in various ways to pass up into the senior unions, and so carry on to still grander results the blessed work of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

May you, dear young white ribboners of the United States, be fired to greater enthusiasm in your local efforts and to a fuller realization of what it means to belong to this world-wide union of women!

Your sincere comrade,

Amy A. Swankie-Cameron,
Honorary General Secretary of the Y Branch of World's W. C. T. U.

Miss Cameron adds the following suggestion concerning helpful literature:

Finding that next to personal touch and visiting, literature was the greatest need of the young white ribboners the world around—literature bearing on various aspects of and interests in the World's union—I have been endeavoring to gather together a series of booklets, written by various friends of our Union, which would prove both interesting and attractive to those to whom we look to carry on the work in the years that are to come. I append the names of those published so far: "A Brief Sketch of the Life of Frances Willard," "Frances Willard's Words to Y's," "Notes for a World's Demonstration," "A Word to the Y's of the World," "Where East and West May Meet," "The White Ribbon in Japan."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

CHARACTER IN THE MAKING

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Every great and beautiful thing which has been given to the world has first existed as a vision in the mind of some dreamer. We owe our present civilization largely to the power of imagination, and yet the world scarcely realizes its debt to the theorists and dreamers. All that we have in art and literature, in music and drama, in education and reform, has come to us as the result of imagination. It is a beautiful thing to dream dreams and to see visions, provided the dreamer is able to make those dreams become realities in the life of the world. Ruskin says, "The power, whether of painter or poet, to describe rightly what he calls an ideal thing depends upon its being to him not an ideal, but a *real* thing. No man ever did or ever will work well, but from either actual sight or the *sight of faith*."

This is the way great characters are built. These have been developed because young people and older ones have realized that greater men and women were within themselves than actually existed, and so they have set about making real that possibility. In the last Young People's Branch number of THE UNION SIGNAL you read the "Appeal to Young Men." I hope you will re-read it, a powerful plea for the *afterself*. It is very difficult for young people to realize the importance of character building, the daily growth into that which will be a thing of beauty or a thing accursed. That which is worth having does not come to us without effort. We spend years mastering a musical instrument, or becoming expert in a profession. Let us not be unwilling to spend a brief period in perfecting that thing we call character. What you are in the years to come will depend very largely on the vision you hold now of what you would like to be and the faith you have in your power to become the thing you wish to be. A wise man has said, "I have no patience with the people who talk indulgently about the 'thoughtlessness of youth.' What excuse can you find for wilfulness of thought at the very time when every crisis of future fortune hangs on your decisions? A youth thoughtless! when all the happiness of his home forever depends on the chances, or the passions of an hour! A youth thoughtless! when the career of all his days depends on the opportunity of a moment! A youth thoughtless! when his every act is a foundation stone of future conduct, and every imagination a fountain of life or death."

I have written these words to you, dear Branch members, because the most important thing in our lives after all is the character we build each day. I have realized during these glorious summer days the swiftness of growth and fruitage. It seems only a few days ago that I planted flower seeds in my garden and now the rare and beautiful blossoms are nodding in all their lovely colors. We know that if our young people will, through all the busy hours, hold an ideal of the man or woman they would like to become, and then give that ideal an opportunity to become real, we shall have from them a fruitage of purity, chivalry and charity, and such will be those who will help to bring in the time when the world shall no more know the curse of alcohol, the time for which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has hoped and prayed and worked.

MORAL STANDARDS IN COLLEGE

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

In the May number of *Education* there is an article on "Moral Standards in College," by Flavel T. Luther, the president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., which is optimistic and encouraging to those who are trying to uproot the barbarous in college customs and put higher ideals before the college student. President Luther says: "I affirm very positively that in every way colleges are better places than they ever were before. This applies to the work done by the undergraduates, as well as to the lives lived by the undergraduates, and I have reached the conclusion just expressed, bearing in mind how difficult it is for a college officer to know more than a fraction of what goes on among the students with whom he lives. As to the amount of studying, the amount of really hard intellectual work that is performed in the average American college today, it is, I say, very much greater in extent and in thoroughness than it ever was before."

Students of Today and Yesterday

Dr. Luther then compares the colleges of forty years ago with those of the present time, and says while they produced a few scholars, "but mighty few," the students then "skinned and cribbed their mathematical examinations. They were lazy, they loafed, they cheated, they dodged everything in the curriculum that they could, they got drunk, they gambled, they committed every kind of sin they knew about—and they knew about a great many. The modern college student is very resourceful and has a cunning and active brain, but I can assure him and all his kind that he has not succeeded so far in inventing one single new sin. * * * We are doing better now. There is a higher sense of honor among undergraduates, a better standard of morals, a keener appreciation for learning than ever before. The young men who receive their diplomas each June know more and can do more and are better fellows than their fathers were at the same interesting period of development. So much for the relative standards of our age as compared with earlier ones.

"When we come to measure up ourselves and our students by the stricter standards of ideality or by the standards of that which would seem to be fairly within easy reach, the outlook is not so encouraging and our optimism, if we feel it, is more difficult to justify. For without assuming for a moment that the attacks made by the late Mr. T. R. Crane of Chicago were in a large way reasonable, I fancy that few college officers read his pamphlets without an uncomfortable feeling that there was a good deal more truth in them than was creditable to us; for it is an undeniable fact that college students in considerable numbers are not leading decent lives, a fact which is paralleled and made more endurable by the further fact that very large numbers of college students are living clean, healthy, profitable, earnest, studious lives."

How Account for Higher Standards

President Luther attributes the higher moral standards not so much to a keener discipline on the part of college deans and officers but to a higher moral standard on the part of the students themselves, due to the "honor system" and self-government. This system has all but wiped out cheating in examinations so prevalent a generation ago. He also recognizes the higher moral standard coming with the student from his home, and says, "In my experience it is very rare for a well brought up boy to go wrong in college."

"It is easy to say," writes this educator, "that the evils in college life are merely the reflection of the evils in American life, and to say that, is to say something strictly and demonstrably true, for lawlessness is an American failing and our students are often lawless. * * * A very large proportion of our adult population is tainted with alcoholism and worse poisons. The sons of these people come to college weakened in body and in mind by an evil inheritance. It is a part of American life though not peculiar to America. Here again, it is an external contagion that breeds moral disease in the body collegiate."

(Continued on Page Eleven)

DREGS OF A FULL CUP

MRS. F. L. TOWNSEND, Leaksville, N. C.

The editor-in-chief had just come in and was looking over his morning mail. Among the letters he singled out one, tore open the envelope, glanced along the lines, then laid down the sheet and gazed out of the window, a cloud shadowing his face.

The few lines were ebullient with gladness, hope and honorable ambition. The writer was accepting the great editor's offer of a position on the paper, which was becoming one of the most powerful forces in a state's rebuilding. The letter read, "I feel honored that you, the head and front of our progress, should have chosen me for this place. I shall do my best to meet the measure of your expectation. No one can fill Disart's place, but perhaps I will find a niche of my own and fill it worthily. Your faith in me will be an inspiration. I thank you."

Disart? The name opened a wound that was slow in healing. Painfully the man's mind traveled back to another morning when a telegram to Disart had brought him into this very room with the freshness of life's early day about him, the buoyancy of hopeful ambition vibrant in his voice and dominant in his eye. What godlike beauty the young man had! Generations of aristocrats had given him the motions of grace. The old Southern breed showed in his manner of baring his head before a woman, as well as in his utter scorn of a mean act.

Into his quick brain the editor had poured the subtle wine of praise and sent him out with such a fever of energy consuming him that it was not long till sleep had well nigh forsaken the youth. The facile pen had driven itself through weary night-hours, giving forth visions of beauty, tenderness, pathos, ever showing the rare human touch that glorifies the simplest thing. But the brain fagged under the strain of sleepless days; the quivering nerves were too tense to allow of sleep while the city's life was astir; the night reporter, whose finest work had been done while others slept, was driven to a drug that quieted his brain and stupefied it into a semblance of sleep. O, that the man had but told of this instead of hiding it from everybody except a comrade who finally, too late, revealed it all.

As the chief sat at his desk looking out of the window, yet seeing nothing, his heart sickened at the memories that surged about him. Among them was the vision of a room into which he had been called by a frightened servant. He could see it now! Would he never forget it? Vividly he recalled the solemn hush of the place, the awful silence that belongs to the stern conqueror of life. On the bed lay Disart. How still the white face shone through memory's shadows!

The unutterable calm that dignifies king and pauper had fixed the beauty of that face into the semblance of a Greek god. By the bedside on a little table stood the tell-tale vial with spoon and glass. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well," some one had murmured, as he looked down on the figure and realized that never again would the brain cry out for sleep.

The editor pushed back his chair, and rising, went to a closet, took out a bottle, poured a generous draught, and drank it greedily. There were no apologies to make to his conscience. How could one be expected to let such things haunt the hours? It had been bad enough when Goodman died of typhoid, and the doctor talked of a frail body having been weakened by overstrain, thus inducing disease. To be sure, he had crowded Goodman a bit that summer; the force was short at one time on account of sickness, and the young fellow had offered to take on extra work; but in his case there was doubt, while in Disart's there was too much cause for certainty.

The man paced the floor restlessly for a few moments. Finally he seated himself and began to work with his mail. The warmth of the stimulant stirred his blood. He began writing an editorial. He had learned to utilize these moments of temporary exaltation closely following the stimulant on which he depended to drive away the gloom.

He was just finishing the editorial when a visitor was announced. The office boy handed him a card: Elliot Barton.

"Ah! Show him in." The two stood facing each other, their eyes looking deep down into soul-depths. The younger man's dark eyes glowed. "Am I too prompt?" he asked.

"No, no. I'm ready to put you to work. Sit down." The chief drew a chair opposite his own.

"You know *The Commonwealth* likes to make discoveries. We will let people see what we've found this time, but remember you must not overwork. As I stated in my letter you will have no set job. Write as you please. The pay will come if you give us only four lines of real stuff—such poetry as your 'High Noon.'"

The young eyes looking into his shone.

"They say your men are ready to die for you. I do not wonder."

The chief flinched. "I want you to live for me, remember, so I forbid too much work. *The Commonwealth* has made itself a name because we've been wise in getting the right men. I have never before counted so much on any one. No other has so shown the divine fire. Take care of yourself. Take time for growth, for full ripening." The chief leaned forward and laid his hand on the lad's shoulder. "I am old enough to be your father. Take my advice. Don't burn yourself out."

The younger man smiled. "They say you're a tremendous worker," he remarked.

"Perhaps, but I am no poet. The muse is not to be driven."

For a while they talked, the older man leading the other into friendliest byways, stirring him into a sudden outflow of confidence wherein was shown the larger vision touched with a poet's dream of beauty.

An hour later, when Barton went out of the house, the chief turned back to his unfinished mail with a keen sense of gratification. The boy would more than fill Disart's place. The one had ability, the other genius. And here, too, his old power over men had shown itself. He had grappled the lad to him. No rival paper need bid for his work. No magazine would get the cream of his effort.

Not many weeks passed before discerning editors began to comment on *The Commonwealth's* new man. A few poems coming out in the Sunday issue were copied widely and praised unstintingly. Men of leisure and of culture who grudged the time spent on the dailies began to watch for Barton's name and read hungrily every line he penned. Women, ambitious to be known as litterateurs, wrote to him in adulation. Spurred by such praise he drove his powers with merciless force. Sketch and epigram filled in his column when the tired brain no longer evolved the musical line.

For a few months editors praised and copied. Men and women talked of the new star in the state's literary firmament. Occasionally a poem of finished beauty attracted wide attention from editors of national repute. *The Commonwealth* was congratulated on having discovered a man who might worthily wear the mantle of Sidney Lanier—the whole South would yet be proud of this youth whose lustrous imagination gave color to all it touched.

For a time the praise was sounded in clear notes, then a silence fell—ominous in its long unbrokenness. At last an editor voiced the wide-spread feeling: "*The Commonwealth* is working its poet over time. The young fellow is driving himself. The charm of spontaneity is wanting. For the sake of his art we ask that his task be lightened."

The chief answered in a brief editorial to the effect that the poet dipped his pen only when he chose, his was an absolutely untrammeled liberty, no stints were required of him, no compulsion pressed him on.

To an onlooker this might have seemed the end, but the two editorials sank deep into the heart and brain of the youth whose eye had glimpsed the heavenly vision only to see the gloom overshadow the brilliance. The bitterness of conscious failure probed to the core of his ambitious soul. Once more the age-old tale was retold; the quiver-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

"CIGARETS ARE NOT FOR ME"

MILDRED AUTEN SPENCER

"Come, boys, smoke up—these can't be beat,
Help yourselves, now do—they're the best on the street!"
And the boy laughed loud, as he passed his treat—
"Hurray, cigarets for me!"

"I thank you, no, for my hand you see,"
'Twas the draughtsman spoke, "must steady be.
Cigarets and nerves don't always agree.
No smoking—no smoking for me."

"And it's no for me," laughed the young bank clerk,
"Its poison, some day, will tempt me to shirk,
And some other fellow will get my work,
So it's none of its poison for me!"

The surveyor's assistant said, "No, thank you,
For my eye must be clear, my vision true,
I must say 'no' for I've work to do.
Cigarets are not for me!"

The farmer lad smiled—"When I earn my bread
I need my eye, my hand and my head.
I'll not have them harmed by the 'cig,'" he said.
"So it's no cigarets for me."

"Well, boys," spoke the cigaret treating lad,
"You all make out that smoking is bad,
I'll throw these away—though it makes me sad,
For it's ever been 'cigs' for me.

"Perhaps in the future I'll find it true,
Cigarets don't go where there's work to do,
And then—all credit I'll give to you—
No more cigarets for me!"

THE LITTLE WORD NO!

In childhood, in youth, in life's middle stage,
Or when winter's snows crown the brow of old age,
There's a lesson to learn—to learn as we go—
That art of all arts, just when to say No!

It's hardly a mouthful, you plainly can see,
But O! what a trial for you and for me
To say, with a firmness no coward can show,
With true, earnest meaning, that little word No!

There's many a counterfeit wearing its clothes—
Nice, polite little words, much preferred, I suppose;
But "I think not," and "Guess not," in tones very low,
Are not that vigorous little word No!

There is dignity, grandeur, respect, all combined;
There is wealth to the heart and strength to the mind;
There is life everlasting to the people who know
How to grasp and stand by that little word No!

O! if the people all over our land,
To the might of God's right would give heart and hand,
They could banish intemperance, man's deadliest foe,
And kill the saloon with the little word No! —*Mrs. Susan M. Griffith*

Little Johnnie had been reading the newspaper.

"Pa," he said, as he laid the paper aside, "where is Dresden?"

"Dresden? Why Dresden is in Germany, my son," said Mr. Knowitall. "Why?"

"Oh, nothin'," said Johnnie, "only this paper must be edited by an iggeramius. He speaks of Dresden China."—*Harper's Weekly*

SHUN THE CIGARET!

Boys who are now strong and free,
Boys who prize your liberty,
Come and sing this song with me,
Shun the cigaret!

Boys who love untainted air,
Boys who prize a manhood fair,
Boys be bold to do and dare,
Fight the cigaret!

Would you be tobacco's slave?
Would you risk an early grave?
Would you deadly poison crave?
Use the cigaret!

Would you win an honest fame?
Would you earn a worthy name?
Join with us in one grand aim,
Fight the cigaret!

Boys who have in some sad hour
Yielded to the tempter's power,
In this grasp no longer cower!
Drop the cigaret!

—*H. W. Boltwood*

VACATION-TIME POSERS

Here are some things I'd like to know
That books don't tell and maps don't show.
And I have asked our teacher, too,
But she can't answer them. Can you?

* * * * * *

Is the *spruce* tree always neat and trim?
Does the *dog*wood ever bark?
Will the *peach* tree ever tell on him
Who keeps his misdeeds dark?

Does the *locust* chirp, or does it hum?
Does the *willow* pay its debts?
Does the *palm* possess a wrist or thumb?
Do *pear* trees come in sets?

Do *beeches* grow down by the sea?
Is the *chestnut* a worn-out joke?
Must the *plane* tree's limbs quite level be?
Are charts from the "*Charter* Oak"?

Do *hog*fish eat from the trough of the sea?
Who makes up the river's *bed?*
Do *sea dogs* sail over bays in barks?
Are *marooners* always red?

Are thirty-six inches a *lumber yard?*
Can a mile "tie" a sailor's *knot?*
Do they measure fish by *pole* or *perch?*
Are *web* feet the spider's lot?

Is ice ever weighed on a *sliding* scale?
Are canes swung by *walking beams?*
Does a postman wear a coat of *mail?*
Are slippers used by *spanking teams?*

And, last of all, this bothers me:
What kind of blossom, nut or fruit
(Or kind of "Nursery Blocks," maybe)
Would grow from planting a *square root?* —*St. Nicholas*

"FEELING SHAMED!"

"Boys don't like to be shamed," says a well known friend of boys. "That's one of the chief reasons why the anti-cigaret movement is gaining."

Very true. Boys may make mistakes; through ignorance they may fall into bad ways, but when shaming fingers begin to point, the normal boy is always ready to wake up, see things in the right light and "change over."

"The hand of public shame points to the cigaret boy everywhere!" Don't forget that, boys! Don't give it the slightest chance to point at you, and if you have any friends at whom it is pointing, help them to kill the habit and get out of the hand's condemning aim!

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

What College Shall I Choose?

This is the all-important question being discussed, at the present time, in many homes. The mother, as she goes about her household duties, and the father, as he travels to and from his business, are endeavoring to make a wise decision. The religious press is devoting to the subject special issues containing articles by prominent educators. To no one is the topic of more interest than to the young man or woman for whom the choice is being made. In a recent number of the *Continent*, Dr. Eaton of Beloit (Wis.) College, in an endeavor to help in its solution, propounds five pertinent questions to be asked by parents in deciding the institution to be selected: What sort of men compose its faculty? What is the equipment of the college? What sort of young people are attracted to the institution? What sort of people are the graduates of the college? Has the college wholesome and genial traditions?

Wise questions, whose answers every parent and every prospective student need to ponder well before determining where those four or more important years of college life are to be spent.

What sort of men and women compose the faculty? Are they instructors who personally have learned the art of self-control, who are believers in total abstinence as a necessity for stalwart manhood, who, during the years of study, make for their students a clean and safe environment, and in their own characters and ideals represent a type of manhood which you would like your son and daughter to emulate? Are they men and women who will not tolerate in the teaching force men of loose habits, and who, officially and personally, will use all their power to encourage the students in clean, right living?

What sort of young people are attracted to the college you are choosing? Are they young men and women who have entered with the high purpose of equipping themselves to make a better world, or are they devoting themselves to four years of fun and frolic; and are they clean, open-minded youths, whom you would be glad to have members of your own household?

What sort of people are the graduates of this college? Are they the kind of men and women you are desirous your son and daughter shall become? Do they stand in society as leaders in the great altruistic movements, the splendid welfare enterprises, the notable reform work that is hastening the coming of the kingdom of righteousness?

The educators of America are, as a whole, men and women who intellectually and morally measure up to a splendid height, but there are enough sad exceptions to make it well worth while for all parents to consider very carefully the institution to which they are about to send their children.

"Collegitis" and the Young People's Branch

With the approach of the opening days of college, the members of our college Y. P. B.'s are planning for the work of the coming year. They will find rare opportunities for usefulness in dealing intelligently and skilfully with a disease prevalent in college circles, termed by a clever writer in the *Christian Endeavor World*, "cerebro-spinal collegitis," and characterized as "a destroyer of the backbone of the American student." The symptoms will be detected unquestionably upon inviting the new student to become a member of the Young People's Branch, for some of those long afflicted with the malady will warn the new student against risking his chances of "popularity" by allying himself with a temperance or religious society. It is the privilege of the Y. P. B. in every college community to prevent the spread of this deadly disease, whose symptoms are "an attitude of fawning slavishness to the opinions of others." Says the writer referred to, "This makes his whole life gray. The person who lives a gray life does everything, not with a sense of right or wrong, but simply and solely because the rest do. He drinks occasionally, is often dishonorable in little ways, smokes and swears a great deal, goes to church very rarely or never." In vivid contrast with this poor specimen is the young man or woman "who is distinctive and individual, who has opinions of his own and the nerve to express them, who doesn't 'give a snap' whether this or that thing will 'get away' or will 'hurt him' in college." The latter description seems to well fit our up-to-date, morally courageous Y. P. B. member.

If the college Branch can gain the attention of the afflicted student long enough to prove to him that the great men in the world of science, the finest of our statesmen and inventors, the leaders in the professions of law and medicine—in fact our brainiest and noblest men and women are stanch champions of the temperance reform—the victim will come to realize that the popularity which is to be won by refusing to ally oneself with such a worthy movement is a very poor and cheap imitation of the *real* voice of the *real* people of the world.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

One such costly wreck as that experienced by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, on July 4, at Corning, N. Y., was sufficient to make it realize the necessity for enacting a prohibition law for all its employes in the transportation service. As the result of an investigation conducted by its management, the road has issued an order forbidding the use of intoxicants by their men, while either off or on duty.

The Canadian Government, following the lead of the United States, recently prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in the army canteens. The liquor dealers have been making subtle attempts to restore the army groggeries, but Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, has put a quietus on the movement, stating that the Government will not act as bartender to serve drinks to fellows who are foolish enough to be addicted to the habit.

Absinthe will be barred from the United States after October 1, by a decision of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, issued from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, July 10, this being the fourth country to take such a step. Belgium, Switzerland and Holland have already so declared, the ground for the exclusion being that it is a poison.

RECOGNITION OF VALUE OF S. T. I WORK

In a recent letter to Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Dr. Arthur Holmes of the University of Pennsylvania, writes:

"The class here in our summer school on 'Moral Hygiene,' under Dr. Easton, is succeeding admirably. Would the Woman's Christian Temperance Union be interested in training the same kind of a class in the winter in our psychology department?" It goes without saying that the W. C. T. U. welcomes every opporunity of this character and looks forward to the time when every higher institution in the land shall consider its curriculum quite incomplete without some course dealing with scientific temperance truth. Dr. Holmes, who is one of the counselors of the National Scientific Temperance department of the W. C. T. U., is to give a lecture on "The Psychology of Alcohol" at the Hamilton county Teachers' Institute, at Cincinnati, August 29.

"ENCOURAGE ONE ANOTHER"

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Weymouth, in his inspiring translation of the New Testament, gives the well known passage in Thessalonians as follows: *"Encourage one another and let each one help to strengthen his friend"*—surely a command we each would do well to heed. There are no two qualities the average human being stands more in need of than courage and strength. So many temptations to discouragement beset us on every side. There are so many occasions when our strength fails us that there can be no more divine mission than to set oneself resolutely to both giving and receiving encouragement, to gaining and transmitting strength.

But instinctively we each ask, "How?" We would be glad to be strong; we would rejoice in being courageous, but, again and again, experience has proven our weakness, and too many times have we sat down under the juniper tree and given up to despair, to feel certain of ourselves as mediums for the transmission of courage and strength. Is there a way by which we may overcome our own weakness, our own cowardice, and, at the same time, pass on courage and strength to our friends?

Assuredly there is, else the sweet, intimate command had not been given. First, we must know God as the source of strength and realize that in very truth we "live, move and have our being in Him." Not physical being alone, but mental, affectional, moral, spiritual. With this as the background of our lives, it is inevitable that a degree of strength and courage should come from the very contemplation of this great, fundamental fact.

But contemplation is not enough. Strength comes to our muscles by using them. Strength comes to our hearts and minds in just the same way. Would you strengthen your friend? Set to work about it actively as well as passively. Would you give courage? Tell some great truth which carries with it its own measure of cheer. Do we stop often enough to tell our friends when they have succeeded? Do we speak often enough the word of cheer? Are we not too ready to point out defects and too slow to indicate the characteristic which is worthy of praise? It is one thing to tell a discouraged friend to be brave. It is another to commend him for the bravery already shown. There is a something in humanity which responds to the ideals we hold for it, and when we set those ideals high in strength and courage, even the weakest and most downcast will rise by slow degrees to the still heights our faith claims for him.

And in the great reform which claims us,—what better work can we do than to encourage one another and help to put strength into the hearts of our friends in the midst of the battle? There is much to encourage, as well as many things which tempt us to despair. Shall we not turn resolutely from the one to the glad contemplation of the other? "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

And "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Therefore "encourage one another and let each one help to strengthen his friend."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATES

New Mexico—Santa Fe, Aug. 8-10
Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 26-30
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct 1
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois—Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

The utter fallacy of the old theory that every boy must "sow his wild oats" before he settles down to the business of life, has been demonstrated many times. What Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the multimillionaire and philanthropist, believes on this subject is indicated in his words spoken to the students of Aberdeen University, of which he is dean. "Our web can never be as perfect as if we had not erred, for every act, every word we utter, every thought we harbor, affects character, as every thread affects the web of life we all are weaving."

God bless the women: they are America's home guards.—*President Garfield*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

INSPIRATION CORNER

Sunday

You will find, as life goes on, that the amount of time you spend alone with God, and with your own soul, has no little to do with your comfort, and your strength and your fruitfulness.—*Alexander Whyte*

Monday

Happy and strong and brave shall we be—able to endure all things, and do all things—if we believe that every day, every hour, every moment, of our life is in His hands.—*Henry van Dyke*

Tuesday

The Lord's Prayer teaches us to pray, in the deepest sense of the word, for it shows us the true order and importance and proportion of the objects of prayer; and to live it out is to live in union with God.—*J. B. Illingworth*

Wednesday

"As flowers carry dew-drops, trembling on the edges of the petals and ready to fall at the first waft of wind or brush of bird, so the heart should carry its beaded words of thanksgiving, and at the first breath of heavenly flavor let down the shower, perfumed with the heart's gratitude."

Thursday

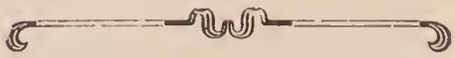
How many answers have been missed simply because we did not follow our petition with a heavenward eye and with the calm waitings of expectant faith! Remember, when you pray, go at once from the footstool to the tower.—*James Vaughan*

Friday

God does not cease to speak, but the noise of the creatures without and of our passions within confuse us, and prevent our hearing.—*Fenelon*

Saturday

Pray for patience towards men and patience towards God. Pray for bright eyes to find out the light even in the darkness; pray even to lean wholly upon God and stay yourself upon Him.—*C. H. Spurgeon*



We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. W. F. GODWIN, Lawtey, Fla., a devoted member of the local union from its organization. As superintendent of the Mothers' Club, Mrs. Godwin was a valuable worker in the temperance cause.

"The boy who smokes cigarets need not be anxious about his future; he has none."—*David Starr Jordan, President Leland Stanford University*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUG. 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes*)

SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home* (*birthday of Frances E. Willard*)

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Our W. C. T. U. year will record the work of only one more temperance Sunday in the Sunday school. September 1 is the date. The title of the quarterly temperance lesson is "The Death of John the Baptist" and the golden text, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." (Rev. 2:10). The lesson text is found in Mark 6:14-29. The general temperance topic suggested is "The Christian Duty of Total Abstinence."

The lesson affords an opportunity of warning against the social glass and also of teaching the value of total abstinence and purity. The following blackboard points appear in our regular quarterly lesson leaflet with suggestive questions and practical application.

First, a study of Herod, the wicked king:

HEROD'S TERRIBLE SIN
REATMENT OF JOHN
ROUBLED CONSCIENCE

Second, a study of John the Baptist:

JOHN'S FIRMNESS
IDELITY
EARLESSNESS
AITH

Third, another glance at Herod to enforce the principal temperance teaching:

HEROD'S REVELRY
ASH PROMISE
EGRETS

Fourth, a careful study of John's character to impress the great lessons of total abstinence and purity:

JOHN'S SECRET OF POWER
UCCESSFUL LIFE

Let our workers see to it that the best available helps are provided for every Sunday school teacher. We urge the use of *The Young Crusader*, *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, and "The World's Book of Temperance" by Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Crafts; also our department leaflets, "Facts for Teachers," "Illustrated Talks for Primary and Junior Workers," and, indeed, unions would do well to provide the "Quarterly Budget" of our department for every Sunday school superintendent or for the temperance department of the Sunday school. Price 15 cents or 50 cents a year (money sent in advance).

September is the month when most schools observe "Rally Day." The vacation period is over, and the workers are reassembling for their regular duties in the Sunday school. We suggest that our W. C. T. U. workers call together the mothers of the Junior and Intermediate departments of the Sunday schools, for the purpose of interesting them more decidedly in the temperance teaching in the Sunday school and in pledge signing. Let the meeting be well advertised as a "Mother's Rally." Send out neat invitations and make the occasion notable. Have a short temperance program at the beginning of the Rally, and give ample time for the presentation of such subjects as "Why Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School?", "Why Sign the Pledge?", "How Can Mothers Emphasize Bible Temperance Truth?", "Home Influences for Temperance," "The Family Pledge," etc. Discussions will be helpful and interesting. Distribute literature; serve light refreshments; let the teachers of the departments be the special guests of honor, and give them a place on the program. Make the occasion distinctly a Sunday school affair, but give opportunity for some one to invite the mothers to become members of the greatest mother's organization the world has ever seen—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The year draws to a close. Utilize September Sundays to gather the final items of your report. Local superintendents should use the quarterly report blanks. Summarize from them and send report at once to the county superintendent, so that she can mail her report to the state superintendent not later than September 15. *State superintendents will please mail their reports to the National superintendent by October 1.* The National superintendent will furnish, at the rate of 10 cents per 100, report blanks to all states not having blanks of their own. This only covers the cost of postage and wrapping.

In closing the work of another year, your National superintendent desires to thank most heartily all who have aided this department and to earnestly commend the loyal state superintendents of the Sunday school department, who are among the *elect* of the W. C. T. U.

Yours in service,

Stella B. Irvine

Riverside, California

SUPPLIES FOR QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

ALL POSTPAID

The Quarterly Lesson Leaflet and all four-page leaflets, 30 cents per 100

Responsive Readings for use in the opening of the school or for class use, 25 cents per 100

Facts for Teachers, Program for the Sunday School Hour, Recitations, and other helpful one-page circulars, 25 cents per 100

Blackboard Exercise, giving attractive picture (easily drawn), and an outline temperance talk, 2 cents each, 50 cents per 100

Temperance Song, Rally Program, Temperance Exercises, 2 cents each, 50 cents per 100

Family Pledge Roll, 3 cents each, $2.50 per 100 (mailed in tubes)

Pledge Cards for making the flag, 30 cents per 100

International Sunday School Pledge and *Patriotic Pledge Cards* (single or triple), 50 cents per 100

Envelope Leaflets, including special ones for the "Mother's Rally," 15 cents per 100

Gem Leaflets, including a memory verse for primary pupils, 10 cents per 100

The Quarterly Budget, containing samples of all of the above and other helps, 15 cents or 50 cents per year (money sent in advance)

Send orders directly to the National superintendent, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, 115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California.

RESCUE WORK

L. B. SMITH

Will state superintendents please take notice that *after* September 1, the address of your National superintendent will be changed from Burlingame, Kansas, to Ottawa, Kansas.

As the National Convention occurs much earlier this year than formerly, I am urging superintendents to send their annual reports by or *before* October 1. Before this is read report blanks will be in the hands of the superintendents. Should any one fail to receive their blanks, please notify me at once so that they may be duplicated.

Burlingame, Kansas

New York Y. B. B.'s meeting at Cortland, June 28-July 2

Y. P. B. AFFAIRS AT PORTLAND

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

As the National Convention will not hold morning sessions, we shall conduct each morniug at Portland our Y. P. B. institute, where questions of interest to Branch members will be discussed. We shall also have a young people's mass meeting on Sunday, and a Y. P. B. evening at the Convention. I should like to know the names of those who are going to the Convention so I may know on whom to call for help to make our meetings interesting.

EXAMINATIONS

If you have not already taken your examination on the two books of the study course, you may secure the question blanks from your state Y. P. B. secretary. Report blanks also can be secured from her. If you receive none, write to her for one, so as to fill out and send to her by September 1.

Y. P. B. NOTES

Iowa reports growth and activity. New Y. P. B.'s are being organized, and all are increasing in numbers and interest. The state Y. P. B. secretary is trying to get every union to mother at least one branch.

With white ribbon mothers "head over heels in work" in preparation for picnics, open air meetings, check and rest rooms at country fairs, and various other W. C. T. U. enterprises, there are opportunities galore for the young people to be **Y-useful, Polite** and **Busy**—as one member laughingly says the branch letters mean.

The South Attleboro (Mass.) Y. P. B. is continuing its good work. It "grows, and gains and gives." It has a businesslike way of doing things, for instance, during the year each member earns one dollar which goes into the benevolent fuud, and at the close of the business year the amount is donated to our various benevolences. It celebrated "Young People's Branch Day" by having an outdoor meeting.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Y. P. B. secretary and state organizer of Virginia, has been actively engaged in field work for eleven weeks. During that time she has delivered many public addresses, met with the local unions, organized eight new unions and one Young People's Branch and added members to the membership list of the unions already in existence.

Oregon continues its fine purity work for young people. Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, the state secretary, is emphasizing the meetings for young men between sixteen and twenty-five years of age. These were addressed first by a banker on "The Dollar," then by a lawyer on "The Coming Voter," later by a physician on "The Laws of the Body." The same kind of meetings for girls are addressed by nurses and physicians. Mrs. Wheeler is afield addressing Chautauquas, institutes and reciting and organizing. We look for an increase in membership in Oregon this year.

A grand gold medal contest was held one evening during the third annual convention of the Y. P. B. federation of New York state, June 28 to July 2. The work done by the contestants was uniformly of high grade, but no one could question the decision of the judges in awarding the medal to Mr. Alfred Dedike, Middleville, Herkimer county. He gave his selection, "What Matters It To You?" in a most able, interesting and effective manner. Miss Ivah Spring, a young teacher at Delavan, who rendered "Uncle Jerry's Platform," well deserved the honorable mention she received. Y. P. B. pins were given to the other contestants. Excellent music was furnished by Mr. Wheeler, a 'cello soloist.

IMPORTANT TO BRANCH MEMBERS

The National treasurer's books close Oct. 4. Your state treasurer's books probably close in September, so it is important that you should send dues at once for every girl member. Let us not be willing to count only as a moral force in the community, but let us see to it that through payment of our dues we are couuted in the great National work. If *each* member looks after this matter we may hope to realize our aim of 5,000 new members in the Y. P. B.

Many state conventions will be meeting in September. Let us ask a place for the Y. P. B. work on programs, either afternoon or evening. Brighten up the program with Y. P. B. songs, rally cries and colors. Have a review of the year book and study books. Explain what the Y. P. B. can do and the need of every community for such an organization. Material may be secured from Y. P. B. SIGNALS of the past year, and from our other literature. Then there are a number of little plays which can be easily worked up: "Duane's New Regime," "Visitors at the Y. P. B. School," "Uncle Sam's Party," and one with a suffrage touch, "A Twentieth Century Crusade." For a more elaborate program, "At the White Queen's Court" is beautiful. Medal contests are always good for young people's evenings.

Are the young people of your town growing up in ignorance of temperance work because they have never been invited to join the Y. P. B.?

MORAL STANDARDS IN COLLEGE

(Continued from Page Five)

Must Look to Colleges for Uplift

President Luther concludes that the college community on the whole has more lofty standards than the rest of the world and with all their failures and shortcomings, which are numerous and lamentable, the colleges are charged with the uplift of the American people. "May Heaven help us to go on further and faster along the road which has witnessed great progress in the last half-century and is to witness vastly more in the next half-century that is to come."

Surely there is much progress to be made, and may the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with her "do everything policy" help set these standards in our colleges for clean, high living and a real culture which will raise American life from the raw, uncouth, lax aud sinful ways of many students of today.

THE SHIP WENT DOWN

LORA S. LA MANCE

(Recommended for Contest Selection by National Superintendent of Medal Contests)

Spick, span and clean, the proud ship rode in the harbor. She was a thing of beauty. The drops of ruby christening wine had scarcely dried upon her snowy front. It had cost $10,000,000 to build her, equip her, and furnish her. She was a floating palace, and on this, her initial voyage, a crowd of merry-makers and wealthy travelers were on her shipping list. There were millionaires, editors and reformers, authors and artists; there were owners of railroads and mines, theatrical notables, military men, inventors and scholars. Beautiful women walked the spacious decks or held brilliant social functions in the great steamer's saloons. Millions of dollars worth of diamonds were on board; millions of dollars in gold, millions in costly merchandise.

It was the night of the Sabbath day, but God was far enough from the hearts of many of them. He was not at all in the thoughts of some. There was music and dancing; there was dining and wining. Not a breath of apprehension disturbed the revelers; not a fear disturbed sleeper or promenader, reader or writer. All believed that the art of man had made this—the most beautiful ship afloat—unsinkable.

At midnight the blow came. Silent and ghostly and white there moved a great iceberg from that graveyard of the North—the Arctic Sea. High and menacing it reared its crystal pinnacles; beneath the rippling waters it stretched forth its hidden, treacherous hands, ready to grasp the unfortunate ship and tear at her very vitals. On came the majestic "Titanic," beautiful beneath the arching sky, and gleaming with a thousand electric lights.

High and white the iceberg loomed across the good ship's pathway. Before the "Titanic" could escape her enemy, there came a thrill, a shiver. Who could dream that that quiver meant death; that treacherous ice-saws beneath the water had cut great holes in the water-tight compartments—the one feature that alone and of itself was supposed to keep the ship afloat no matter what the catastrophe, no matter how hard the impact of a collision? Who could have supposed that this blow could have crushed the steel and planks of oak as though they were flimsiest cardboard?

Like a drunkard the beautiful ship reeled—reeled and then reeled again. Slowly she descended into the water. Finally she began to tilt. Higher and higher her bow rose out of the water, lower and lower sank her stern. Death stood before her—the death of the deep!

It was only moments, but it seemed days and days. Men manned the pumps. It was useless. The wireless operator faced death to send his potent, mysterious call across the sea; stewards awakened sleeping passengers; life preservers were distributed, and the boats were lowered.

O God of love, have mercy! O God of infinite tenderness, save men's souls! *There were boats for less than a third of those on board*, and no man could live long in that icy sea.

There was terror in the steerage where men were shut up like rats in a trap. Sternly the captain enforced law at the point of his pistol. There were hundreds of the crew. All, save those alone who were detailed to man the boats, were to perish. Silently, sternly, steadfastly, they accepted their fate.

"Women and children to the boats!" Men worth millions, yes, tens of millions, and even ten times ten millions, made not an effort to save their own lives. The supreme sense of manhood asserted itself. Women and children first! Men of fortune, men of renown, helped to lower them into the boats. Even the boy-children of only eight or ten years, now that some must die to save others, were counted as *men*, and they, too, remained on the ship to drown, dying like men for their mothers and little brothers and sisters.

Loaded to the water's edge, the boats moved off. The band, death beneath them, death before them, played "Nearer, my God to Thee." Then, with an awful sound, the ship's boilers burst, and the doomed ship slowly, surely, plunged to the bottom. Men were washed from her decks into the swirling waters. Here and there the crowded boats picked up a survivor. One by one the rest perished—died that they might save the mothers—died that they might save the little ones!

* * * * * *

We are Americans. This is our own, our glorious America. Our government of the United States is our Ship of State. All glorious without, all radiant within, freighted with millions of precious human lives, she moves over the sea of time. Above her floats the flag that has never known a final defeat. Her purchase price was paid in blood—the blood of our forefathers who founded this republic.

How brave are our men! How beautiful our women! How loving our mothers! How patriotic our fathers! No other nation is so rich in material wealth, no other has such lofty ideals, no other professes such devotion to liberty.

But see! What is that horrid shape, looming up and up and up! O God of Heaven! 'Tis the cold-hearted, merciless, pitiless, remorseless Liquor Traffic, a wall before us, a menace beneath us, at our right hand and at our left. Cruel as the grave it stands. The tears and the sobs of its wretched victims do not melt its icy-heartedness.

We have let revelry desecrate our Christian land. The clinking of the glass, the curses of the barroom, the mad delirium of the brothel, have gone on unrelieved by our captains and our pilots. They have let our ship rush, at full speed, into the very jaws of death. Bribery of our courts and legislatures, and corruption of the ballot box have gone on stealthily, secretly, and underhandedly, until they have torn and rent our very framework. The liquor traffic has become our demon, wounding and striking us, and doing its best to drag us down and down to destruction. Like a warning prophet, Abraham Lincoln in the days of old said to us: "The Nation cannot exist, half slave and half free!" And today comes again the ringing, warning message, "The United States cannot exist half drunken and half sober!"

Already we have struck the outlying reefs of destruction. Already thousands and hundreds of thousands of unfortunate men have been drowned in the depths of drunkenness; they have been drawn down by the powerful under-tow of the drink habit.

Poor little children, born of drinking fathers and of broken-hearted mothers, born to poverty and disgrace; born to the poorest chances in life, with a fatal appetite for liquor handed down to them even to the third and to the fourth generation! Poor daughters, inheriting weakened will power from their fathers and driven by the bitter poverty that the saloon has thrust upon them, into the path of the outcast! Poor sons, with a drinking father's example ever before them, with the door of the saloon swinging inward to their lightest touch, with temptation ever before them, how many hundreds of them go to destruction, to the jail, to the penitentiary, and to their death!

O the poor sisters! O the broken-hearted wives! O the shamed, humiliated daughters and the crushed, unhappy mothers that the liquor traffic has driven to despair! Must our good ship go down? Or will our pilot and our captain, our crew and our passengers, save the ship while they may? Will they back it out of the treacherous waters of moderation with its sunken icebergs? Will they turn from the licensed traffic, with its man-traps set by law? Will they turn the prow of the good ship of state into the warm, safe current of the gulf stream of prohibition, and put far, far behind her betraying license and unregulatable dram-shops, bars, saloons and dives and holes-in-the-walls?

* * * * * *

A conflict rages unto the death. 'Tis the liquor traffic pitted fairly and squarely against the home. A campaign is on. The voters have the power to say whether the liquor traffic shall be voted out, and the home and the boy made safe, or whether this cruel, diabolical, man-snaring, man-killing, soul-destroying drink traffic shall have the right of way.

O men, brothers, fathers, sons! You would risk your lives to save your dear ones from the flames of a burning building or the angry waves—will you not sink into the bottom of the sea of oblivion that awful and shameful thing, the dram-shop? May God help you to rise to the heights of manhood, and to protect with the last drop of your hearts' blood, if need be, the home, the mother, and the child!

FAMILY RUNT

Kansas Man Says Coffee Made Him That.

"Coffee has been used in our family of eleven—father, mother, five sons and four daughters—for thirty years: I am the eldest of the boys and have always been considered the runt of the family and a coffee toper.

"I continued to drink it for years until I grew to be a man and then I found I had stomach trouble, nervous headaches, poor circulation, was unable to do a full day's work, took medicine for this, that, and the other thing, without the least benefit. In fact I only weighed 116 when I was 28.

"Then I changed from coffee to Postum, being the first one in our family to do so. I noticed, as did the rest of the family, that I was surely gaining strength and flesh. Shortly after I was visiting my cousin who said, 'You look so much better—you're getting fat.'

"At breakfast his wife passed me a cup of coffee, as she knew I was always such a coffee drinker, but I said, 'No, thank you.'

"'What!' said my cousin, 'you quit coffee? What do you drink?'

"'Postum,' I said, 'or water, and I am well.' They did not know what Postum was, but my cousin had stomach trouble and could not sleep at night from drinking coffee three times a day. He was glad to learn about Postum but said he never knew coffee hurt anyone." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.)

"After understanding my condition and how I got well he knew what to do for himself. He discovered that coffee was the cause of his trouble as he never used tobacco or anything else of the kind. You should see the change in him now. We both believe that if persons who suffered from coffee drinking would stop and use Postum they could build back to health and happiness." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." In pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Official Route to the National Convention

The Northern Pacific Railway has been selected by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the Official Route for delegates to the **National Convention** at **Portland, Ore.**, October 19-25, 1912. Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune."

Low convention fares—Liberal stopovers.

We will be glad to furnish you literature descriptive of the trip.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

THE TEMPERANCE CLANS AT OCEAN GROVE

Summer Institute of the New Jersey W. C. T. U.

Special Correspondence

According to the regular summer custom, the temperance clans of New Jersey gathered at Ocean Grove, the beautiful seaside resort, July 16-17. It was a delightful experience, after the recent exhausting temperature of the cities, to meet "where the broad ocean leans against the land."

The Young People's Temple, where the meetings were held, was beautifully decorated with the national colors and appropriate banners. Ocean Grove gave us its usual hearty reception, and welcoming addresses were made by the president of the Ocean Grove Association, the venerable Dr. Ballard, and by Rev. Marshall Owen, pastor of the local M. E. church. There seemed to be an unusually large attendance of members, and at every session many visitors from the Grove's summer colony.

The president, Miss Elfreth, presided with her customary graceful dignity. The Bible readings and devotional exercises were especially spiritual and inspiring. The music was excellent, the singing being led by Miss Mabel Vaughan, with Mr. W. McAdams as accompanist.

The first address on the first morning was by our young superintendent of Legislation and Petition, Miss Elinor Gebhardt, telling "How Our Laws Are Made." A talented lawyer herself, and the daughter of one of our state senators, she was fully conversant with her subject and gave a clear and able presentation of the manner bills are passed or rejected by the two houses of the Legislature. Personal letters to our representatives are often useful when we desire to have certain bills passed, and instances were given where they have proved effectual. Miss Helen Strong of Matawan followed with a paper on "Well Balanced Temperance," a plea for moderation in methods, telling how we can be earnest and enthusiastic without being dogmatic.

Status of Women Treated

The principal address of the afternoon was by Mrs. I. H. Demarest, state corresponding secretary, on the subject of the "Status of Women as Citizens." Mrs. Demarest stated, among other things, that the status of women in the six states having woman suffrage was entirely different from that in the other forty-two states. Opinions were quoted from governors and judges of the six states to prove their opinion that the ballot has been a distinct gain, that woman has lost none of her womanliness or modesty by the possession of the right to vote, and that she will be a tremendously valuable asset to the prosperity of the state. Mrs. Demarest told of some of woman's lawful privileges and deprivations in our own state

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

DELEGATES to the

W.C.T.U. Convention

Portland, Oregon, October, 1912

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by way of

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J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

AWAKE, THOU THAT SLEEPEST"

(Continued from Page Three)

doing, not questioning whether you can or not, just doing. The noble woman whom today a nation mourns, Sarah Platt Decker, out of her own wide experience said: "Where one speaks, a hundred or a thousand agree." Don't, I beg of you, be satisfied to just agree but know something and tell what you know.

Secondly, we need inspired plans. I believe the state plans have been inspired; but the inspiration is not all floating over Denver. Everybody can reach the ear of Him "who giveth wisdom liberally, and upbraideth not." Everybody can believe that God knows just what each of us can do to outlaw the infamous traffic that is blocking the wheels of Divine progress, and we meet here to so stimulate the imagination, and so fertilize the brain by suggestion and by enthusiasm that it shall bring forth, after we get home, plans that shall mean the victory for which we pray. I suppose there are some who may not know about the little boy I read of in THE UNION SIGNAL many years ago. He was trying to write a composition and he struggled with it for days. Finally he evolved this sentence: "It is rather difficult, and pretty nearly impossible, to convey to others those ideas of which you are not yourself possessed." Primarily this conference exists, first, last and all the time, that its members may become possessed of ideas about scientific temperance, and L. T. L. and Y. P. B. work, and every variety of campaign work known to these victorious leaders.

Wanted: Inspired Voters

This leads up to our most vital need—the need for inspired voters, men and women who see in the ballot-box a place to make the will of God effective in the pulling down of the strongholds of vice, not only the saloon, but its evil kindred, the gambling hell and the brothel. Inspired Voters! Think of them as you sit here and listen! Think of those people at home who need a vision of what Colorado dry means to the city, the ward, the precinct, the village, the farm, the factory, the shop, the home! Think of them, and yield yourself, every bit of you, to the influences that make for inspired leadership, inspired plans and power to educate and inspire voters with the sublime purpose to *make Colorado dry* next November.

"Who wants Colorado Dry?
I—I—I!
Who to make it so will try?
I—I—I!"

HO, FOR THE CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION!

REV. MARY M. BOWEN

Our gates are open; our dates are October 10-16, and we are looking forward to our greatest convention. The time and place demand our best effort. It is a day of opportunity such as I have not witnessed during fourteen years of service in Sacramento.

Our splendid capital city is, alas, the stronghold of intemperance for our state. Rivers of wine and beer pour out from its immense manufactories. The stockholders, many of whom are among our wealthiest church members, sit in quiet complaisance. The spirit of apathy and indifference is almost unspeakable. Even those who love the cause of temperance are in many cases too timid to be aggressive. These conditions drive us to the one unfailing source of help — the Mercy Seat.

Immoral strongholds must be broken before the coming of the Exposition. We must commence at the capital. We need your help. We have set apart every Thursday as the time when we shall meet—if not in person, in spirit. Each will find that there is something to be done in the way of personal preparation. Moth and rust unconsciously creep into our spiritual experiences. The results of this convention will be nation-wide; and our success in perfecting plans, as well as the success of the convention, depends not upon pleasant accessories, but upon the power of the Holy Spirit abiding in us.

Sacramento has had in her history almost every fashion of festival and convocation, but she has never had a Pentecost. May God send to us hundreds of spirit-filled women, through whom He may speak His message. It is our hope that delegates on their way to the National Convention may plan to stop over and enjoy with us our "feast of chrysanthemums," and temperance festival. Surely, blessing and benediction will be mutual.

W. C. T. U. LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES

SPECIAL FAIR PACKAGES

700 assorted leaflets for $1.00.
450 assorted leaflets for .75.
300 assorted leaflets for .50.

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A Saloonless Nation by 1920.
A New Declaration of Independence.
The Saloon Bar.
A Clean Sweep.
Save the Boy.
The Home Crusher.
To the Voter.
Spent Annually in the United States.
Price 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

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2. Do You Know These Facts?
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4. Beer.
5. Exclusion of Objectionable Post Cards from United States Mail.
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7. The License Voter Gets What?
8. Attention, Voters!
9. Figures Tell.
10. Saloons Increase Taxes.
11. The Trouble Manufacturing Co.
12. Successful Men.
13. In Prohibition Kansas.
14. Compare These Figures.
15. Boys and Girls.
16. Not By My Vote.
17. State Prohibition and Local Option.
18. Temperance Truths (two).
19. Flag Poster (in colors).

Price 5 cents each; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50.

DEPARTMENT POSTERS

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION:

Memory Gems for the School Room, four kinds. Price 3 cents each; per 50, $1.50; per 100, $2.50.

Beer or Flour. Price 10 cents each; per 50, $4.50; per 100, $8.00.

Scientific Temperance Instruction. Price 5 cents each.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE:

Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine.
Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol.
Results of Medical Temperance Agitation.
Proprietary Medicines.
Alcohol Shortens Life.
Price 5 cents each.

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR:

Would You Vote the Saloon Out?
The Saloon Degrades the Worker.
Price 5 cents each.

FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

The Quarterly Lesson Leaflet, and all four-page leaflets, 30 cents per 100.

Responsive Readings—for use in the opening of school, or for class use, 25 cents per 100.

Facts for Teachers, Program for Sunday School Hour, Recitations, and other helpful one-page circulars, 25 cents per 100.

Blackboard Exercise, giving attractive picture (easily drawn), and an outline temperance talk, 2 cents each; 50 cents per 100.

Temperance Song, Rally Program, Temperance Exercises, 2 cents each; 50 cents per 100.

Pledge Cards for making the flag, 30 cents per 100.

International Sunday School Pledge and Patriotic Pledge Cards (single or triple), 50 cents per 100.

Envelope Leaflets, including special ones for the "Mother's Rally," 15 cents per 100.

Gem Leaflets, including a memory verse for primary pupils, 10 cents per 100.

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DREGS OF A FULL CUP

(Continued from Page Six)

ng nerves were driven to higher tension by the power of a stimulant; a few rare lines were flung forth under the deadly spur—then came a sense of wide, empty spaces wherein dim shadows flitted. Again the stimulant, with no result save the gradual numbing of the failing faculties. Night after night the sad vigil was kept and the draught taken to clear the mist from the clouded brain, till at last a drunken sleep stretched its pall across the long hours and left its shadow lowering through the waking day.

Chief and poet looked into each other's eyes and spoke no word of their mutual woe. Driven by what had grown to be an overmastering force, the two went down that piteous path from which no few have ever swerved when once they knew its strong compulsion.

After months of half-effortless struggling, the lad went home to fight the last great fight. The chief wrought on with his strong body holding at bay the mighty enemy, but with his soul ever darkened by the thought of that young heart beating itself out against the iron bars of mischance.

A year had passed since the day young Barton walked into the editor's office. The chief sat at his desk as the early morning light shot athwart the room. Somehow the man's spirit refused to brace itself at the call of his wonted stimulant. Again, and still again, the bottle was brought from its hiding place and a deep draught tried, if perchance it might stir the massive brain to do its master's bidding.

What was it? Why this heavy weight on brain and muscle? A numb inertness held the right hand in leash. With a mighty effort he lifted the arm. It fell across his waiting paper. What had he planned to write this morning? It was well thought out; he remembered how important the editorial had promised to be; it was a powerful deliverance on a much discussed question; *The Commonwealth* would influence public opinion mightily, and the chief had bided his time, waiting for the sure word and the right moment.

There was a knock and the office boy entered with a telegram. The chief took the yellow envelope, but it fell from his grasp. His muscles had refused the brain's bidding. Again he picked up the dispatch, and in spite of this ghastly feeling of helplessness, succeeded in opening it. Why, to be sure, he needn't have been surprised; they all knew it was only a question of time—Barton had been a doomed man—for ages, it seemed, but one is never prepared for such announcements. Again before him arose the memory of the beautiful Greek face of Disart, and, by its side, shone the wan countenance of Barton with the fire of genius looking out of his dark eyes.

The chief's arms fell softly across his desk. His face was set in rigid lines, the right side drawn into an awful distortion. He struggled to rise from his desk, but the weight of a thousand years of compacted age pressed down upon him. Slowly the numbness crept into his left side, up, out, across, and the man was still.

The Commonwealth would need a new chief, as well as a new poet.

KENTUCKY W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

Kentucky W. C. T. U. activities have not languished this summer. The district conventions held all over the state have been largely attended and full of interest, with the institute feature well brought out. The ninth district met at Fullerton, the seventh district, at Paris, the sixth district, at Lancaster, the Henry-Shelby district, at Pleasureville, the third district, at Cave City, and the fifth district at Louisville, where Mrs. Edith Smith Davis addressed the convention. All gave evidence of growing activity on the part of the local unions. Flower Mission Day was observed at Frankfort penitentiary with an all-day service, 2,000 boquets being distributed. The active state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, has been all over the state, organizing, speaking in local campaigns, and at institutes, lifting high the standard of state and national prohibition. She has just returned from a three weeks' engagement on the Atlantic coast, making addresses sometimes twice a day at summer assemblies in New Jersey. She attended the national convention of the Prohibition party at Atlantic City, and besides having the distinction of being the only woman on the national committee, she was elected secretary of that committee. The state convention of the W. C. T. U. is to meet at Mt. Sterling, Ky., September 25-29. Mrs. Beauchamp has been engaged to speak in Indiana during the month of September and at the Tennessee and Alabama state conventions in October.

A most delightful event, on June 21, was the flag raising and informal reception held by Mr. and Mrs. Lew W. Irvine, in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage, at "Stel-Lew-Vine," their lovely home at Riverside, California. A short program of patriotic songs, a flower drill and a "shower," addresses with "Old Glory" as the theme, and the pretty ceremony of the flag raising, preceded the reception, when the "bridal pair" received the felicitations of the happy company. The many friends of Mrs. Irvine, who is best known to the white ribbon sisterhood as the National superintendent of the department of Sunday School Work, join in all good wishes for "many happy returns of the day."

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey. Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem Palestine.

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We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in THE YOUNG CRUSADER in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer THE YOUNG CRUSADER from Sept., 1912, to May, 1913,

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Address Evanston, Ill.

TIME FLIES

Busy days are short days and our white ribboners are the busiest of women. We are sure you intend to see that each teacher in your schools has *The Young Crusader* with its helps for scientific temperance teaching. Unless you are careful, you will wait too long, for our special offer for teachers, "nine months for twenty cents," expires August 31. Do not delay; take the matter up at once in your union and with your S. T. I. superintendent.

Do it now!

SURPRISE HER

Before leaving for her vacation trip to Europe, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of New York, wrote: "It seems to me THE UNION SIGNAL is growing better every week. I only wish we could make our women appreciate its worth. I am glad to note, however, that the subscription list from New York state is growing." Now, dear New York state women, suppose you surprise your splendid president by doubling your subscription list while she is away. Each subscriber getting one new subscriber during August will do it. Will you get one?

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Our heart cries out in anxiety, and sometimes almost in despair, "Why will our people perish for lack of knowledge, when there is so much at hand and so cheap?"

THE UNION SIGNAL is only $1.00 and comes every week, and how any woman at all interested in the affairs of the world, not to say anything of the W. C. T. U. work, can afford not to have it is more than this writer can understand.

The Young Crusader for the children should be in every home. Its pages on cigarets are worth twenty-five cents each month, and it is only that price for a whole year.

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, which is only 25 cents per year, should be in the hands of every voter. Oh, would there were some method we could contrive by which it could be done.

The Young Crusader offers itself to teachers for the nine scholastic months for 20 cents. It is well that we see that our various teachers get it, for its help for S. T. I. teaching is incalculable, and if teachers care not to subscribe, let the unions donate it to them.

Sow beside all waters.—Arkansas White Ribboner

ORGANIZERS AFIELD

Miss Annie A. Robbins, National organizer, has recently closed two months of strenuous service in Wyoming. In Sheridan and Sheridan county, where the state convention will be held October 12 and 15, and in Big Horn county, she strengthened the work and encouraged the workers. She organized a union at Worland, held an institute at Thermopolis and, staging over the Orol Creek Mountains, she proceeded to Shoshoni, thence south and east as far as Wheatland and Cheyenne, proving an inspiration wherever she spoke.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, visited Clayton, New Mexico, in the interests of the state W. C. T. U. She addressed a Sunday afternoon audience at the First Methodist Church on the subject, "The New Man," and was introduced by the minister who, with his wife, gave his name for membership in the prospective local organization. On Monday Mrs. Moore addressed the Union county Teachers' Institute, then in session, and was introduced by the institute instructor, Miss Sarah Ulmer, who during her college course in Northwestern University, was closely identified with the Evanston Y, now the Frances Willard W. C. T. U., and who is now the state superintendent of Parliamentary Usage for New Mexico. At the close of her address, Mrs. Moore's words were heartily endorsed by H. H. Errett, county superintendent of schools, who added that having been born in Kansas and educated at its state Normal, he had never seen a saloon until after he left the state. Mrs. Moore is to be one of the speakers for the W. C. T. U. at the Chautauqua at Mountainair, and at the state convention at Santa Fe, in August.

TEMPERANCE CLANS AT OCEAN GROVE

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

of New Jersey and said many wives were nothing but legalized paupers. Mrs. M. D. Tomlinson of Union county gave an able report of the present Loyal Temperance Legion "all around the world." On Tuesday evening Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., spoke on "Our Country, its Perils and its Hope." The evening closed with the singing of "Victory" by Mrs. Graham of New York.

Dr. Lake on "Who Are Americans?"

One of the most interesting papers presented the next day was from Dr. Eva W. Lake on "Who Are Americans?" Mr. Piccolo, the editor of the Italian paper, *L'Araldo*, was afterwards introduced and made an eloquet speech in his own language, Dr. Lake standing at his side and translating his remarks for our benefit. He closed by saying:

"From these meetings of yours, from the spiritual heights where you breathe deeply of the pure air of common ideality, may you be able to draw from the inexhaustible fount of faith in the Master ever greater energies for the arduous work which you have planned. May you, scattering so freely with sisterly hands the seeds of every good and every truth among the lacerating thorns and gloomy struggles, gather, in a day not far distant, unexpected harvests amid the songs of gratitude and of gladness from those you have redeemed."

Miss Page led a "demonstration" of our periodicals—THE UNION SIGNAL and the *White Ribbon News*, in which it was shown not only that these papers are necessities, but that many of our women are possessed of hitherto unsuspected dramatic talent. This was further proven by a suffrage dialogue given later by Mrs. Tomlinson and Mrs. Bodine. The rest of the afternoon was given up to a very instructive and amusing parliamentary drill conducted by Mrs. Frances Graham, who was also the evening speaker, and charmed us all by "The Music We March To," an exquisite mingling of speech and song, impossible to any one except our National music director.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Something New at Headquarters

And that is a new souvenir of Rest Cottage—a bas-relief, 4½ x7 inches, of exquisite workmanship, hand carved and hand tinted. It is a gem in terra cotta, looks like old ivory in sepia tones, and is a most realistic picture of the home of Frances E. Willard, beloved of all white-ribboners. It was made in England by a firm which specializes on historic subjects. Every state convention should have a supply of these beautiful plaques. They are sure to "take," sure to be among the "best sellers." The price is two dollars.

The Posters Concluded

That is, the story of them on our part is concluded, for the present. The story on your part will, we are sure, continue indefinitely, and orders increase in size and in frequency. A few dollars invested by the local union in prohibition posters are sure to bring large returns in prohibition sentiment. That is why we are bringing to your special attention at this time our list of these splendid helpers. Wise campaigners will not hesitate to use them freely. They fit anywhere.

Work For and Vote For the Children

The two posters, "Temperance Truths," are especially suitable for school rooms. They contain wise words from notable men—physicians, educators, men of affairs—concerning the use of intoxicants. Placed where the boys and girls can see them every school day, their silent influence is potent. No. 19, the Flag Poster (in colors), strikingly illustrates the protest of the home against the saloon. Against a background of stars and stripes stands a group of children holding flags—a mute but eloquent appeal for prohibition votes. Underneath are the words, "Protect the Children."

Department Posters

In the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction are also posters especially suitable for the school room; in the Medical Temperance department five posters most valuable as public educators; and in the department of Temperance and Labor two posters whose aim is to arrest the thought of wage-workers, and enlist them in the prohibition ranks.

A complete list of posters, with prices of same, will be found on page 14. Also in our Catalogue of Publications—sent free of charge.

Helps for Temperance Sunday (Sept. 1) are given on page 14, and by the National Superintendent of Sunday School Work on page 10, and a complete list in the Catalogue.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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MEMORIAL TO FRANCES E. WILLARD

MISS BEATRICE BALL

"Her life a benediction is,—grown dearer with the years"

To the long list of fitting memorials to noble womanhood there was last week added another beautiful tribute to the memory of Frances E. Willard. This time it took the form of a stained glass window, and was erected in a little chapel by the sea—the First Baptist Church of Block Island, Rhode Island. The Island itself is an unpretentious little spot surrounded by a glorious expanse of ocean, and amid the quiet of its rolling hills and winding streets stands the simple country church where the unveiling occurred. The window was presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Block Island, and the ladies of that union, glad in the culmination and actual realization of their efforts, were proudly honored by the presence of Miss Anna A. Gordon, who was the special guest of the occasion. With her came Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, their beloved state president, and Mrs. George Rooke, vice-president-at-large. The exercises took place Sunday afternoon, July 28, when an appreciative audience gathered to view the ceremony of unveiling.

The peals from the organ rose and again died away, and as their echoes grew fainter, Mrs. Livingston, in her matchless way, welcomed the people assembled, and led them in a prayer filled

VIRGINIA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Memorial to Frances E. Willard—Our Washington Letter—Conservation of Child Life—Fifteen Reasons Why One Man Votes for Prohibition—World's W. C. T. U. Notes—Workable Ideas for Local Unions—Virginia W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

That Congress is eager to adjourn is becoming more and more evident. It is now on its ninth month of continuous session, and Washington in summer is not desirable as a place of residence, but the cool weather of the present month and the larger part of July, has proven a boon indeed. Everything possible in the way of scientific ventilation has been provided at the Capitol. Pure fresh air, which has been cooled, is driven every few moments, by immense dynamos through the Senate and House assembly chambers, and the close air driven out, thus enabling our national legislators to perform their duties with, to say the least, a modicum of comfort. One night this week the Senate remained in session until midnight, the discussion being on the Panama Canal bill, and at twelve o'clock, by a vote of 44 to 11, it refused to strike from the bill the provision exempting American ships from the payment of tolls for passage through the Canal. The only other point in that bill about which there is any controversy relates to section 11, in which the Senate committee seeks to permit railroad-owned ships to use the Canal. This is in direct conflict with the House provision, and was inserted by the Senate committee on the Canal. It is believed that the Senate will not support the committee in its action, and that the bill will be passed practically as it came from the House. Another important matter concerning the Canal is that the future of this great waterway will rest in the hands of a "one man government" through the decision of the Senate yesterday to support a plan already indorsed by the House. By a vote of 43 to 14, it adopted a provision giving the President control of all affairs at Panama, with power to appoint a governor to "complete, govern, and operate" the Canal and Canal Zone.

Spurred on by a special message from President Taft, urging the need of immediate legislation to provide for the organization of a canal operating force, the Senate has made marked progress on the Canal bill. Among other things, the President in his message said, "The manipulations of the locks, and the machinery, the administration and maintenance of the canal, will require a force of about 2,500 men, most of whom will need special training in the performance of their duty. As fast as one part after another of the construction is now being completed, the men, especially those with the most initiative, are returning to the United States to engage in other employment. It is plainly the dictate of foresight and economy to blend the present construction force into a trained force for permanent operation, instead of later going through the wasteful process of organizing a new force."

After a long battle the Senate voted 44 to 19 to postpone the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald until December 3, the second day of the regular short session. The House was eager for the trial to be had without delay, and sent the chairman of the "managers" to the Senate with their request. The Senate went into executive session to consider what to do, and after wrestling with the problem two hours, voted as already indicated.

Adjournment Near at Hand.

With the trial of Judge Archbald postponed, and rapid progress being made on tariff bills, Senators and members of the House are trying to set a time when they may look for adjournment. August 17 is set, but no definite arrangement has yet been reached. Evening sessions in the House and the Senate and commencing the day's work at ten o'clock instead of twelve, give evidence of a desire to get through as quickly as possible, but there is still a deadlock over the abolishment of the seventeen pension agencies, and the Pension Appropriation bill is tied up more firmly than ever, and the money necessary to meet the pension claims of the veterans of the Mexican and Civil wars cannot be paid. Congress by a general resolution extended appropriations for all the departments, but the pension vouchers are still held up.

It now practically rests with President Taft to say whether a blow shall be struck at the civil service system by letting the seven-year-tenure provision for clerks and employes in the classified service in the District of Columbia become a law, the House yesterday following the action of the Senate of the day before. That President Taft will veto the measure is confidently expected and predicted by his close friends. The action of the Senate was taken in the face of protests by some of its ablest members, as it is considered by many an absolute violation of the civil service law, which has done a great deal to eradicate political influences from the Government service.

The Senate will soon be confronted with the interesting question of how much it will pay William Lorimer of Illinois, to meet expenses incurred in his recent fight to retain his seat in the U. S. Senate. One of the bills which came before the committee when it met this week was from Lorimer, and including the fees of his counsel amounted to $125,000. The committee was staggered by this proposition and will take the position, when it makes a statement to the Senate, that if anything is to be allowed, it shall not exceed about a third of that sum, or in the region of $40,000. The two attorneys for the committee were allowed $10,000 fees each. It is estimated that the two Lorimer investigations cost in the neighborhood of $200,000.

That the nation is allowing 1,500,000 lives to be needlessly and 3,000,000 lives constantly endangered every year is the startling statement on the subject of conservation of human life made in a Senate document which Senator Owen of Oklahoma is causing to be distributed. It is in support of the proposed legislation for a U. S. Public Health Service, for which Senator Owen has been fighting. The material for this document was prepared by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale College, and Miss Robbins of New York, both representing the Committee of One Hundred on National

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

MEMORIAL TO FRANCES E. WILLARD

(Continued from Page One)

with wonder and love for the woman that day honored, and for the carrying out of her ideals. Mrs. Rooke then read from the Scriptures that wonderful passage, the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, which Bishop Vincent says is the embodiment of Miss Willard's life. She was followed by Miss Gordon, who spoke as no other could have spoken, on the life and work of Frances E. Willard. She told of Miss Willard's life, of her education and training, and as she touched on personal traits and actual characteristics, all who listened felt themselves influenced by some divine spell. Miss Gordon's own charm, combined with her personal feeling for Miss Willard, held her listeners spellbound as they realized, as never before, the magnetism, the strength of character, and the beautiful personality of Frances E. Willard.

Nothing but music could have rightfully followed Miss Gordon's address. The choice of song was a happy one—"The Light from Heaven," by Gounod, expressively rendered by Miss Bosworth of Saratoga Springs.

Then came the presentation of the window. Mrs. Lucretia Mott Ball, president of the Block Island W. C. T. U., in a few well chosen words told the history of the window and expressed the wishes of the ladies who gave it. As the curtain dropped from the beautiful structure and the sun poured through its radiant colorings, each one present drank in its beauty, while Mrs. Ball gave the interpretation, as follows:

"The idea portrayed by the artist is that of a woman who has left a mark upon the world in a form most beneficial to both men and women whom she was able to influence for their betterment. So great was her work that she is found worthy to receive not only the applause of the world, but also a crown from Heaven. Truly such a woman was Frances Willard. There is a carefully posed figure, who, with her hand resting upon the dial of time, against a background of flowers, is in the act of annunciating a truth. Above her is the figure of a messenger of God, bringing blessings upon her for her life's acts and words. To show she accomplished the great work of her life because she was a believer and a humble follower of Jesus of Nazareth, in the transept of the window are the Greek words for 'Jesus Christ, Conqueror.'"

Dr. Roberts, pastor of the First Baptist Church, accepted the gift with kindly words and appreciative spirit, and with the singing of "Coronation" the program came to an end.

It was indeed a memorable meeting and one felt there the loving inspiration which was ever apparent in the life of the one in whose memory it was held.

[The picture of the memorial window upon the cover page, fails to bring out the beautiful inscription which appears at the base of the three panels: "Erected in loving memory of Frances E. Willard by the Block Island W. C. T. U." Ed.]

THE W. C. T. U. IN THE POTLATCH PARADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Believing publicity is necessary in order to bring our principles before the public, the Seattle Federation of Unions decided to take a part in the Potlatch parade.

The float was designed by Dr. Fannie Leake-Cummings, and it represented the W. C. T. U. from Alaska to Seattle. From the mountain tops of Alaska at the back of the float, the rainbow extended to Miss Seattle (Miss Nina Lake) at the front. Over the rainbow the fairy of Alaskan prosperity (represented by Miss Myrtle Longfellow) hovered, her feet resting upon the pot of gold nuggets at the end of the rainbow, her arm extended towards Seattle. On either side of the rainbow the letters, "W. C. T. U.," in gold nuggets were suspended. The chauffeur was hidden in a clump of wild roses, the state W. C. T. U. flower. Before the float walked two heralds, carrying a banner inscribed, "The white ribbon from Alaska to Seattle," on one side, and the letters, "W. C. T. U." on the other. Following the float came twenty-two automobiles, decked in white and trimmed with wild roses, except the L. T. L. cars, which were trimmed with white roses, the state L. T. L. flower. Each car bore on its side the name of one of the departments. Mayor George F. Cotterill and his family very appropriately rode in the Christian Citizenship car.

This demonstration won the third prize of $50, offered for the best decorated float and finest display of any organization, also a first prize, a loving cup, valued at $50, for the best display among women's organizations.

MINNESOTA "OUT FOR PROHIBITION"

Special Correspondence

The white ribbon forces of Minnesota are out for prohibition. Believing that the people are the sovereign power of our land, and being convinced, from a study of the experiences of other states, that constitutional prohibition is the right thing, we are working to have a constitutional amendment submitted to the voters of the state. Knowing that education, as well as agitation, is necessary in a campaign of this nature, the state organization is sending out, and the local unions are distributing, over 50,000 leaflets, giving sound and convincing arguments on the moral and religious sanity of prohibiting the liquor traffic in our state. This special distribution of literature is being done during the month of August, so that it may be in the hands of the voters just before the primaries. There are also being circulated at the same time 20,000 Minnesota W. C. T. U. leaflets.

The W. C. T. U., for years, has been quietly and steadily preparing the way for state-wide prohibition, educating the young in total abstinence principles, and teaching the effect of a clean and sober life, physically and morally, and the relation of such a life to the social, religious, political and commercial interests of the state. During the past two years, special work in the distribution of literature has been carried on, so that while the state may not have been literally sown "knee deep," yet it has been well covered with literature, the reading of which has caused an arrest of thought.

Reports of district conventions, and of local unions, show great activity along all lines of work. A large gain in membership is anticipated this year, for some unions have doubled and others quadrupled their membership. Many new unions have been organized, and the best work in this line has been done in St. Paul.

The white ribbon army of St. Paul and Minneapolis recently had an outing at Como Park. A bountiful dinner was served, and a very interesting program rendered. The Eighth ward union, the largest organization in the state, held its annual picnic at that beautiful spot made famous by Henry W. Longfellow—Minnehaha Falls. Mrs. Emma James, the president, when introducing the speakers for the day, said, "What union but ours has had the honor of having at its annual picnic the five state officers?" The central thought in the remarks of all the officers was the campaign work in our own state and the broader outlook for a saloonless nation in 1920.

August 8, the Orono union held its summer picnic on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, the great summer resort of Minnesota. Among the speakers were the state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, and the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Kercher.

The state W. C. T. U. will conduct its annual Flower Mission service at the state prison at Stillwater this month. Two services are held at the same hour, one in the chapel at the old prison and the other in one of the buildings at the new prison, three miles away, where about one hundred prisoners are confined while the new prison is being constructed. Each local union of St. Paul and Minneapolis sends one delegate to this service with flowers, so that each prisoner receives a bouquet. The state superintendent of Flower Mission work presents to each one a Scripture text, and the state W. C. T. U. a leaflet. Mrs. Abbie Church, one of our National evangelists, will give the message to the prisoners at the chapel, and Miss Lucy Uhl, one of our state workers, will speak to the men at the new prison. Special music will be furnished by the W. C. T. U. The orchestra at the prison also furnishes several selections. Dinner will be served in the prison for the delegates, after which short services will be held in the hospital and woman's ward.

After a conference with the officers of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., the State Federation of Women's Clubs recommended that each club give two programs during the year to a study of the temperance question. As a result of this the state W. C. T. U. was requested to furnish articles along educational lines on the subjects of Scientific Temperance Instruction and Social Hygiene, for *The Courant*, the state official organ of the Federation. These articles were furnished by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. In this way thousands of club women are reached by our principles and teaching.

The Minnesota state W. C. T. U. con-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

CONSERVATION OF CHILD LIFE

Prominent White Ribboners Present Subject Before Woman's Club at Chautauqua, N. Y.

How dear to our hearts,
Are the scenes of Chautauqua,
When fond recollections,
Present them to view,
The Lake and the Grove,
And the white ribbon comrades,
Whose friendship so rare
Every year we renew.

Chautauqua audiences are always ready with open minds and sympathetic hearts to listen to those who are dealing in a masterly fashion with live problems of human welfare. The subject of child conservation as presented from the view point of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by prominent white ribboners, during Child Welfare week, met with a hearty response from the members of the Woman's Club, before whom they spoke.

The first meeting of the series was fittingly opened, July 23, by the reading by Mrs. B. T. Vincent, president of the Woman's Club, of Rauschenbush's "Prayer for the Immigrant," after which she turned the meeting over to Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, editor of *The Young Crusader*, and National superintendent of Temperance Literature, who for two summers has been the presiding genius and gracious hostess at Kellogg Hall, W. C. T. U. headquarters.

"Theirs and Ours"

Mrs. Fry introduced as the first speaker, Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, who, taking as her subject, "Theirs and Ours," compared the conditions and advantages of children of foreign parents and native born American children. She said:

These little foreigners are quick to observe and to copy American customs, and the honors in our public schools are falling more and more to them. In one of the high schools of Philadelphia at the spring term of 1912 every honor was taken by a child of alien parents. Even the little people in the old country have heard of the wonders of the new country and are anxious to become Americans. One boy who was below the age which would permit him to come over without parents or guardian, crossed eleven times as a stowaway, and although each time he had been deported, he was determined to have his way, and as soon as he is of age will certainly become an American. The great need of these youthful "strangers within our gates" seems to be self-control, and if they are to become good citizens, they must be taught this. Mrs. Wilson expressed the belief that the dangers from our rapid increase in foreign population can be met and corrected only by the education and training of the children.

"That Boy, His Friends and His Foes"

The speaker on the second day was Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National W. C. T. U. organizer, who spoke on the topic, "That Boy, His Friends and His Foes."

Mrs. Richard reminded her hearers of the old saying that if you save the boys of today you are saving the nation of tomorrow. There are certain evils which beset the path of the growing boy which the mothers of the land ought to combine against. One of these evils, and one of the worst of them, is the cigaret. The organized liquor traffic is another of the foes of the boy. There are times when these organized interests seem to combine for the express purpose of tempting the youth of the land into the habit of strong drink. The cigaret may lead to the drink habit, and therefore the saloon men aid the manufacturers of cigarets, for they know it will help their business. These things, together with the tendencies to immorality which creep in among the children in the schools and elsewhere, are the chief foes of the boy. If he is to grow to be a man who will be a clean father of a healthy family, the friends he has must combine against the foes. No greater friend can be found than the organization of the mothers and sisters of the land which is determined to do away with the liquor traffic.

KELLOGG HALL

The topic, "Moving Picture Shows and Low Theaters," presented on the third day by Miss Lillian M. Phelps, state lecturer for the New York W. C. T. U., occasioned considerable discussion.

Miss Phelps gave it as her opinion that the moving picture show has come to stay, and must be recognized as a great factor in the shaping of ideals. The question as to the kind of ideals which will be shaped depends upon the kind of pictures which are shown. Ruskin tells us that the art life of a people determines what their civilization will be. The education by pictorial representation is the basis of this art education, and the better the pictures which are presented, the better will be the grade of the civilization of the country. In the different cities and towns of the country, more than a million people in the aggregate attend the moving picture shows every evening. If the censorship over the pictures which are shown is lax, there will be the germs of immoral ideas implanted in the minds of these people. It is true that the majority of people who patronize the moving picture shows are those who have limited means. Therefore, such a show, well-administered, can be a great educator to one who cannot read extensively. One way to counteract the degrading influence of the low theater is to furnish the home with good books and magazines. The boy or girl who loves good books will rarely get into bad company.

The W. C. T. U. Institute which was held the same week was addressed by Mrs. Richard on "Two Heads in Counsel for the Child"; by Miss Phoebe H. Elliott on "Some Good Stories for Children"; by Mrs. Mary A. Wilson on "Our Neighbors-in-Law"; by Miss Lillian M. Phelps on "Community Environment a Factor in Child Training"; by Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher on "How to Conserve Child Life"; and by Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge on "The Present Day Social Recreation Problem." From Dr. Bainbridge's address we quote one especially strong paragraph:

It is well known that young people are far more conventional than their elders. If they think a certain way is the proper way to do a thing, that way is the way they all want to do, or act or dress. Let us give them so much of the right kind of pleasure, and stimulate them to such ideals and standards of living that the power of the lower will lose its appeal. We cannot draw "full buckets out of empty wells." We must put into the life of our young people the joy of physical and mental activity necessary to their well being if we are to produce strong, steady, moral and efficient citizens.

During the summer, with the exception of Institute Week, the usual Tuesday and Friday four o'clock meetings have been held at Kellogg Hall. On one of these occasions Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who delivered a series of addresses on woman's suffrage in the Hall of Philosophy, repeated one of her talks, which courtesy was greatly appreciated. At another of the meetings, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry conducted a Round Table, speaking on the subject of "Methods and Tools for Temperance Work." Mrs. Fry used the illustration of two farmers on either side of a road.

One farmer concentrated his energies on the growth of a certain beautiful rose far out in a fence corner. When the people from the capital city came to see the rose a ramshackle wagon hauled them through improperly cared for fields cultivated with old time tools. But the farmer across the way cultivated his farm regularly and with the most modern implements. Consequently there was a great difference in the crops and harvests reaped by the two men, and the latter's flowers were of finer quality. Applying this agricultural allegory to the work in temperance, Mrs. Fry answered questions about methods and advised that the work everywhere have for its leader a woman devoted, capable and well informed.

The large number of attendants at the meetings, the daily visitors at W. C. T. U headquarters, and the demand for temperance literature all indicate a healthy growth of sentiment in favor of temperance and prohibition, and an increasing interest in W. C. T. U. enterprises.

Almighty God is not to be bought with gold that is blistered with orphans' tears that is steeped in the blood of mothers that is cankered with the mildew of England's sins. I would sooner see the cathedrals rot on the ground than that they should be re-built by the colossal fortunes that have been raised by the drinking of the English people.—*Archdeacon Wilberforce*

OREGON'S "GIFT OF THE GODS"

FLORAL ATTRACTIONS OF THE CONVENTION STATE

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

The Indians' Tomanowas has fallen and the Multnomah has long been dead, but the white man's Tomanowas remains in Oregon to this day in the rose that blooms with a rare abundance that is not known in any other country.

The legendary history of any country is mystical and weird, and it is hard to separate the real from the poetic and fanciful. According to the Indian legends after the fall of the "Bridge of the Gods," two hundred years ago, the beautiful Willamette Valley was uninhabited, and it is related that when Multnomah was overcome the protection of the tribes was gone and they fell before their enemies, until the land became desolate, that the wild grasses grew tall and rank, and the cold winds blew over the home of the Multnomah. But by and by came the chinook wind, warm and sweet, and in the beautiful valley the rose that is the wild mother of the beauties of the Oregon country of today sprang up in profusion and became the Tomanowas, or "good sign of the gods," for the new regime.

Whether or not this legend is true, it is certain that there are to be found acres of wild roses and sweet brier which make the air redolent with their exquisite perfume, and that no portion of the globe can produce the rose of the rosarian as does our beautiful state. Each year, in recognition of the white man's Tomanowas, the "City of the Roses" keeps open house to stranger and friend, and, for one week of clean revelry, the rose is queen.

The infinite variety of this beautiful flower, with a fine fragrance never produced in any air but the moist, balmy atmosphere of Oregon, makes a week spent in the state a beautiful life-long memory. To see everywhere literally acres of roses similar to those the East produces only in hot houses; to find them blooming in the back yards of the cabin as luxuriously as in the carefully tended gardens of the rich; to view miles of automobiles covered with roses such as on the Atlantic coast can be touched by only the fingers of the millionaire; to ride over streets strewn with roses, to be literally pelted with them in a falling shower of petals; to see them by the carload; to behold houses covered with them; to ride past hedges loaded down with the burden of their globes of beauty; to observe trees bending with their fruitage; to breathe the air laden with their perfume and to realize that not even an Oregonian can depict their beauty or describe their subtle fragrance, is to—just see Oregon and Portland on an ordinary spring day. There are roses nearly all the year, but it is in June—that queen of months—that one can behold the Tomanowas of the white man in its beauty.

They are indeed fitly the "gift of the gods"—to this great, beautiful Oregon country.

Fifteen Reasons Why One Man Votes for Prohibition

Because I believe in sobriety, temperance, and good government.

Because intemperance undermines the very foundations of civil society.

Because traffic in that which deprives men of their reason and incites them to crime, ought not to be treated as a legitimate or honorable line of business.

Because a traffic which is so dangerous and deadly in its nature and tendencies as to require constant policing and heavy licensing in order to prevent it from overrunning and ruining society outright, can not be a good traffic.

Because prohibitory and penal laws are made to prevent and punish crime; and the liquor traffic is one of the greatest promoters of crime. For the state to legalize it, therefore, is for it to work at cross-purposes.

Because the liquor traffic is one of the greatest incentives to vice, immorality, and deeds of violence.

Because the liquor traffic can thrive only upon wasted money, wrecked manhood, and ruined homes.

Because the sighs and sorrows of broken-hearted wives and neglected children, caused through drink, appeal to me for help.

Because the liquor traffic tends to pauperize those who assist it most, and gives no adequate returns for the money paid in to it.

Because alcohol is a poison, and the traffic in alcoholic beverages weakens men physically, mentally, and morally, unfits them for life companions and parenthood, and is one of the greatest causes of insanity.

Because the liquor traffic fills our courts with criminal cases, our jails and prisons with convicts, our hospitals and infirmaries with patients, our orphanages with homeless children, and our insane asylums with inmates, thus imposing a heavy burden upon society.

Because the liquor traffic tends to produce "an indigent class, an unemployed class, and an unprincipled class—the greatest foes to society and free institutions."

Because where prohibition has been tried, and allowed to prohibit, it has lessened crime, relieved suffering, dried tears, brightened homes, emptied jails, increased prosperity, promoted peace, and been a blessing in every respect.

Because no nation was ever known to perish because it stood for temperance, while all the nations of antiquity went down through intemperance and its attendant evils.

Because, lastly, I love my wife, my children, my neighbors, my country, and my God; and I do not wish to see my home, my children's homes, my neighbors' homes, my home land, nor the world—God's home for man—ruined through the withering, blighting influences of drink.—*W. A. Colcord in St. Louis Christian Advocate*

DAVE JANSEN'S SALVATION

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Fla.

"He has one of the best little women for a wife I ever knew," said Vance Norman, thoughtfully, as he wrapped up the pound of coffee and the box of matches John King had purchased. "Your mentioning those big strawberries in my window yonder brought to mind Dave Jansen as he was a year or so ago. You remember, don't you?" he went on in an explanatory manner, as he snapped off the twine and pushed the packages across the counter to his waiting customer.

"What about him?" questioned John, glancing out of the open door to make sure his saddle-pony was still standing at the hitching-rack. "Hasn't he always been the steady, industrious young fellow he now is? Everybody seems to look on him with a pretty favorable eye. Come to think of it, though, I believe I have heard something about his being a bit wild in his early youth. Don't look that way now though for a fact. Wonder what brought about the change?"

"Well, I guess a number of things helped to do it," replied the storekeeper, meditatively eyeing the busy clerks rushing hither and thither about the prosperous city grocery. "I've a few leisure minutes just now and I believe I'll tell you the story, for I know you're not a gossip, and what I say to you in friendly confidence will do nobody harm. Perhaps it will turn the scales of your mind in favor of the drys," he added, with a keen look at the interested face of his old long-time friend. "I heard that you voted the wet ticket this last election."

"Well?" replied the other man, his tone slightly impatient. "Every man to his mind, I say. Saloons never did *me* any harm, and if I believe they help make the town and country prosperous, what's wrong with my voting for them?

"Well, go on with your story, Vance. I've a long ride to take before night, remember. The wife and children are all alone on the ranch and, being unused to country life, Fanny is easily scared after dark."

"Haven't you anybody living near you, John?" queried the storekeeper. "Nobody nearer than a mile? Well, that's a bit hard on your wife, I must say. No doubt she'll get used to it before long, though. Women can do wonders once they set their minds on a thing, and that's what I'm about to tell you with regard to Dave Jansen's case. Dave was a pretty high-strung chap the year after he left school, and I guess his foolishness brought a good deal of anxiety to his father and mother for quite a while. Dave didn't mean any harm, of course, and like a lot of other well-meaning, good-hearted chaps, he succeeded in harming himself and setting a bad example for other young fellows who were easily influenced.

"The town had saloons then, John, as you doubtless remember, and the boys of the place thought it smart to frequent them. Dave wanted to be popular with a certain class of 'plated-ware' fellows, and he would have none of the good advice of his plainer but worthier friends. It wasn't long before Dave came to have a reputation far from savory and the gossips of the town lost no opportunity to magnify it. The girl to whom Dave was engaged believed only half the things she saw and hardly any of the things she heard, but I guess she would have broken the engagement right off if the gossips hadn't so persistently advised her to do so. She was a spunky little person then, and I imagine she still is, for all I know to the contrary," smiled the narrator, a twinkle in his pleasant brown eyes. "She went out for a walk one day, and meeting Dave just about to enter one of the saloons, asked him to accompany her to the court-house, and they got their license and were married inside of an hour.

> **THE HEART THAT DARES**
>
> O the stirring and rough and impetuous song—
> The song of the heart that dares,
> That keeps to its creed and gives no heed
> To the faces that fortune wears!
>
> That heart that laughs when the foe is met,
> And thrives and fires at taunt and threat,
> And finds no toiling or traveling long
> For the sake of the good it bears.
>
> —*Sweeney*

"She had him take her right away to the small farm he had rented a short time before and on which he had put up a rough little two-roomed shanty. Under her gentle influence Dave braced up and went to work on the farm in earnest, and before winter of that year the little place looked as neat and thrifty as you'd wish to see anywhere. She persuaded him to build fences and hen-coops, and she set hens and fussed with little chickens, and helped him plant and keep a garden; she looked after the milk and made butter a queen might relish. Dave had good meals three times a day, his clothes were always in order, his wife, always ready to help him be cheerful and contented, and the natural result was his preference for staying at home to going with a lot of gay fellows to the saloons.

"His one failing, however, was his love for liquor. He told his wife that he couldn't pass a saloon door without wanting to go in and get a drink, and after he had been brought home by neighbors once or twice, the little woman concluded something must be done. Whenever he went to town after that, she went with him and kept right by him. He said she helped him to keep straight as nobody else possibly could have done. It was a bit wearing on both of them, though, and I guess nobody felt more thankful than Dave and Sue when the saloons were voted out of the town. Now, Dave comes here every morning with his wagon of fine strawberries raised on the little farm he now owns, and everybody respects him and feels proud to know him. Dave is getting along mighty well in every way, that's a fact, and I guess he'd be the first to lay the credit to Sue and her way of sticking to him when other folks were letting go.

"I guess the youngster won't lack for plenty to eat out there so long as Dave and Sue keep things going as well as they are doing now. It's a boy, you understand—two years old this July and the very image of his dad. Proud? Well, I guess there isn't a prouder chap anywhere than Dave since the youngster came to stay at his house," the store-keeper concluded, with a laugh. "Beats all, eh, John?"

"Humph!" commented John, with a grimace. "How much of that tale is pure invention, Vance?"

"Not a word, John, on my honor!" replied the other earnestly. "I can point you to any number of people who will tell you the same if you ask them. Dave's story is known to a lot of people, and there isn't one but appreciates his struggle against the demon of drink and rejoices in his present prosperity. Don't you see now, John, what comes of voting out the saloons? Can't you make up your mind to the advantages to be derived from a wholesome neighborhood, a safe town and a prosperous community? Come, John! Own up like a man! You're ashamed of voting against us, I know, and I guess you'll not be doing it next time, old fellow, for your boys are growing up fast, and it won't be long until they'll be out in the world rustling around for themselves. I dare say you're no more ready than some other fathers to have your boys placed in peril by the saloons. We've a lot of responsibility on us when it comes to being examples for our children, old man."

"I guess there's solid truth in that, Vance," said John, after a silence of several moments. "I never thought of things before the way you've put them. Dick and Fred are such little kids I never considered the danger to them. On second thought, I'm rather glad the liquor folks got beat again this time! The old town has been dry too long to take kindly to moisture now, anyway. Well, so long, old man! I must be trotting homeward. Come out to see us some day, Vance. You'll get a hearty welcome from all of us, I assure you." And giving Vance's hand a quick shake, the big man strode out to the waiting pony.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE NEW NEIGHBORS

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

"Come, Pet, it's time to go home," said Sarah Hardy, teacher in District Number Three, as she locked the schoolhouse door and mounted her pony for the long ride home to her claim.

Miss Sarah sighed as she looked over the wide stretches of prairie, for there was a homesick feeling in her heart. The day had been very warm, the children restless, and she felt tired and lonely. Six years before, after the breaking up of the old home caused by the death of her parents, Sarah had come west "to make her fortune," leaving her only brother John on the old place. For a time he had written regularly, but when the letters had become less frequent, Sarah worried considerably, for she knew the evil habits John had fallen into even before she had come west.

So busy was she with thoughts about her brother and his family that she failed to notice that Pet had turned down the lane towards the Smith tenant house.

"Thirsty, Pet? Well, I guess our new neighbors will not object to our getting our usual drink here. And besides, perhaps we'll see whether there are any children here for school." Even as Sarah spoke a little freckle-faced boy turned from his play to meet her.

"How do you do?" called Sarah. "My pony is thirsty. May I water her here?"

"Sure!" responded the boy, leading the way to the well.

"Have you been here very long?" asked the teacher by way of getting acquainted.

"Only two days. You see we came a long ways; it took us two days and a night to get here and we got pretty tired. We don't know anybody yet and it's sort of lonesome."

"But you'll be starting to school, and then you'll know lots of little boys and girls. You see I'm the teacher, so I know you won't be lonesome after a while. I hope you'll like it here."

"Oh, we're going to like it fine," exclaimed the boy confidently, "because there isn't going to be any old barrel here."

"Barrel?" Sarah looked rather bewildered. "I don't understand."

"Well, you see up at our other place there was an old barrel out in the shed full of broken bottles and things. Papa showed it to me just before we left, and he said, 'Son, do you see that? You think it's only glass, but I know there's a house in there, and a lot, and a good business and a splendid team, besides other things. But we're going where there isn't going to be any old barrel, but plenty to eat and a better time for mother and the rest of us.' I don't know just exactly what he meant, but I know there isn't any barrel here."

"Are you my Aunt Sarah?"

"I think I know what your father meant, and I'm glad about the barrel being left behind. But Pet has had her drink and we must go home now. You can tell your mother that I'm coming to see her some day." As she spoke Sarah turned Pet's head towards home, but reined up suddenly. "By the way, you haven't told me your name yet, little boy."

"My name's John, but they call me Jack mostly — Jack Hardy." At the name Sarah started. "Not John Hardy from Long Creek?" she asked anxiously.

But before the boy could answer, his father and mother appeared around the corner of the house, and Sarah gave a happy little cry of recognition. What a glad reunion it was and how much there was to say! There were kisses and hugs and explanations until even Pet, knowing that something pleasant was happening, gave a little whinny which seemed to say that she, too, was glad.

"Are you my Aunt Sarah that papa has told me about?" asked Jack, jumping up and down for joy.

"The very same," declared Aunt Sarah, laughing and giving him another kiss; "and you are the little baby I used to play with so long ago!"

This was but the beginning of better times for everybody, for the barrel "back east" was soon forgotten and there was never any need of one in the new home.

THE RUM ALPHABET

A is a young man's first glass of Ale,
B is the Beer which next will prevail,
C is the Cider so simple at first, causing in future a terrible thirst.
D is the Dram taken morn, noon and eve,
E is the Extra one—taken oft, I believe.
F is the Flip thought so good for a cold,
G is the Gin he thinks makes him so bold.
H is the House into which he goes.
I is the Inner room he so well knows,
J is the Jug he there fills to the brim,
K is the Knocking of conscience within,
L is the Landlord who proffers the drink,
M is the Money he's losing, I think.
N is the Nightmare that visits the brain,
O is the Odium which rests on his name.
P is the Pauper he soon will become,
Q is the Quarrel, the product of rum.
R is the Ruin rum brings to the door,
S is the Suffering ne'er known before.
T is the Trouble that's sure to come.
U is the Undertaker coming to aid,
V is the Vale where he is laid.
W is the Wretched burden of woe,
'Xecrable drunkards alone can know.
Y is the Yearning for misspent time,
Z is the Zenith of his crime.

—*Exchange*

THE LITTLE HAPPY THOUGHT

A helpful little Happy Thought went hastening on its way,
All in the early morning of a long and busy day.
"I've neither hands nor feet nor tongue," it mused, "but I'll not sorrow,
For boys and girls are plentiful, and so I'll merely borrow."

Now little Nell was skipping by, to visit little Jane.
Presto, the little Happy Thought was beaming in her brain.
And so she turned, and hurried back, and stayed at home instead,
Reading, with merry, tripping tongue, to poor, blind cousin Ned.

Off went the little Happy Thought, and saw some idle feet
Drumming their heels against the steps, upon a quiet street.
And soon those feet were carrying, upon an errand hot,
Their smiling owner, who had whined, and said he'd "rather not."

If "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,"
Why, then, a little Happy Thought can set them working, too,
And, judging from a-many things I notice every day,
That helpful little Happy Thought is still upon its way.

—*Minnie Leona Upton*

WHEN I'M A MAN

I do not think it best
To wait 'till I'm a man,
But sign the temperance pledge,
As early as I can.

Let's be teetotal boys
Till we grow up, and then
'Tis my opinion, with God's help,
We'll be teetotal men!

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

The white ribboners of Block Island, R. I., have added to the many attractions of their beautiful island one which will be of permanent value. In placing in the first Baptist church a Frances E. Willard window they have established a fitting memorial to her at this popular summer resort, where hundreds of guests will feel its influence, and be inspired to greater usefulness by having called to their remembrance the wonderful life of the greatest woman of her age.

The value of total abstinence was strikingly apparent at the recent Olympic games at Stockholm. "They that tarry long at the wine" were noticeably absent among the winners in the great athletic contests. Not only in these feats requiring great powers of physical endurance, but as well in all the contests of life, men are coming to recognize that the man who says "no" to the drink habit is the one who wins.

A current magazine calls attention to the notable contrast in the manner of christening two warships recently on opposite sides of the world. According to Japan's pretty and sane custom, sixty white doves, emblematic of peace and good luck, were suddenly released from a balloonette suspended over the bow of the ship, when the Japanese cruiser, "Kongo," took to the waters. Almost at the same moment, a bottle of champagne was broken over the prow of the "Texas," the United States dreadnought, to start it upon its course.

Wanted: Patriots of Peace

There is a tradition that the flower of patriotism finds more congenial soil and flourishes more vigorously in times of war than in periods of peace and prosperity. While this may be true of a certain superficial, sentimental type, made up largely of cheap emotionalism and love of adventure and excitement, a genuine lover of his country finds opportunities unnumbered to give expression to his affection; and realizes that there is more of actual value in honest and unselfish living for one's native land than in risking life on a battlefield, in a spectacular fashion, to the music of the fife and the drum. Without for a moment discounting the splendid courage of the enlisted men and their intrepid leaders, we believe the country never needed patriots of peace as it does today. The call of the hour is not for volunteers to abandon their respective callings and take up the sword for America's defense, but in their offices and shops, behind their counters and desks, to fight the enemies of their beloved land. There is not a calling but lends itself to some form of active, aggressive patriotism. The insidious enemy of national health and prosperity would soon be relegated to oblivion if every man just where he is were to demonstrate his latent patriotism by simply living, talking, and voting as it dictates. Justice Brewer once said to the students of Yale University, "The first thing a man owes to his country is the integrity of his own life," and no genuine patriot would ever permit himself to patronize a place where soul-destroying commodities are sold. The true patriot, if he is a farmer, will never dispose of his produce for the manufacture of liquor; if he is a business man, he will discourage and even prohibit its use among his employes, and as a citizen and tax-payer he will endeavor to do away with its use and sale in the community. If there is in his heart a genuine love of his country, he cannot keep silent on a subject so vital to the nation's welfare. His work-bench, his desk, or his counter will be a rostrum from which he will preach the doctrine of a "safe and sane nation."

Patriots of peace? There can be no real peace while the nation is menaced by a foe so mighty and so treacherous as the whisky trust and brewery combine. "The first law of nature—self-preservation—which holds for a nation as for a man, demands of the nation the death warrant of the legalized saloon," says Congressman Hobson, and upon the patriots of America, living in the year of our Lord 1912, rests the responsibility of issuing and executing that death warrant.

Men and Women God Can Use

A feeling of impotence and inadequacy to grapple with the great problem of the legalized liquor traffic sometimes overwhelms and paralyzes the efforts of the best workers in the great reform movement. At such times there is a stimulus in reminding oneself of the secret of victory of the great leaders in other branches of Christian work. That splendid soldier in the war for social betterment, General William Booth, was wont to reply in this fashion to those who inquired the secret of his success: "God has had all there was of me. There have been men with greater opportunities, but from the day I got the poor of London on my heart and a vision of what Jesus Christ could do with the poor of London, I made up my mind that God would have all of William Booth there was."

What might not be the result if the W. C. T. U. women of this land, having had a vision of the devastation and destruction wrought by the drink evil, were to thus consecrate themselves. We do not ask every member to abandon her duties at home or in the business world and to go out into the field to speak and teach; but if instead of giving an infinitesimal fraction of her time and energy, interest and intelligence, each white ribboner would put at the disposal of the Divine Leader of our forces, her talent, her enthusiasm, her leisure, *herself*—what a glorious victory for our cause would follow!

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25

In THE UNION SIGNAL of July 25, there were given the completed itineraries for the Portland Convention trips, both going and returning, with full information as to sleeping car rates. The going trip is via the Chicago and North Western and Northern Pacific lines, leaving Chicago at 12:00 noon Saturday, October 12, stopping at Minneapolis, Bismarck, Helena, Spokane, Seattle and other places and reaching Portland at 5:00 a. m. Friday, October 18. The official return trip will be made through Boise, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Denver (with stops at each place), via the O. W. R. & N., Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, and Chicago and North Western lines. The train will leave Portland at 6:00 a. m., Saturday, Oct. 26, reaching Chicago at 7:30 a. m., Saturday Nov. 2. If 100 or more desire to return over the Canadian Pacific, they will leave Seattle at 9 a. m. Monday, Oct. 28, by steamer for Vancouver. Here a special Canadian Pacific train will be in waiting, stopping over night at Revelstoke and at Field, visiting Laggan and Banff, reaching Chicago at 9:45 p. m. Saturday, November 2. A party of less than 100 over the Canadian Pacific will use the regular trains. Please notify Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill., if you expect to attend the Convention. It is important that she know if you wish to return via the Canadian Pacific. Mrs. Hutchinson will gladly give you information about routes and rates and reserve for you whatever accommodations you may wish.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATES

Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
S. Idaho—Wampa, Sept. 23-25
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Delaware—Smyrna, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 26-30
North Dakota—Devil's Lake, Sept. 27-30
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct 1
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
South Dakota—Pierre, Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois—Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Tennessee—Paris, Oct. 4-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Indiana—Kokomo, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18

THE ONLY SAFE COURSE

"The only absolutely safe course to be followed by men who have responsible positions as railroad employes," says one of the management of the Lackawanna railroad, "is to abstain *altogether* from the use of liquor. The company realizes that in this departure it may be criticized for pursuing an extreme course, but it rests assured that public sentiment will support its position, in view of the great risks involved." The management is right, public sentiment can be counted upon to support its position in this particular, and the same public is coming to realize that a community and a state and a nation, as well as a railroad train, can be made safe only by the elimination of the drink evil.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY

An interesting chapter in the history of American politics has been written during the past week, in the national convention of the new Progressive party, held in Chicago. This great meeting differed from the Republican and Democratic conventions in that its delegates were practically unanimous in their desires as to the candidates to be chosen and the principles and policies to be embodied in the platform. In the platform adopted emphasis is laid upon betterment of working conditions, an eight-hour day for women, child labor reforms, direct presidential primaries, direct election of U. S. Senators, the initiative, referendum and recall, and equal suffrage. The plank referring to woman's suffrage reads: "The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike." Like the Republicans and Democrats, the Progressives ignored the all-important question of prohibition of the legalized liquor traffic. As our readers are already informed, the convention nominated Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California for President and Vice-President, respectively. A unique feature of the convention was the seconding of the nomination for President by a woman—that honor being accorded to Miss Jane Addams of Chicago on behalf of the delegates from the state of Illinois. The ovation received by her, and the enthusiasm shown by the convention whenever "votes for women" was mentioned, were evidences of a healthy interest in the subject of equal suffrage.

OBSCURING THE REAL ISSUE

The way in which the liquor interests in every campaign attempt to avoid having placed before the public the real issue at stake reminds one of the lawyer who said when he had the law on his side, in any case in which he was engaged, he magnified the law, and when he had the facts, he magnified the facts, but upon those unhappy occasions when he had neither the facts nor the law, he abused the opposing counsel and sought in every way possible to obscure, in the minds of the jury, the real issue. Never having, in the prohibition states, either the facts or the law on their side, the liquor interests find themselves reduced to the personal vilification method and the concealment of the real issue. They plead personal liberty, insist that prohibition does not prohibit, and yet that prohibition, where in force, ruins business, but the real question, "Has the liquor business, because of its value to the community, any right to an existence?" they never willingly touch.

DOLLAR STEALERS

A Boston newspaper writer tells of twenty young men of his acquaintance who have "sworn off" smoking cigarets because of the rapid rate the habit has been stealing their dollars.

These young men are wise—*now*. Many of them were consumers of the "10 for 25" brands, which are now being so extensively advertised. Many of them smoked two or three boxes a day—and my! how the dollars went!

For example, take the case of "James Blank," an office assistant. Weekly wages, $10.00; board and room, $4.00; cigaret bill (18 boxes a week), $4.50; balance at week's end, $1.50.

"James Blank" was endeavoring to be sporty. He was treating his friends to "swell smokes," and all that. But all of a sudden, he discovered that false sportiness doesn't pay. A little reckoning similar to the above woke him up, and now—well, you can imagine how he regrets a year of foolishness, the cigaret bill for which was nearly $225.

In the July number of *Health Culture*, there appears a very valuable article on "Dangerous Soft Drinks," by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Medical Temperance.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE OLD, OLD PRAYER

Our Father, which art in heaven,
Submissive to Thy law
We pray our sins be all forgiven,
Our hearts all freed from flaw;
Our vain desires we beg Thee check,
Our footsteps lead aright,
And from our eyes remove each speck
That blinds us to the light.

Hallowed be Thy name, O Lord,
Let Thy sweet mercy reign,
Within our souls sink deep the Word
That heals all grief and pain;
Our wand'ring thoughts restrain and cheer
Our cares and doubts dispel,
From timid minds cast out each fear
And teach us, all is well!

Give us this day our daily bread;
And fervent be our creed,
To suffer none to go unfed
While we may end his need;
Let love and pity fill our hearts,
And charity for all;
Sustain the strength that hope imparts
To bless both great and small.

Thy kingdom come, in Thy good time;
Oh, comfort us till then!
Thy will be done in every clime
Where toil the sons of men,
And let Thy grace descend and glow
Within each weary breast,
So we may all Thy goodness know,
Thy love and peace attest.

Our faults forgive, as we forgive
The faults by others shown;
Teach us the way to rightly live
Our follies to atone;
From evil aims our minds set free,
And from temptation save,
And let the Cross of Calvary
Redeem us from the grave.

For Thine the Kingdom must prevail
'Gainst all the hosts of ill,
Thy power and Thy glory quell
The arts that sting and kill;
And forever and forever,
Hosannas let us raise,
That lures of earth may never
Divert us from Thy ways.

—*John W. Postgate*

WOMAN'S NEW WEAPON

Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna was perhaps the most distinguished person in attendance at the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in San Francisco. She is best known for her work in behalf of universal peace, having been awarded the Nobel prize, but she is also greatly interested in equal suffrage. In her San Francisco address she said: "Equal suffrage is a great, wonderful thing. It is a great gain in the movement for universal peace, for it gives the United States an army of immeasurable strength, an army with more powerful weapons than those of brutality and murder, arrayed against war."

She might have added that it gives to the nation an army which will fight to the bitter end the liquor and white slave traffic.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUG. 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes*)
SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home* (*birthday of Frances E. Willard*)

SUPERINTENDENTS

EVANGELISTIC WORK

To all State Evangelists:

As so many requests have come for an extension of time within which reports for the Evangelistic department may be sent in, I beg to state that the period for forwarding these reports will be extended to Sept. 10, but this will be the final limit, as your National superintendent must have the information from the several states in time for compilation of her report for the National Convention.

Yours for service,
Evanston, Ill. MARY E. KUHL

UNFERMENTED WINE AT THE SACRAMENT

MRS. H. E. HOLLING HEAD

We wish to call the attention of those interested in banishing alcoholic wine forever from the table of our Lord, and thus putting a "difference between holy and unholy" things as God commanded, to the fact that we have just off the press a German translation, in tract form, of the letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury by an Episcopalian writer in South Africa. It is the most completely convincing argument against the combining of "clean and unclean" things in church ordinances that we have ever read. This loyal and whole-hearted member of the Episcopal Church proves the position that he takes, that there is not a trace of evidence to show that the "fruit of the vine" was intoxicating wine, "and if Christ did not use it, it never should be used."

This tract we have both in the German and the English language, and it should be freely distributed all over the land in the many German Lutheran and Episcopalian churches in the United States, as an appeal from one of their own communicants. These tracts, at 10 cents per 100, can be secured of the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., or from the National superintendent at 2224 E. 95th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

"Then from the table of the Lord
exclude the maddening wine,
And let the feast of love be kept with
pure 'Fruit of the Vine,'
And forbear to breathe the loving
Saviour's name
O'er draughts that evil passions aye
inflame."

ANTI-NARCOTICS

The teachers' essay contest for the $50 gold prize closes August 15, and all essays must reach the National superintendent, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, 5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, by that date.

The maximum number of words shall be 1,500, and the minimum 800. The essay must be written by a teacher or one in training for teaching, and must have taken a state prize. Essays will be graded entirely upon the presentation of the subject. Some excellent essays were submitted last year, and these are eligible this year.

MERCY WORK IN JAPAN

MARY F. LOVELL

Those who read with pleasure in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 18, the unsigned article, and one by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson concerning the work of Mary Allen West in Japan, and who are interested in the success of the W. C. T. U. departments in that country, will appreciate the following item taken from the *Japan Evangelist* of April, 1912:

Miss Hansee, superintendent of the department of Mercy of the Foreign Auxiliary, has been conducting an essay contest among the 250 students in her classes at Keio, which has aroused a keen interest in the subject of kind treatment of animals. She gave the young men copies of various Mercy pamphlets and asked them, after careful reading, to write a composition, abstract, or a list of definitions of certain specified words contained in the tracts. The students seem to have enjoyed greatly the writing of the compositions and, what is more to the point, they seem also to have become imbued with a sense of their own responsibility in helping along the cause of prevention of cruelty. Some of them have remarked to Miss Hansee that they used to be cruel to such animals as toads and frogs because they did not know they could suffer pain, but that after reading "Professor Frog's Lecture" they had had a change of heart and would henceforth do all they could to prevent children from tormenting frogs and pulling the wings off insects. From the references made in conversation classes and in letters and post cards received since the contest, Miss Hansee is encouraged to believe that the sentiments expressed in the compositions have taken a deep hold upon the students. As prizes she gave copies of "Black Beauty," "Only a Dog," "For Pity's Sake" and "The Strike at Shanes" to Mr. H. Yamamoto, Mr. T. Masuda, Mr. R. Nagashima, Mr. Y. Kato and Mr. H. Imamura, the winners in the contest.

Miss Hansee's training will without question make the young men under her charge better in all the relations of life, as the development of the ideals of justice and humanity is essential to the highest character. He who is unselfish and considerate of the rights of every living creature, who is taught consideration for those who are more helpless than himself, will not be likely to injure any human being by selling strong drink, nor degrade himself by the use of it. The reactive effect of promulgating the doctrine of mercy is as great as in the case of the personal exercise of the virtue, "which blesseth him that gives and him that takes;" and the lives of those who engage in acts of mercy cannot fail to be near to God.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

The name of Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has been placed on the Prohibition ticket as a candidate for representative from the sixty-seventh district to the state assembly of California.

Converse, Ind., has a new W. C. T. U., organized only a few days ago, by the combined efforts of the county president, Mrs. Bundy, and Miss Louise Hollister, National organizer. It has made a splendid start with a membership of twenty-one, and under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Harper, and other very capable officers, it anticipates soon increasing the number of its members to fifty. Its meetings are held twice a month in the various churches of the town.

At the successful and well attended inter-county school of methods at Ridgeview, Pa., July 31-Aug. 1 (Allegheny, Armstrong, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington and Westmoreland counties uniting), the following resolution in favor of prohibition was passed:

"We stand squarely for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage or medicinal purposes. We are opposed to it because it is against God, against home and against every individual. It is wrong and the traffic ought to die, and we stand pledged to have it die, and that very soon."

The meeting also put itself on record as opposed to the present and prevailing style of woman's dress, stating that it believed that it had a tendency to encourage loose habits and immorality.

WORKABLE IDEAS FOR LOCAL UNIONS

If your union has no printed year book the plan of a Tennessee W. C. T. U. might be followed to advantage. At each meeting typewritten or mimeographed programs of the next meeting are distributed. It might not be amiss to send copies of the program to absent members, reminding them that by not attending the meetings they are missing something worth while.

An occasional Question Box is an excellent thing to include in your program. Even the seasoned worker meets perplexing problems and the new member is often at a loss to understand the details of our "do everything" policy. One union appointed a leader for each time, who was to answer, as far as possible, the queries, which were then "passed round." The members take such pride in being able to answer the "stumpers" that there is a great deal of reading up on W. C. T. U. work and workers, and in consequence, the union is alive to all issues of the day.

"Who's Who in the W. C. T. U.?" Why not have a picture gallery during the social hour, thus getting acquainted with World, National, and state officers, superintendents, and workers? One white ribboner boasts that at her first National Convention she easily "spotted the notables" from having studied their pictured faces in state and National paper.

A Baltimore W. C. T. U. has successfully conducted a series of public meetings held in the churches in the different parts of the city, thus widely scattering the gospel of temperance. "Achievements of the W. C. T. U.", "How the Church can Co-operate," "Needs of the W. C. T. U.", and "The Early History of our Organization," were some of the addresses by white ribboners and pastors. New members were gained, the collections were good, and the general interest most gratifying.

Do not save all the literature for the stranger and "unconverted." Distribute leaflets, department and general, among the local members that each may be well-read and conversant with our methods of work. Let us study our state and National reports, read and digest the Annual Leaflet in which, among other valuable information, are found the Declaration of Principles and the Catechism. In short, let us do everything possible to arm ourselves with facts which will enable us to answer intelligently and in detail the question so often asked by friend and foe, "What is the W. C. T. U., and what is it doing?"

A Tennessee W. C. T. U. reports increased interest and activity since "adopting" a new union whose members are, for the most part, new to the work. Each woman in the mother organization acts as sponsor for one (or more) of the new members, seeing that she attends the meetings, explaining our aims and methods, and in every way helping her to become a valuable worker. A friendly rivalry exists among the white ribboners and so well has each done her duty that the older union must look well to its laurels or its adopted child will surpass it in activity.

An enterprising member of a local union in New Jersey visited the court house and secured the names of the liquor petition signers. A personal letter was sent to each of them and an occasional leaflet, pertinent to the question, followed. The petition this year bears the names of but three of the former signers. Small wonder that the white ribboner feels gratified and, needless to say, she is repeating her line of attack.

MESSAGES FROM MONTANA

Special Correspondence

The Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union has just published an historical sketch of its organization, and is urging local unions to collect data in regard to their early history and achievements. One union did a magnificent thing in establishing the fine library at Butte, which the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union turned over to the city immediately after Mrs. E. J. Groeneveld, the president, had raised an additional $10,000 for new books.

Montana white ribboners are rejoicing over the prospect of meeting National officers and delegates on their way to the Portland Convention, as the "white ribbon special" will stop for a short time at Livingston, at Helena, and at Missoula.

Mrs. Florence D. Richard will be at the state convention in Stevensville, in October, and will be given a royal welcome by our Montana women.

In some Montana counties the lists of petitioners for saloon licenses are being scrutinized with the intention of making the names known to the public. Many freeholders would not sign these petitions, if they knew their names were to appear on the public records.

Our state president, Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, recently visited the unions in the Bitter Root valley, and assisted Mrs. I. N. Smith, state superintendent of Institute work, in holding institutes there.

The Montana state Prohibition party met recently in state convention and sent delegates to the national convention. This party is considering putting a state ticket in the field this fall.

The Montana Christian Endeavor state convention took a strong stand for temperance. One of the leading speakers, whose subject was "World Problems," made the evangelization of the world of first importance, and the prohibition of the legalized liquor traffic of second importance.

Miss Mary E. Jackman, for years prominently connected with W. C. T. U. work in Montana, was called to her heavenly home recently. The last few years of her earthly life were spent in her early home in Indiana.

Mrs. Julia A. Jones of Livingston has written a beautiful song, "Sometime, Darling," copies of which she has presented to the state, to be sold to assist in the work.

Float representing the Purity department, and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of Bristol. (Vt.) W. C. T. U. in Fourth of July Celebration

HOW MANY OF US
Fail to Select Food Nature Demands to Ward Off Ailments?

A Ky. lady, speaking about food, says: "I was accustomed to eating all kinds of ordinary food until, for some reason, indigestion and nervous prostration set in.

"After I had run down seriously my attention was called to the necessity of some change in my diet, and I discontinued my ordinary breakfast and began using Grape-Nuts with a good quantity of rich cream.

"In a few days my condition changed in a remarkable way, and I began to have a strength that I had never been possessed of before, a vigor of body and a poise of mind that amazed me. It was entirely new in my experience.

"My former attacks of indigestion had been accompanied by heat flashes, and many times my condition was distressing with blind spells of dizziness, rush of blood to the head and neuralgic pains in the chest.

"Since using Grape-Nuts alone for breakfast I have been free from these troubles, except at times when I have indulged in rich, greasy foods in quantity, then I would be warned by a pain under the left shoulder blade, and unless I heeded the warning the old trouble would come back, but when I finally got to know where these troubles originated I returned to my Grape-Nuts and cream and the pain and disturbance left very quickly.

"I am now in prime health as a result of my use of Grape-Nuts" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

Much appreciation is expressed by Miss M. A. Spencer, president of the Women's Foreign Auxiliary W. C. T. U. of Japan, for liberal donations of literature from World's W. C. T. U. superintendents whose homes are in the United States. Miss Spencer finds the literature exceedingly valuable and believes it will prove most helpful to the department superintendents in Japan.

Mrs. Taylor of Tanjore, India, a large railroad junction, reports encouraging increase of interest among young women. At a recent medal contest in Tanjore in care of Miss Cullen, twenty-four total abstinence pledges were signed.

The president of the W. C. T. U. of Italy, Mrs. A. W. Greenman, has a new address in Naples, 8 Via dei Cimbri. Mrs. Greenman is organizing classes of women for the study of the total abstinence question, and hopes soon to have for free distribution literature in the Italian language.

Mrs. R. G. McNaughton, president of the W. C. T. U. of Broussa, Turkey, sends an earnest request for books and pamphlets on the temperance question for English speaking girls and boys in the Broussa schools. She hopes to establish a temperance loan library, and first class books will be most welcome. Such gifts to this much needed library can be addressed and sent by mail, to Mrs. McNaughton, care The Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey.

Mrs. Catherine Bonwick Carr, secretary of the W. C. T. U. in Seoul, Korea, reports a growth in interest in the work recently inaugurated. There is an earnest determination on the part of these white ribboners to make sure, if slow, advance in behalf of the new organization.

Mrs. Maria A. F. O'Keeffe, one of our most enthusiastic readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, a resident of Lisbon, Portugal, has sent to the National W. C. T. U. a translation of "Jack, the Fisherman," hoping it may be published and circulated among the Portuguese in this country and in Portugal.

Madam T. Combe, a well known temperance and social worker in Switzerland and France, will probably visit the United States the coming winter for a lecture trip beginning in Philadelphia. Madam T. Combe leads the Band of Hope work in Switzerland, and is well known as the promoter of the victorious crusade against absinthe. For ten years she zealously worked, wrote and lectured. Madame Combe will make a study of W. C. T. U. work in the United States. The World's W. C. T. U. officers hope to secure her aid in organizing the W. C. T. U. in France in the winter of 1913-14. Madam Combe has organized, in Switzerland, a scheme of holidays for working girls, and devotes the proceeds of her literary and public work to an endowment fund for a Home where persons of very small means can enjoy their holidays.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special price to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

Write for Catalog

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NOTED AND QUOTED

"A hospital in Bonn, under the direction of Prof. Westphal, has discontinued the beer allowance of the patients for more than a year," says a press circular of the *Deutscher Verein*. "Another, a private hospital in the same city, in charge of Prof. Thomsen, has stopped the glass of wine which was formerly allowed the patients with breakfast and supper. From the institutions for the cure of consumption maintained by the national insurance society for the Rhine province at Ronsdorf is issued the announcement that alcoholic drinks will not be provided or allowed in the hospital."

Any measure, state or individual, tending to limit the ravages of alcoholism will be our most precious auxiliaries in the crusade against tuberculosis. Ministers who have the charge of the financial department of the state like to calculate the sum the state gets from the duty on alcohol, but they should deduct from it the cost to the community of the family of the ruined drunkard, his degenerate, infirm, scrofulous and epileptic children who must have shelter.—*Prof. Brouardel*

Temperance reform would not cause unemployment but help to remedy it. It has been truly said that the liquor trade "pays less wages in proportion to its profits, and kills more employes in proportion to their numbers than any other trade in the world." If any portion of England's excessive drink bill of £166,000,000 a year is cut down as a result of legislation, there is a probability that the money thus saved would be diverted and spent in other industries, and in most other trades it would employ more labor and provide a greater share of remuneration to the workers.—*Labor Party of England in manifesto*

IN THE HEART OF VIRGINIA'S HILLS

ONE COUNTY AND PROHIBITION

FAITH THOMAS PARROTT

In the extreme southwestern part of Virginia, under the towering shadow of the Cumberland mountains, with Kentucky for a near neighbor, and Norfolk on the coast 500 miles distant, is Wise county, a picturesque and wealthy boundary, having become, only fifty years ago, one of the state's hundred provinces.

With varied and abundant natural resources, with timber and limestone everywhere, the hills for centuries had slumbered with their riches of iron and coal. Now the whole county, with its 3,500 coke ovens, mines, foundries, and sandstone quarries, is a veritable beehive of industry. Wholesale grocery establishments of enormous size and a branch of the Armour Company plant are located here. Railroads are numerous and the population, representing all America and many foreign nations, is making rapid strides.

With its superb mountain climate Wise county has become one of the wealthiest and healthiest communities in the state. At Big Stone Gap, a town of 2,000, one finds a cosmopolitan population, unusual facilities, a high moral tone and fine society. Here at an elevation of 2,000 feet lives John Fox, the novelist, who has pictured, in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," the contrasts of life among the hills, and has recorded the heartbeat of tragedy and the pulse of joy.

About fifteen years ago, the county, realizing the special danger of drink with the rush of new peoples and the mountain fastnesses to conceal the distillers, voted out the traffic, but not until after a most exciting campaign. and it is good not to see the sign of the saloon flaunting itself before the public gaze. At the time of my visit a detachment of United States cavalry had been spending some time near Big Stone Gap, and the army maneuvers had attracted tremendous crowds from the whole surrounding country for a widely advertised Fourth of July celebration lasting two days. There were many commendations of the excellent order and the almost entire absence of drunkenness.

Though railways both local and interstate give splendid transportation, the matter of good roads for rural travel soon became one of crucial importance. Where a few years ago there were only narrow mountain trails, muddy or very rocky, there may now be seen wonderful graded thoroughfares linking together the chain of little towns. Automobiles glide swiftly from place to place, and the traveler looking upward to the mountain cliffs, sees the pink rhododendrons, the masses of tender ferns, and the glistening water of the cool rapid streams.

Bond issues for $700,000 have been voted for good roads—an amount not approached by any other county in the state. While on her way one recent morning to present the work of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department at one of the summer state normal schools at Wise, the magnificence of the school building itself commanded the writer's admiration. It is several stories high, of natural graystone, of ornate and beautiful architecture, surrounded by an acre of velvety lawn, with flower-beds planted by the children, and is easily the handsomest school building in the state, and was built by the people of one locality and for their own use **without one cent from the sale of intoxicants!** Perhaps, if the Virginia legislature had seen it, the Enabling Act so much desired last winter had met a better fate!

MINNESOTA "OUT FOR PROHIBITION"

(Continued from Page Three)

vention will be held in St. Paul Sept. 20-24. On Sunday the pulpits will be occupied by our state speakers. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis will be the principal speaker of the convention.

October 13 is to be a Red Letter day in Minnesota, for the delegates to the National Convention will spend that day in St. Paul. At the same hour mass meetings will be held in the opera houses of St. Paul and of Minneapolis. Coming in the midst of our state campaign, we expect a great awakening and much enthusiasm for the temperance work. It will be for us like two days' attendance at the National Convention.

A special state senate committee is now investigating the charges of brewery ownership of saloons and of brewery activity in running "blind pigs." We trust that some good may come from it, and hope that the discussions may help to open the eyes of intelligent and law-abiding citizens to the evils of this whole traffic in intoxicating liquors.

OFFICIAL ROUTE
St. Paul to Portland
SELECTED BY GENERAL OFFICERS
W. C. T. U.

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LOW RATES—LIBERAL STOPOVERS
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A. C. ODENBAUGH, Gen'l Agent Northern Pac. Ry.
144 S. Clark Street CHICAGO ILLINOIS

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

Health. The work of this bureau, or department, would be varied, and would include direct work on the part of the Federal Government in promoting health, such as administering the food and drug act, aiding the healing and educational agencies, both city and state, obtaining information concerning the cause and prevention of all kinds of diseases, and the work of education or disseminating scientifically proved information on all health subjects.

It is maintained that the movement for the conservation of health is the most momentous of the conservation movements in this country, and that of all the national wastes which are to be condemned this waste of health and life is the gravest. Many startling statements are set forth in the document apropos of the national lack of care for life and health. For instance, it is recalled that Dr. Stiles of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, declares that the United States is seven times dirtier than Germany and ten times as unclean as Switzerland.

Teachers Eager for Alaska Appointments

Appointments are being made this month by the U. S. Commissioner of Education, to fill vacancies in the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education, and teachers are starting from various points in the country for Seattle, where they will take ship for Alaska to travel from seaport there far into the interior and in a number of cases up beyond the Arctic circle. Although pay for these teachers is not more munificent than that of teachers elsewhere, there is no lack of application for the service, and there are between 600 and 700 names on the list with about thirty vacancies to fill.

A teacher for the Alaska division must needs be qualified in a number of ways which the ordinary pedagogue is not, emphasis being placed on the development of domestic industries, household arts, personal hygiene, village sanitation, morality, and the elementary English subjects. Accordingly, in addition to the routine work of the schoolroom, teachers are required to perform such duties for the benefit of natives as may be assigned them by the district superintendent and to endeavor in every possible way to promote the physical, moral, and industrial welfare of the natives. The work is exciting and it calls for teachers who are unusually well equipped and actuated in the highest degree by altruistic motives; therefore great care is exercised in their selection. For the more isolated schools married teachers are preferred, the example of civilized domestic life being most powerful in counteracting the demoralization prevalent in the less civilized of the native villages. In several instances both husband and wife have been appointed.

August 10, 1912

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

NO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

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The North American, Philadelphia, Pa.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
The Evening Record, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
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The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily-Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
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The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, The News, The Weekly Supplement, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, The Evening News, Malden, Mass.
The Times, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Vermont Phoenix, Brattleboro, Vt.
The News, Harmony, Minn.
The Times, Preston, Minn.
The Beacon, Cannon Falls, Minn.
The Record, Grand Meadow, Minn.
The News, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
The Ledger, Birmingham, Ala.
The State Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo.
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.
Twin City Daily Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
The State Journal, Madison, Wis.
The Georgian, Sandersville, Ga.
The Press, Howard, S. D.
The Journal, Friday Harbor, Wash.
The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE,
LINCOLN, VA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LILIAN A. SHEPHERD,
199 YORK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY AND EDITOR
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

STATE CONVENTION IN RICHMOND, SEPTEMBER 30–OCTOBER 3
COME, OR HELP SEND!

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

The Editor has just had the privilege of a three weeks' itinerary in Virginia's picturesque Southwest. During the more than seven hundred miles, the rains were almost daily, but there was clear sky and inward vision enough to discern three leading facts: That in every county (but one) all saloons, distilleries, etc., had been vigorously asked to go, and the usual prosperity attending prohibition was found; that outside shipments are causing distress, but the W. C. T. U., comparatively new in this section, when fully awakened and organized, will become a power in winning state-wide prohibition. And lastly—as some people are prone to say when taking too much time—at all points visited in Montgomery, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Russell and Lee counties (and sweet Salem on the eve of homeward return) there have been gracious hospitality, kind thought and expressed desire to belong even more intelligently and widely to the state's plans and efforts. Besides these three, oh, what happy homes and skilled housekeepers the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can produce!

NATIONAL CONVENTION

A most attractive itinerary of the National Convention, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 19-25, has been received from Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, National treasurer. This can doubtless be had from Mrs. Hutchinson, or necessary details learned, as promised in the letter of the state president, by any who are thinking of taking this interesting journey to the great annual gathering. The rates are reasonable for a journey including wisdom for the learner, contact with the foremost leaders of the organization, and opportunity to see much of America's most beautiful scenery. May Virginia not fail to be in her place!

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO LOCAL UNIONS

Dear Comrades:

These last few weeks before the closing up of the reports for the year, and the collecting and forwarding of the remaining dues, are busy ones to us all. I hope each union is doing its best to have a complete record and dues for *all members* in before the books close for this year.

And please do not neglect the holding of your annual meeting for election of officers. Every union, no matter what time of year it was organized, should have an election of officers near the last of August or early in September. We want officers elected at this time to serve for one year, so that correct officers for the entire state W. C. T. U. year may be printed in our directory.

Remember, in reporting officers to the state corresponding secretary, she wants the names of officers elected to serve for the coming year, *not* those who have served for the past year, unless they have been re-elected.

We are all doubtless planning for our state convention, but I also would like to call your attention to the National Convention, which is to meet in Portland, Oregon.

This is a long way off, but it will be a delightful trip for any who can go, and I know we shall have a most enthusiastic convention.

Round trip tickets from Washington, D. C., are $95.45. You know there is to be a special train for our party going from Chicago. This will leave Chicago, Saturday, October 12, at noon. There will be a stopover Sunday at Minneapolis, and other attractive stops en route. Tickets are good to return up to November 15, so this will give time for those who can do so, to do some sight-seeing after the close of the Convention.

More definite information as to route, cost of berths, etc., will be found in THE UNION SIGNAL columns, or I shall be glad to give any information that I can. I do hope there are some of our Virginia white ribboners who can go to represent the state in this convention. I shall be pleased to hear from any who think they may go.

Do not let us forget our papers during the summer months. Subscriptions for the Virginia Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, only 25 cents a year, are always in order and should be sent through Mrs. E. B. Clement, Centralia. The weekly SIGNAL is most helpful, and every union should have at least one copy. This is, as you know, but $1.00. Please send subscriptions through me.

Then there is the children's paper, *The Young Crusader*. I wonder how many of you sent in great big lists of subscribers from observance of the L. T. L. Red Letter day?

Have you seen the announcement of the special subscription of nine months for teachers for 20 cents? This paper is very helpful to teachers and we should aim to get as many subscriptions for them as we can. Will you make a special effort in this line this month? If you send these subscriptions direct to Evanston, please ask to have them credited to our state L. T. L. secretary, Miss Lilian Savage.

Elsewhere in this paper you will see the name of the chairman of the Entertainment committee for the state convention. I hope every union will help her in her arduous duties by sending in names of delegates early.

I am expecting one of the best conventions we have ever held and believe that it will be very enthusiastic because of a fine gain in membership. But this, you know, depends upon the faithfulness of the local workers in getting the dues for every member to the state treasurer before September 12.

Depending upon you and hoping for this evidence of an increased interest in our state for organized effort to banish the enemy of homes,

I am, cordially yours,
SARA H. HOGE

Evergreen Home, Lincoln, Va., August 2, 1912

HO! YE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

In the time of the full moon, on the twentieth day of the seventh month, nineteen hundred and twelve, there went out from the home of the chief scribe, in the city by the sea, scores of printed forms on which the local scribes must render an account of all that has been said and done.

And lo! the time of harvest draweth nigh, when all ye Corresponding Secretaries, whose abiding places are found in the mountains or in the low-lands or in the towns and villages, shall be called to meet in the city on the hill.

And it shall come to pass, that when the scribes are gathered together, great, indeed, will be their humiliation, if they have reported not the work done by the tribes at home.

The chief scribe waiteth patiently until the fifteenth day of the ninth month, for a correct account of the deeds of commission, but cause not her wrath to wax greatly by thy deeds of omission.

Peradventure the report form failed to reach the tribe for which it was intended, let the local scribe send out a message to the chief scribe, before the setting of the sun and, lo, another form will be sent immediately.

And it shall come to pass that if the local scribes adhere strictly to the rules given for their instruction, which are inscribed on the face of the report form, there shall be great rejoicing among the various tribes when they are gathered together.

LILIAN A. SHEPHERD, Chief Scribe

UNFERMENTED SACRAMENTAL WINE DEPARTMENT

Dear Comrades:

I cannot realize that a year has passed since I wrote you in the *Virginia Call* (then our state paper), reminding you of the annual letter I send out to each local union on my department, requesting that you keep a correct record of all work done and mail me your report by September 1. No doubt you noticed when reading my letter this year a misquoted word—the fault of the printer, who took the liberty of changing the word, *thou* to *then*, evidently thinking he was more familiar with the Scriptures than the writer. The words read: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red."

It is nearing the time when the reports must be sent to each state superintendent, and I hope to take a fine one to the Convention meeting in our capital city. But this depends largely upon the reports I receive from the local unions.

Fraternally,
MAY M. FOSTER, State Superintendent
Ashland, Va., R. F. D.

ATTENTION, PLEASE!

Will all Superintendents, Secretaries, Auditors, or any others wishing reports to appear in the Virginia Minutes, please bring all such to the Richmond Convention; typed, if possible, on good paper of same size sheets? Those who cannot attend will greatly help if they will mail their reports to the Recording Secretary, Martinsville, Virginia.

PRINTING COMMITTEE, VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

RICHMOND'S WELCOME—GREETING FROM HOSPITALITY CHAIRMAN

Dear Comrades:

The Richmond Woman's Christian Temperance Union is busily preparing for the approaching State Convention and looking forward with pleasure to the time when workers from all parts of Virginia may be welcomed. Plans are being laid to make this annual gathering a success in every way.

As chairman of the Entertainment Committee, I wish names of all delegates sent me as soon as possible, and also wish to know the names of delegates preferring to be placed together. Maybe the new unions, especially, will wish to have it repeated that any union, howsoever small, can have *one* delegate; and one other for every other twenty-five paying members.

Please do not fail to state in writing me upon what railroad you will come, and the hour of arrival, as it is my plan to meet every delegate, if possible, who comes at a reasonable hour, to escort her to the church, and then assign her a home.

Let us all work hard for the success of this Convention and come together with the determination of doing much to advance our great organization.

Again with loving greeting from Richmond, Cordially yours,

(MISS) PEARL VALENTINE
Chairman Entertainment Committee
1109 East Clay St., Richmond, Va.

After a prolonged illness, Mrs. Eliza J. Pleasants, philanthropist and former state president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., passed to her reward at Lincoln, and was buried there in the local cemetery. The sermon was preached by Rev. Howard Hoge. The state president and corresponding secretary represented the state W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Hoge spoke feelingly of Mrs. Pleasants' devotion to the temperance work and of her faithful, splendid efforts for this and other ways of doing good.

A longer tribute to the loved pioneer will appear in the September issue.

LOCAL UNIONS

Amelia county, through Mrs. Julia A. Boynton, reports great enthusiasm over work done by Mrs. J. M. Ropp. One new union was organized at Jetersville; and a young peoples' meeting and lawn party at Maplewood was largely attended and much enjoyed.

Dendron union is now reinforced with future recruits because of a Loyal Temperance Legion recently organized by the energetic county president, Mrs. James D. Hart. The officers are: Miss Bertha Hart, leader; Hilda Parsons, secretary; Grace Presson, treasurer, with others enlisted to assist as organist and librarian.

Abingdon union also is looking forward to its future, as the splendid legion, under the superintendency of Mrs. Annie Crabtree (a Californian), has about forty members though a new band of little people. The children are having a membership contest and bring new members at every meeting. Mrs. Crabtree has an unusually clear, ringing voice and makes the song service a special way of winning.

Cleveland union at a recent instruction meeting had four young girls as spectators. Before the meeting closed each one came forward, signed the pledge, and they had won a new member by the next morning.

Emory, the seat of old Emory and Henry College, cool and shady in its classic atmosphere, now has a W. C. T. U. with earnest women at its head. Miss June McConnell, the secretary, the daughter of Prof. McConnell, who fills the chair of history, has set an example to other young girls in recalling Miss Gordon's familiar words, "Since no one else volunteers, I will do the best I can."

Graham, near enough to catch the spirit of West Virginia's lively campaign for prohibition, has gained eight new members and hopes to be represented at the Richmond Convention, September 30. Since this gain, Mrs. Lora La Mance, while in West Virginia, was good enough to come over the line to Graham and help this new union.

Coeburn, in Wise county, knows how to advertise a meeting, gaining good audiences, satisfactory collections, and increase of membership and interest. The president, Mrs. Colley, is greatly loved by her workers.

Farmville has nearly doubled its roll as a result of a membership contest, and reports excellent material in the new gains.

Petersburg enjoyed a visit from Mrs. J. M. Ropp. An interesting anniversary meeting has been held with substantial additions to membership and awakened desire to move forward.

Tazewell county held a well attended picnic July 17 with all but one of the unions represented, that one being absent on account of a delayed invitation. Recitations were given by the children of the Loyal Legion. A round table brought forth valuable questions and answers concerning attendance, plans of work, etc. One union subscribed to THE UNION SIGNAL as the best way to increase interest. The address of the day was made by Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, after which a luncheon, abundant and tempting, was served.

St. Paul, under the loving leadership of Mrs. Hurt, has made most excellent quarterly reports in the Flower Mission and Literature departments. At a recent public meeting, though a circus was in the village with music floating in the air, the public meeting planned by the union went quietly on. The president presided, literature was given out at the door to every one coming in. The chancel was prettily decorated with pink hydrangeas, Miss Willard's picture being close at hand. The organist and faithful choir were ready with their parts; the church had been opened, and well aired and lighted at an early hour, thus continuing the advertisement begun the day before with public notices. A collection was given for state work, and the speaker closed before anyone was sleepy.

Clarksville meets once a month and has peculiar difficulties, in that this place is a center for whisky shipped to dry territory. But the W. C. T. U. is going bravely on with Mrs. W. H. Russell as president, and is seeking to build sentiment to drive out the distilleries not far off, and win the young people to an aggressive temperance opinion.

Loudoun county held its annual picnic on July 20 with fine attendance, beautiful weather, successful medal contests, addresses and more than twenty dollars realized for advancing work in the county. Many unions have been visited by Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, with her stereopticon views and talks, and have been delighted with these glimpses of temperance workers of National scope, fine landscapes, etc. Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. May P. Sparks of New Jersey will both take a part in the W. C. T. U. program on W. C. T. U. day at the Purcellville Chautauqua, a summer assembly of recognized force for good and pleasure as well, in this county.

Radford held its first regular meeting at the attractive home of Mrs. George W. Lyle, with several visitors, one new member present, and seven others reported. Mrs. Charles Epling, the president, presided, and is born of sound temperance stock. Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Edwards of the Baptist church gave most gracious assistance in the organization of this union, Mrs. Edwards, of gifts and graces, becoming the secretary.

Norton, overlooking blue mountains on every side, is determined that temperance sentiment shall be made even stronger. This has been shown by a well planned meeting when visitors were present, good music furnished, and Mrs. Mary Martin, president, presided.

Jonesville, almost in sight of Kentucky, five miles from a railroad, known far and near for its good people, has a little band of white ribboners, the first in the town, gaining new members and alive to the importance of keeping prohibition and helping other parts of the state. As a means of advertising a public meeting, one of the posters showing the relation of drink to labor was placed in a store window, with the hour and an invitation. A large force of men was working just in front, making a macadamized street, and every passerby stopped to read the telling plea for prohibition.

Big Stone Gap, a rich town in Wise county, has Mrs. R. M. McCorkle for its president. She made it possible for the State Normal Institute in summer session to be addressed recently by Mrs. Parrott on Scientific Temperance Instruction, and to have a public meeting, with a combined hour with a missionary society the next day. The president plans to attend the state convention.

Pounding Mill, of Indian legendary name, is wise in including the young in its regular membership, several little girls being active helpers. In the midst of a heavy downpour of rain, this union recently met in a church, with a large attendance of members, and proceeded with its regular business, took THE UNION SIGNAL and came back in the evening with recruits for a public meeting.

Roanoke county is jubilant over its annual picnic held July 25, with a program of unusual interest, the children participating; department demonstration and a good feast at the luncheon. The address of Mrs. J. M. Ropp gave much pleasure, and Vinton, through her efforts, is added to the county's unions.

NEW UNIONS

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, organizer:

Matthews county, St. Paul's; president, Mrs. Nora Brooks, Susan.

Matthews Court House; president, Mrs. John Cooke, Matthews C. H.

Matthews county, New Point; president, Mrs. May Hudgins, Motorun.

Matthews county, Salem Church; president, Mrs. James Diggs, Diggs.

Mrs. Faith T. Parrott:

Lee county, Jonesville; president, Miss Katherine Spencer, Jonesville.

Montgomery county, Radford; president, Mrs. Charles Epling, Radford.

Washington county, Emory; president, Mrs. S. R. Chiddix, Emory.

Amelia county, Jetersville; president, Mrs. Ashley White, Amelia C. H., R. F. D.

Sussex county, Waverly; president, Mrs. J. D. Gray, Waverly.

Chesterfield county, Midlothian; president, Mrs. M. Jeffres, Winterpock.

Roanoke county, Vinton; president, Mrs. J. G. Gray.

Lack of space necessitates the omission this month of a letter from Mrs. Weech; and news items concerning W. C. T. U. doings in Tazewell Town, Shawsville, Pleasant Valley and Roanoke county.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

DO IT NOW

Do what? Send subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* for each teacher in your county. Subscribe for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL for the school superintendents and High School teachers. The special offer of *Young Crusader* for teachers, "9 months for 20 cents," expires August 31. Do not delay.

THE BEST THINGS

When I read my name among the others in the recently published list of old subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, it awakened a flood of reminiscences.

I immediately began to take stock of my best things in life—luxuries in the beginning, that are necessities now.

This inventory includes THE UNION SIGNAL for over thirty years; my Baptist *Examiner*, under its different names, for over forty years; the *Century Magazine* for nearly thirty years, and the *Youth's Companion* for almost forty years.

This quartette has not only been an uplift and inspiration to me, surpassed only by the Book of Books, but it has been a liberal education to the husband and five children whose lives have been blessed and moulded by the influence of the *best* literature. My grandchildren are now reading THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.

Long life and prosperity to the W. C. T. U. Your debtor,

Mary S. Parry,
Waynesburg, Pa.

Prospect, Ohio, July 25, 1912.

Dear Friends:

I've taken, read and enjoyed your excellent paper (UNION SIGNAL) more than thirty years. I like its principles, and would feel lost without it. It comes next to my church paper—yes, equals it. One year ago, with my subscription to your paper, I took the Analytical Holy Bible, and now have it on my stand ready for use. I like it, and its pictures are grand. I expect to take THE UNION SIGNAL as long as I can read and write. I've started on my eighty-eighth year along life's pathway, "and He who placed this structure here, can prop it up another year, if He should think it best." Yours truly,

Eunice Worline.

Mrs. Ferguson, of Adrian, Michigan, writes: "I could not do without THE UNION SIGNAL any more than my church paper. The SIGNAL is brimful of good helpful things each week."

FOR STATE CONVENTIONS

No. 1—Price, prepaid.....$4.00
Official etching, 11x14 inches (from same photograph)..... 1.50

No. 2—Price, prepaid..... 4.00

No. 3—Price, prepaid..... 4.00
Special School Picture (a print from this photograph), 18x22 in. Price..... .50

No. 4—Price, prepaid..... 4.00
Same photograph, 10x12 inches. 1.50

Pictures of Miss Willard and Mrs. Stevens will of course grace the platforms of all state W. C. T. U. conventions. We call attention to the "official pictures." They are uniform in size, 20x24 inches, a most suitable size for schools, libraries, and the home, as well as for convention platforms and W. C. T. U. headquarters everywhere. Please do not fail to notice that there are four different styles of Miss Willard's pictures from which to choose, and don't forget to order by number. Mrs. Stevens' picture is enlarged from a recent excellent photograph, and ordered, as you remember, by the Milwaukee Convention. If you so prefer, the pictures can be sent suitably framed, and with engraved name plate attached. Price, $10.00 each, express prepaid.

New Enlarged Photograph. Price, prepaid $4.00

Name plate for either of these pictures, handsomely engraved, on brass base, gold plated, price..... 1.75

The New Biography

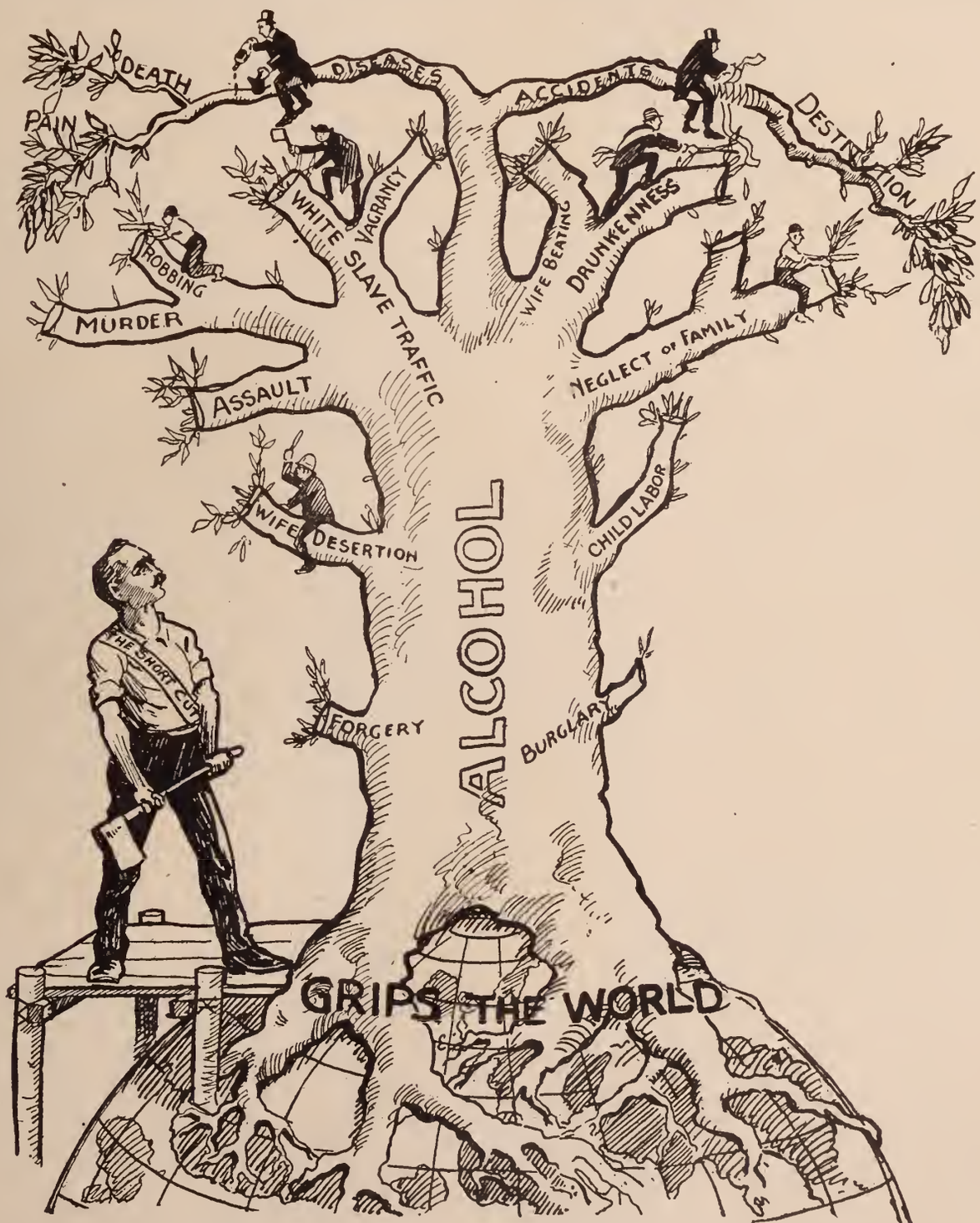
We are glad to announce that we shall be able to fill orders for the new book, "Frances E. Willard," early in September. This is a revised biography by Miss Anna A. Gordon, and brought out by the National W. C. T. U., to meet the growing demand for a volume of more convenient size than was "The Beautiful Life." It contains all that was of permanent value in this memorial work, put out in 1898, and in addition much material not included in the larger book. It has many new illustrations, among them pictures of Miss Willard never before published. The price of the book will be $1.50.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 22, 1912. No. 34



Adapted from Queensland Temperance Alliance News

THE DEADLY UPAS TREE OF ALCOHOL

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Prohibition in North Dakota—Prohibition Provides Protection—Colorado's Battle for a White State—The Only Remedy—Train the Voter-to-Be—Does Prohibition Prohibit?—From the Battle-Fields of West Virginia—Our Washington Letter

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FIGHT FOR JONES-WORKS BILL—COMPROMISE WOOL BILL PASSES HOUSE OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO—DARING ATTEMPT TO DESTROY IMPORTANT PAPERS—SENATE ADOPTS PARCELS POST PLAN—SECRETARY KNOX TO ATTEND MIKADO'S FUNERAL

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The District of Columbia Christian Endeavor Society, with other kindred organizations, is making a brave fight for the passage of the Jones-Works bill. A score or more have scoured Washington, polling the Congressmen who are still in the city, on their attitude toward the bill. Forty-seven members of Congress have pledged themselves to work and vote for it Probably no Sunday in the District has witnessed as vigorous an anti-liquor fight as was waged on Sunday last. Nearly every church devoted some attention to the matter, and open air meetings in the interest of temperance were held in different parts of the city. Representative Hobson, followed by Representative Jackson of Kansas, has introduced resolutions to take the Jones-Works bill from the District of Columbia or the Rules committees, and place it on the floor of the House, as a privileged matter, to be voted on at this session of Congress. Another resource left to the advocates of the bill, is an arrangement with the Speaker whereby a member can arise on the floor and ask unanimous consent to discuss the bill immediately, or he may ask a suspension of the rules. This latter procedure requires a two-thirds vote and precludes amendment.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, one of the strongest opponents in the House to every temperance measure, has sent an open letter to the president of the District of Columbia Endeavor Society, through the press, in which he attacks most vigorously the provisions of the Jones-Works bill, declaring "the District of Columbia citizens do not want the bill foisted on them, and if they were allowed to meet it in an honest vote would most overwhelmingly defeat it." Just how and where Mr. Bartholdt receives his information, we are not able to determine, and we most emphatically declare that if the citizens of the District had the opportunity of meeting this issue face to face, in an honest vote at the polls, the capital city of the nation would soon be rid of the 600 licensed saloons which are now a disgrace and a menace to its fair name.

Compromise Wool Bill Passes House Over President's Veto

Under a ruling by the Speaker of the House, sustained by Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, the House of Representatives on Tuesday, August 31, over the veto of President Taft, passed the Underwood-La Follette compromise wool bill, the announcement of the result being received with a great burst of applause. Not in the memory of the oldest member of the House has a tariff measure ever been passed over the President's veto by the lower branch of Congress. The vote stood 174 yeas, to 80 nays. Twenty-one Republicans voted with the Democrats, making it possible to pass the bill over the Chief Executive's veto. The bill must now stand the test of the Senate before it can become a law. A two-thirds majority in the upper house would be much more of a surprise than it was in the House.

The next day, Wednesday, August 14, the President vetoed the Underwood steel bill, and within three hours after the message announcing his disapproval of the measure was received by the House, that body, by a vote of 173 to 83, passed the bill. Announcement of the result was greeted with vigorous cheering on the Democratic side of the House. Ex-Speaker Cannon, with clenched fists, and with voice trembling with emotion, denounced those Republicans who had voted contrary to the "principles of the G. O. P.", while Majority Leader Underwood replied in a spirited attack on the motives that prompted President Taft to veto the steel bill which had been passed by a Republican Senate. As soon as it was repassed by the House, it went to the Senate, and reposed peacefully on the desk of the President of the Senate in close proximity to the wool bill veto. President Taft's reasons for vetoing the steel tariff revision bill were communicated to the House in a message which was read in the House soon after it convened at noon. The disapproval of the President was based on the assumption that the measure provided for revenue only, and took no account of protection for American industries.

Thursday, President Taft returned still another message and veto to the House, viz., the legislative, executive, and judicial, appropriation bill, because of its amendments to abolish the Commerce Court, and limit to seven years the tenure of office of civil service employes. Before the President's message went to Congress, the Cabinet read and approved it, a meeting having been called for the purpose. One effect of Mr. Taft's veto of the bill is to hold up his own salary, that of every member of Congress, every Federal Judge, and every employe of the United States Courts. Mr. Taft's message was strong in its condemnation of the way Congress had attached special legislation to an annual appropriation bill. The President wrote that he approved any system of promoting efficiency in the civil service and favored a civil service pension system, but he could not approve any legislation to turn out of office employes who had given their best years to the Government. The President defended the Commerce Court vigorously, and wrote that opposition came from those who had not been in sympathy with its decisions.

Daring Attempt to Destroy Important Papers

What is believed by the police and the Capitol detectives in the employ of the House of Representatives to have been a daring attempt by some person directly interested to destroy official documents which are of the utmost importance to the House District of Columbia committee in connection with its investigation into municipal affairs, was frustrated this week by Representative Johnson, chairman of the District of Columbia committee. When Mr. Johnson hurried into his office in the morning, he discovered smoke issuing from a closet where he kept his private papers. The door was locked, and the key had been stolen. A hole had been cut in a screen door leading to a balcony, and giving access to the room. Mr. Johnson with a sledge hammer borrowed from a street laborer broke open the heavy mahogany door. A cloud of smoke rushed out, a little water soon put out the blaze, the papers were only slightly burned, and most of them are as good as ever. It is considered significant that in the closet are kept the record and copies of the hearings of the investigations which have been conducted during the last few months by the sub-committee inquiring into the affairs of the municipal government of the District.

Senate Adopts Bourne-Bristow Parcels Post Plan

Without a word of debate the Senate has adopted the Bourne-Bristow parcels post plan, as a substitute for the House parcels post provision in the postoffice appropriation bill. More than a dozen years ago, John Wanamaker declared, that "there are only five reasons why the parcels post has not been put in operation in this country, those reasons being the five express companies." In the interim public sentiment on the subject has become so thoroughly educated and aroused, that the platforms of the three distinct parties declare in favor of the measure, and arguments against the merits of the project have practically ceased. The Bourne-Bristow plan would divide the country into eight zones. Within a fifty miles radius the rate would be fixed at five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound of fourth class matter, with a graduate rate to cover the other zones.

The Senate has passed a bill providing against the abandonment in the District of Columbia of destitute, infirm, or aged parents. It was agreed to absolutely without discussion. It specifies that any adult resident of the District of Columbia who is able to earn the means to care for his parents and fails to provide for them with the needed subsistence when they are destitute or unable to supply themselves, shall be fined not more than $500 or be imprisoned in the District of Columbia workhouse for from three months to a year.

Secretary Knox Representative at Mikado's Funeral

Secretary of State Knox, who will attend the funeral services of the mikado of Japan as special representative of the President of the United States, will leave at once for Seattle where he will embark on the cruiser, "Maryland." Mrs. Knox will accompany him. The chief of the division of far eastern affairs of the State Department will be in the party, and a rear admiral of the Navy will also be included. Brigadier General Pershing, commander of a division of the Army now stationed in the Philippines, will be the military aide to the Secretary. General Pershing will join the party at Manila. The obsequies at Tokyo will begin on September 12 and last two days. Dispatches received at the State Department say the press of Japan is unanimous in voicing appreciation at the proposed visit of Secretary Knox, and the thanks of the young Emperor of Japan and the ministry of foreign affairs for the sending of a special mission to the funeral of the late emperor have been conveyed to the State Department by the Japanese ambassador at Washington.

August 17, 1912

PROHIBITION IN NORTH DAKOTA

GOVERNOR JOHN BURKE

The first legislature after the adoption of the constitution, in obedience to a clause in the constitution to pass all the laws necessary to make effective the provisions of the constitution, passed a most stringent prohibition law, and by reason of the provision in the constitution, supplemented by statutory legislation, it has been a long time between drinks in the state of North Dakota.

In every legislative assembly in this state from 1891 until 1911 a resolution to submit to the people the prohibition clause of the constitution was introduced, its adherents growing weaker and weaker each session until the session of 1911, when, on account of the hopelessness of the cause, no such resolution was introduced and prohibition became the settled policy of this state.

When it was first submitted to the people as a separate clause in the constitution its adherents supported it for moral reasons, but there are almost as many who support it today for business reasons. The big farmer says that when saloons were licensed, and a wet day came during the busy season, many of his employes went to town and became drunk, and he suffered heavy loss while waiting for them to sober up; that the banishment of the saloon has taken from the employes the opportunity to get drunk, and hence the farmer becomes a prohibitionist. The merchant finds that with the banishment of the saloon the people generally have more money to spend in the legitimate channels of trade, and that in consequence, collections are better, the people are better housed, better clothed, better fed, better educated, the moral condition of the community is improved, and hence the business man becomes a prohibitionist.

Business reasons alone are sufficient justification for the enactment of such laws, but there is the greater reason that it elevates the moral tone of the country and removes temptation from the paths of our weaker brothers, who, on account of weaknesses, need the use of all their God-given faculties in the great battle of life.

PROHIBITION PROVIDES PROTECTION

HON. H. T. HELGESEN, Member of Congress, North Dakota

No legislation since the "blue laws" of the old colonial times has struck nearer the heart of American individualism than have the laws prohibiting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors and they have been bitterly criticized by those whose liberty of action has been restricted and who have been deprived of the means of gratifying their personal desires. No one can deny that these laws have taken from a large per cent of our citizens a measure of personal liberty, and no one can claim that society has the right to so invade a citizen's rights and restrict his liberty on any ground other than that the welfare of the state demands that such rights be so restrained. Society in its war against the liquor traffic has thoroughly recognized this fact and in its indictment against this traffic, charges it with,

First: Economic Losses
- (a) Lessened efficiency in productive workers
- (b) Waste of earnings in drink that should be spent for the support and education of the worker's family

Second: Destruction of the Public Health
- (a) Direct effect on the health of the drink victim
- (b) A weakened and degenerate offspring

Third: Destruction of Public Morals
- (a) Crimes committed while under the influence of liquor
- (b) Criminal mental condition induced by the demoralizing action of alcohol on the will power of its victim

Limited space in this article forbids the introduction of the proof substantiating these charges and it must suffice to say that years of careful, earnest investigation have proved only too well that these charges are based upon absolutely provable facts, and once the truth of these charges is established, we must grant that society is fully justified in that invasion of the personal liberty of its members which is necessary to wipe out this great and prolific source of civic evil.

When North Dakota, more than twenty years ago, was made a sovereign state in the Union, her citizens ordained that the curse of the liquor traffic with its endless ramifications, should not mar the future development of the state, and to that end wrote into the constitution our present prohibition law. Lax enforcement of the law by careless, sometimes dishonest, officials and a slumbering public conscience, have permitted many flagrant violations of the law, but such violations are only incidents and cannot blind us to the real and material benefits that have accrued to the state through the operation of this constitutional restriction. It has eliminated in a large measure the tremendous economic waste chargeable in other states to the liquor traffic. Whereas, according to the best authorities, in licensed states the efficiency of the productive worker is lessened by 20 per cent, North Dakota workingmen render service almost entirely free of its blighting influence. Whereas in license states the wages of the workingmen are squandered in drink indulgence, the North Dakota workman employs it in the proper support and education of his family. In licensed states, alcohol is recognized by all medical authorities to be the greatest foe to public health, sapping the vitality of its victim, fastening upon him the diseases peculiar to itself and rendering him susceptible to the inroads of almost every disease to which the race is heir.

But far worse to society than the direct effect of alcohol on its victim, is the curse it casts upon his children, statistics showing that fully 75 per cent of the children born to parents addicted to its use are far below the normal child. When we know that North Dakota ranks among the foremost states in the Union in the matter of public health and infant mortality, we can appreciate what our state has gained in this respect through our prohibition law. While society is necessarily concerned in the general efficiency of its productive workers, in the support and education of their families, and vitally interested in the public health, it is chiefly concerned in matters of public morality and crime. The most expert criminologists trace 95 per cent of all crime to the effects of alcoholic liquors. In license communities the police courts are crowded with cases arising out of the over indulgence in drink and the prisons and jails are filled with men whose criminal acts were the result of moral degeneracy induced by alcoholism. A comparison of the court and prison statistics of our state with those of any license community establishes beyond all question, the protection that prohibition has secured for society in North Dakota.

To sum up, then, in conclusion, the benefits that our state has secured through the prohibition law and its enforcement, we may state that it has enabled our productive workers to maintain a high rate of efficiency in the service rendered to society; it has caused the wage paid by society to its workers to be employed in the proper support and education of their families; it has maintained the public health at a high standard, insuring to the state a sturdy, healthy and intelligent citizenship for future generations. **By wiping out in a large measure, the most prolific source of crime, it has secured for life and property safety and protection found in no licensed community in this country, and in reducing such assaults to practically the minimum, has lowered the cost of the administration of our criminal courts to a point scarcely equalled anywhere in the United States.**

COLORADO'S BATTLE FOR A WHITE STATE

Excerpts from address delivered at Western Temperance Conference, Boulder, Colo.

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

Four months ago, as I stood before the State Capitol with our great petition for a prohibitory amendment before me; as I thought of the more than twenty-five thousand *opinions* in black and white on its immortal pages; as I remembered that they had been rolled up in a single month under undreamed of conditions of storm and cold—I realized that Colorado was being stirred as never before. In the glory of that achievement men and women shared equally; and there were no party lines. Democrats and Republicans alike were out in the open, helping to forge the weapons for Colorado's battle, and right now we are counting on these true, brave men to recognize that their strength, their influence was never so needed as today, not only to put the brewer and distiller out of business, but to build into the thought of the people the supreme need of a clean party to enforce clean laws.

At the cost of anxious days and sleepless nights, definite, splendid organization work has been planned for every inch of this state; and mountain and plain, valley and mining camp, cities and villages will be reached with the prohibition gospel in such fashion as has never before even been attempted.

Songs that breathe victory in every line are everywhere ringing out from the rank and file; the children and young people are being enlisted, and in the midst of the clamor of parties, and the rancor of local politics, the movement for a white state is making such headway as to strike terror to the heart of the foe.

Make the Liquor Traffic an Outlaw

A local W. C. T. U. president in Denver has two neighbors whose husbands are liquor drummers. These two men not long ago told their wives that they would have to hunt new work in the fall for Colorado was going dry, and one said he was going to vote for that very thing. Not only that, but men and women all over the state are sick of prohibition in spots; tired, oh! so tired of the annual fight to keep their particular community dry; tired of the continual conflict with dirty hands full of dirty money slyly buying up votes to defeat the will of the fathers and mothers of Colorado who are eager to make its pathways safe for their children; and because of these things, thousands of people are ready, as never before, to vote for state-wide prohibition. But it is our definite and awful responsibility to see that those other thousands, entrenched behind the time-stained walls of ignorance, thoughtlessness, and indifference are marshaled into the ranks that are marching on the foe. Just as soon as every Christian man and woman realizes that God has really taken them to be his consecrated servants, whose first, last and supreme business is to bring in His kingdom, that moment will they see that corporation greed, franchise grabbing and official graft are indissolubly linked with this business of dissipation, with the wine room, the white slave traffic, and the gambling evil; they will see that the tentacles of the liquor traffic are gripping the very vitals of the church; that traffickers in tainted money sit in pews of power in the house of God, and that bonds and stocks and trade and social usage, are all so interwoven with the drink business that the only way out is to make the infamous trade an outlaw, and if it does exist, compel it to sail under the black flag of piracy where it belongs.

We have seen it demonstrated in this state that an aroused public sentiment can do anything; but public sentiment, along any line, does not come like a thief in the night; and the public sentiment against the liquor traffic, latent perhaps in many hearts, has been born of the travail of little unions all over this state, which by every means known to the consecrated, constructive genius of W. C. T. U. workers, by essay contests, and medal contests and temperance Sundays, and red-letter Mondays, have been creating what Frances Willard called "that wonderful fabric woven in the clanging mills of time out of which are fashioned the stiff garments of custom and the velvet robes of power."

One of the University students, who has traveled hundreds of miles on his bicycle in the interests of the prohibition amendment.

In 1880, when the Woman's Temperance Crusade had aroused to some extent the conscience of the nation, and Frances Willard had gone from coast to coast with her thrilling message, the Supreme court uttered that famous decision which has been like a star of hope to the temperance host ever since—that "there is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; *it is not a privilege of a citizen of a state or of the United States.*" Why? Because, says the Court, "The public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the use of intoxicants; because it is a menace to good government, and the most prolific source of crime and misery." Where did those judges get their information? From Blackstone or Coke or Kent? No, it filtered into their consciousness from the wall of the people; from the records of crime; from the litigation of liquor-caused disasters; and unconsciously they laid a foundation for what is surely coming, when in response to the progressive enlightened sentiment of this great Republic, North and South, this reverend Court will follow up this great pronouncement by its logical sequence, that to license a producer of misery and anarchy and crime, is unconstitutional. It becomes, therefore, of supreme importance to multiply and replenish the earth, and at this time especially this part of the earth, with people who are ahead of the Supreme Court on this question.

Make Christ King

The test used in insane asylums for new patients is to set them to baling out a trough into which water is constantly running; if they keep on baling, and don't know enough to turn off the faucet, they are considered incurable. That is precisely the working plan of hundreds of loyal, reputable citizens today; they are trying to bale out the vice and crime and poverty and misery from our communities, but paying no sort of attention to the open tap through which the vile stream is pouring in. Nevertheless, these men and women are not incurable; all they need is to be brought face to face with the irrefutable testimony to the fact that turning off the stream of drink means the banishment, practically, of poverty and vice and crime; means millions for new homes and tenants for idle stores; means vastly increased population, vastly more buyers for every sort of legitimate merchandise; means reduced taxes and civic health and progress. These facts can never come from a liquor-owned press, or from the ordinary sources of information, and yet it is the belief in these things that means the ballots of many of our most reliable citizens for state-wide prohibition, and it is our duty to see that somehow, by way of the children or the young people or the prayer meeting, or best of all the intelligent heart-to-heart talk, these kind neighbors of ours, these philanthropic churchmen, these trustworthy merchants, have their civic eyes opened. Oh, if we could get that glorious ideal of government that Frances Willard conceived, before the eyes of the people, the day of our redemption would be at hand. Can we not give to Christians a vision of the truth that this battle is to make Christ the *King* of this very workaday world in which we live; *King* of its courts so that laws that legalize the drink traffic or any form of vice shall be impossible because judges are Christ's own men; *King* of its commerce so that the Golden Rule shall operate to prevent any unfair dealing or graft or traffic in evil anywhere; *King* of its customs so that no woman can be found who will put a wine glass to her neighbor's lips, or a man who will sell the awful thing that curses soul and body; *King* of its constitutions so that the organic law of the states and the nation shall secure to every toiler a living wage; a real, not only a theoretical, right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Is Paul's standard, Christ indwelling, reigning in his children, too much to ask? I tell you the world demands of the Church of God that it shall so mould the soul stuff, the citizen stuff, the national stuff that is right here in the quiet country homes, the homes of toilers, the homes of wealth, that these Christly ideals of government shall not seem so impossible to your children as they do to you, and to that end I appeal to you, men and women, to cast out this Achan of the liquor traffic from our midst; to no longer covet for your treasuries the accursed wedges of gold and the goodly Babylonish garments that are but the badges of slavery.

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KANSAS' SOBER CITIZENSHIP

REV. DAN B. BRUMMITT, Editor *Epworth Herald*

It is so long since I have lived in Kansas that nearly all the conditions have changed in the intervening years; but even in the bad old days, when in many parts of Kansas, the prohibition law was mocked and flouted whenever a corrupt officialism or an unfriendly community chose, prohibition was infinitely better than any form of license with which I am acquainted. There was, in the whole state, outside a few cities, no open saloon. The whole business was under the ban of the law and the public conscience. No figures ever produced by even the most ardent pro-liquor men could disguise the fact that Kansas had dropped out of the list of drinking states.

And now a generation has arisen which does not know the saloon; knows nothing of its temptations or of its power; lives in total freedom from all that the saloon means to Chicago or Kansas City.

What was true in law before, is now true in fact: the liquor business cannot live in Kansas. The saloonkeeper is an impossible citizen. A man may run a glue factory or collect rags or sweep the streets and be respectable and respected; but the liquor dealer can be neither. He has no social or commercial standing, to say nothing of his relation to the law. No normal husband or father will go into the business; no honest man—I mean merely Dun and Bradstreet honest—will touch it; no community will tolerate it.

And Kansas has proved that taxes can be paid without saloon help. She has demonstrated that a sober citizenship can pay for more public improvements than a saloon-burdened citizenship. She has shown that education, and civic progress, and community ideals flourish in a saloon-free atmosphere, as alfalfa flourishes in the Solomon Valley.

If a man wants to make his own proof, let him take Kansas and compare it with any other commonwealth at every point where comparison is possible. When he gets through he will believe in statewide prohibition or he will have convicted himself of impregnable prejudice.

THE ONLY REMEDY—PROHIBITION

Excerpts from address

COLONEL FRED N. DOW, Portland, Me.

Perhaps no proposition touching social problems is more universally admitted by intelligent citizens to be true than this: The liquor traffic is a prolific source of many and vast evils. It is antagonistic to the material and moral interest of any community in which it exists, and to any other community having relations with that. Wise men may and do differ as to the best way of dealing with it. Good men may believe that it is an evil that cannot be cured, and must be endured. Timid or indifferent men may be disposed to let it alone. But as to the nature, tendency and general effect of the traffic itself, they are agreed. The man who talks about limiting and curtailing that traffic under license, high or low, under local option, under a state dispensary system, or under any other form of state control, equally with the man who favors its prohibition, knows what the traffic is and does.

Viewed from a Citizen's Standpoint

We need indulge in no sentimentality; we need shed no tears over its ruined victims. Leave all this to others. Let us look at it rather from the standpoint of citizens consulting together for the good of the commonwealth. We know that the traffic breeds pauperism, crime, insanity, disease and death. We know that while it creates burdens for the people to bear, it also lessens the capacity of many who are not brought fully under its sway, and who are not classed among its victims to support those burdens. It thus makes the public burdens of all heavier to bear. The traffic not only increases the demands in taxation and in charities, upon the business of the state; but it is as easily shown to be a potent agency in keeping wages down, and in reducing opportunities for wage-earning. It decreases trade in the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life by stunting the desire for them and the ability to procure them. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the evils of drunkenness.

No one, familiar with the wide variety of legislation as to this traffic, furnished in the statutes of the several states of the Union, and the attitude of the traffic toward that legislation, and its conduct under it, will deny this proposition: Whatever the form of law, whether prohibitory, license, or state dispensary, the traffic is constantly trying to throw down or climb over, to break through or creep under every restrictive provision.

We shall be told that prohibition cannot be enforced, and that it does not prohibit. If by this is meant that liquor-selling cannot be entirely stopped by prohibition, I do not take issue with the statement. But with equal reason the repeal of all criminal laws might on similar ground be urged. Were the same tests that are applied to prohibition insisted upon as to the efficacy of the Decalogue, or as to the elevating influences of the Christian religion, these might be set down as the most lamentable failures of which we have knowledge.

And here I may note in passing that he who admits that the liquor traffic is an evil that ought to be abolished, at the same time holding that prohibition, for lack of a sustaining public sentiment, cannot be enforced, is bringing an indictment against the educating, uplifting and regenerating influences and agencies of Christianity itself rather than against prohibition. If anywhere the latter has failed, it is because the former have not been successful. Moreover, what trouble has been experienced in the enforcement of prohibition has been due altogether to the liquor advocates. Here in Maine the liquor-selling interest bitterly opposes prohibition and cries for high license and local option. But where these prevail it as bitterly opposes them. Were a license law to be adopted in this state, it would soon become, through its violation by the liquor fraternity, inoperative as to its restrictive features.

Some fancy that a license law could be more easily enforced than prohibition. That is disproved in the experience of every community ever living under license. To suppose that a community which is content with an unrestricted traffic under prohibition would insist on a restricted one under license is absurd theoretically, and has over and over again been demonstrated to be false in application. It is said that the licensed liquor seller would complain of his illicit unlicensed competitor, and that there would be, under license, no low-down liquor dens. Experience everywhere shows this to be unwarranted. From the nature of the case the licensed liquor seller is dependent upon his illicit competitor to obtain and to retain a license. They must be allies.

It is said that it is better to have the "front doors" of a saloon open than its "back doors." Many of us think that it is much better that any business which tends to the demoralization of a community, should be done on the sly, and in violation of law, and amid conditions tending to disgust and repel, rather than under the sanction of law, and with surroundings calculated to attract customers. But, however that may be, the "open door" saloon (that is, tho saloon that pretends to observe the restrictions in a license law) is always attended by its "back door" satellites, or thoso saloons that cater to the poor creatures who have been first lured to ruin by the "open door" and then cast out as no longer fit to be served at so-called decent bars.

We shall be told that prohibition is detrimental to business. Let us look at this. What are the foundations underlying business prosperity? What but physical and moral and mental health; industry, integrity, sobriety and sound judgment? To these may be added, perhaps, though they result from them, the

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—The Queensland People

Your vote will either help tighten or effectually loosen the grip the Liquor Octopus has on your community.

THE STORY OF THE STRANGER

A LATTER DAY TRAGEDY

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

He was short, heavy-set, with a prominent, highly colored nose and two piercing grey eyes, well-dressed, and evidently prosperous. When he hesitatingly ordered from the smiling bartender a glass of whisky, and pulled out his money that he might pay for the liquid poison, he unrolled a large bundle of bills, smoothed them carefully and placed them in a large leather wallet. Still hesitating, he laid a silver dime on the marble counter and slowly took up the glass.

"I don't want all that. Pour part of it back!" he commanded.

The bartender, wondering, obeyed. The stranger swallowed the two tablespoonsful of burning liquid and started to go. "Goodbye," he said, "I'll see you in the morning."

"I don't think you will," laughed the man behind the counter. "I won't be here tomorrow. I'm leaving the city."

"I'll see the other man then," was the quick reply of the stranger as he plunged out into the rapidly falling snow.

"Queer fellow!" smiled the bartender, nodding at the disappearing figure. "I wonder what he's got on his mind." He had hardly spoken when the door opened and the stranger reappeared.

"I guess you'd better give me a half pint," he said in the same stilted, hesitating manner. "I might need it before morning."

"Very well. What kind?" asked Henry with a wink. "We have it for twenty-five, thirty-five and forty a half. Course, the forty's the best. Which will you have?"

"The best, I think," stammered the stranger.

"Suit yourself. It's nothing to me, but to show you that the highest priced is best I'm going to give you a taste of that whisky," smirked Henry, going over to the oak barrel. "This is guaranteed to be twenty-five years old if a day. Take one on me!"

The man sipped at the whisky as if forcing himself to drink. "That *is* good. I'll take a half pint, I guess." He put down the glass. Then he announced, "Five years and seven months ago, over my baby's coffin, I promised that I would never again touch whisky."

"You'd better not tell us about it. It will make you feel bad," objected the bartender, scenting trouble.

"One night I went home raving crazy because of what I'd drunk. The tot come running toward me—she worshiped me—and held out her arms begging me to take her. I tossed her clear to the ceiling. I wasn't very steady—and I dropped her. She never came to meet me any more. My baby died. I quit, but she never knew how sorry her father was."

There were just we three in that big empty room. The footfalls in the stairway outside sent back ghostlike echoes. Try as best we could we could not throw off a weird, awful feeling which had crept over our hearts.

"That might have happened any time," said the bartender presently. "I'd try to forget it."

"How did you happen to begin again?" I asked.

The stranger took the bottle from his pocket and turned it over thoughtfully. "This town has been dry three years, you know," he said slowly. "In all that time the demon hasn't bothered me. We used to be so poor, under the other administration, that wife had to take in washing. We were always in debt. Now we've got our own home, fixed up as nice as anybody's, and it's most paid for. She gave me a thousand dollars this morning to cancel one note. Part of the money is in my pocket now. I'll try not to spend any more."

Neither of us spoke, though Henry seemed to be trying his best to find something cheering to say. The stranger counted the bills and returned them to his wallet. "There's five hundred, if I don't spend the rest before I get home. Janet said this morning when I started away: 'O Jimmie, I'm so thankful, so thankful! For a long time after you quit drinking I couldn't believe in you, couldn't forget the awful suspense.' (You see I had gone away and stayed all day and half the night with Janet waiting meals and she couldn't forget it.) 'If you stayed away from home a minute too long, Jimmie,' she said, 'I used to walk the floor, praying and crying. I knew the spirit was willing and the flesh weak, so I worked like a Turk to make the town go dry.

"'That was the beginning of our prosperity, the beginning of our happy years. I worked just as hard the last election. You didn't know it, Jimmie, but I was sick in bed all the next day. I was so afraid that you would fall. I said to myself, when my poor man has to walk past those saloons, when he's tired and hot and hungry, he'll go in and take a drink and that will be the end of all our happiness. But you didn't, Jimmie; praise the Lord. It's been seven long months and you're still straight and true. And, Jimmie, I've begun to believe for the first time that you're going to keep forever the pledge that you made when our little darling died. Jimmie, I'll never doubt you again.'

"But she didn't know what was coming." The stranger swallowed heavily, and added, "Neither did I."

The gas lights flickered and almost died. The saloon suddenly became dismal and uninviting. Involuntarily I and the bartender, to whom I had been handing a part of my weekly wage, drew farther apart. My wife, as had this man's wife, had begged me with tender words to throw off the spell before it was too late. I had answered her angrily. Now for the first time I was beginning to realize my danger.

"If it hadn't been for these cursed open saloons I wouldn't have tasted it today," declared the stranger's voice hopelessly. "I used to work on a railroad;—fired for an engineer by the name of Dan Casey. I thought everything of Dan and he of me; and one day when it was reported that he was killed in a wreck, I cried like a baby. This morning when I came along who should I spy standing in the doorway of the saloon but Dan Casey himself, looking just as fat and jolly and fine as ever.

"I thought 'twas his ghost, but when he called out, 'Come in here, you old rascal,' you'd better believe I went. I shook his hand and shook it and cried like a schoolboy, and old Casey was just as glad to see me as I was to see him. The first thing he thought of, for I'd been a high roller when he knew me, was to order up the drinks.

"I didn't really want it, but I couldn't refuse to drink to Casey's long life and good health when he'd just risen from the dead. I took one and so did he, and by the time all the fellows in the place had taken two or three with me, my money that was to have been paid on our home began to melt away. After things got to going I didn't care. I called up Janet several times so she wouldn't suspicion anything, but now I've got to go home and tell her. If this town had been dry this awful thing wouldn't have happened. You see when the liquor got into me I began to gamble, too."

"You don't need to be a hog because

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

A PRAYER FOR THE VOTER

God be with you as you vote again!
Vote for all that's pure and holy,
Vote for home and native country.
God be with you as you vote again!

CHORUS

As you vote, as you vote:
As you vote our nation free;
As you vote, as you vote:
God be with you as you vote again!

God be with you as you vote again!
Vote to banish rum forever;
From our land, O God, forever!
God be with you as you vote again!

God be with you as you vote again!
Vote for right and prohibition;
For a pure and stainless nation;
God be with you as you vote again!

God be with you as you vote again!
Vote to save our homes and children;
Yes, our happy homes and children;
God be with you as you vote again!

—*J. D. Alexander*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LITTLE WHITE RIBBON LADIES

LUCRETIA MACY GARDNER, Nantucket, Mass.

"Goodness me, Marjorie! Why, I never heard you sigh like that! Does your hip trouble you again?" Aunt Lizzie turned to the little girl whose crutches lay beside her on the sand.

"Oh, it isn't that, Aunty, but I've been thinking so hard that I just had to sigh. You see, the girls are talking about what they are going to do this summer."

"For the club, do you mean, dear?"

"Yes, for *our* club. They asked me to join, but I don't see what I can do. I really don't know a single thing any one lame like me *can* do." The little face, that was usually a happy one, grew serious.

At that moment a larger wave than those which had lazily lapped the shore rolled so close to the little girl that her aunt snatched her in her arms, and moved her safely out of the reach of the breakers.

"Oh, do see that beautiful piece of Irish moss," shouted Marjorie. "Get it for me, will you, Aunty? It's just the kind Grandma used to make that lovely pudding she sent me."

Aunt Lizzie picked up the piece, all wet with spray, and gave it to Marjorie.

"Yes," she said, "there is nothing quite so nice for blanc-mange. It is much better than farina. There's some more, a lot of it, see! The storm has brought it up."

"Why, Aunty," laughed Marjorie, "I know just what I'll do. I'll gather lots of it. Grandmother will tell me how to clean it; then I can tie some up in packages, and perhaps I could sell some."

"Good! Good!" Aunt Lizzie clapped her hands like a child. "Why that's a fine plan, and I'll help you."

"Yes, but not much, for it wouldn't be quite fair, would it? But, you see, here comes this moss just where I can pick it up, and I guess it's a good hint, because nothing ails my hands, Aunty."

"No, or your head either, dearie. Now, why not keep a secret what you and I are going to do for the 'White Ribbon Club'? We'll look sharp, especially after the storms, and before we know it we shall have a pile of moss. Just see it lying all around! We'll begin right away."

There was no more sighing, for Marjorie's hands were very nimble, and it was not long before Aunt Lizzie spread the pieces on some paper.

"You see, dear," she exclaimed, "it must be washed and bleached before it is ready to be used. Another time we'll bring down a large piece of white linen. Let me see, what is your club for?"

"You know, Aunty, there are five girls, and if I join there will be six, and we want to earn some money for little lame Bessie Bowen. She is so sick she can't go to school, and, Aunty, would you believe it—she has never had a real pretty doll with clothes that can go off and on. If we could ever earn enough money, we'd like to buy her a wheel-chair. Belle Pierson's father is my doctor, you know, and he says the family has to be cheered up, if we want to keep Mr. Bowen from drinking. He was sick, and so discouraged, but he hasn't touched a drop of liquor for ever and ever so long."

Time flew so fast that when Aunt Lizzie looked at her watch she said, "Why, girlie, it is almost twelve o'clock, and we must hurry home, so you can rest before dinner."

A LITTLE BOY'S SPEECH

They thought I couldn't make a speech,
  I'm such a little tot!
I'll show them whether I can do
  A thing or two, or not;
Don't be afraid to fight the wrong
  Or stand up for the right,
And when you've nothing else to say
  Be sure to say—Do right.

"Yes," answered Marjorie, "and after dinner I'll ask Ned to drive me down to Grandma's. She will show me how to make the moss white like hers."

Grandmother Pierce, who lived two miles down the road, was always delighted to see Marjorie, and she laughed heartily when the child said to her like a grown-up, "I've come on business. I want to know what you do with your moss. Your blanc-mange is so nice!"

"Oh, I just take care of it, my dear. Would you like me to make some for your dinner tomorrow?"

How hard Marjorie tried to keep the secret! At last she said, "It's no use, Aunty. I've just got to tell her!"

"What's all this?" exclaimed Mrs. Pierce, as she shook her gray curls. "A secret from old Grandmother!"

Marjorie Gay drew the old lady close to her, and whispered, "I don't want Ned to hear because it's going to be a secret, and it won't be if there are any more that know it."

Grandmother Pierce was as pleased as Marjorie. "Did you think of this? Why, it's a splendid plan, and, of course, I ought to be told, because I have a long board I use to spread the moss on when I bleach it in the sun. More moss comes in here than anywhere along the shore, so why not have my house for a sort of factory? Then, too, you can keep the secret because the other little girls live over your way."

"Oh, dear," sighed Marjorie after her grandmother explained how she selected it, washed it, and then spread it in the sun, "it will take a dreadful long time!"

"Well, my dear, you are beginning early," said Mrs. Pierce, "and we'll start right away. Here, Ned, move these two barrels over there in that corner of the yard, then put the board across, and Marjorie can do the rest."

A chair was placed for the little girl, who did just what her grandmother told her. Then came the best part, for Mrs. Pierce had a large glass frame to set over the moss, and protect it from the wind.

The day Marjorie made her first sale to a party of tourists, she balanced herself on her crutches, and tried to hop about the kitchen, until Aunt Lizzie laughed so hard that the tears came.

Purchasers told their friends of the beautifully prepared Irish moss, put up in half-pound packages with neat labels, with the name, "Marjorie Gay, Long Point," printed on them.

It proved a busy season, and trade continued briskly until October, when on one beautiful afternoon six little girls in dainty pink and blue dresses, all wearing bows of white ribbon, met on the lawn.

"Well, I have always been proud to wear the white ribbon, but, dear me, I'd be prouder still if I were one of these little women," said Grandmother Pierce. "Just look at all the money they have earned: Two dollars from Belle; three dollars and fifty cents from Kathryn; six dollars from Millie and Alice, and four dollars from Madge—"

"Yes," added Dr. Pierce, " and I think Marjorie Gay's name must be the first on the list, because her hands have done such good work. Here are ten dollars under her name, and now little Bessie can have a fine second-hand wheel-chair."

The Union Signal

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

VOICES FROM PROHIBITION STATES

There is no uncertain sound in the message from prominent men published this week from some of the states where prohibition has had an opportunity to demonstrate what it can do for the health, prosperity and happiness of the people. Testimony of this character needs to be scattered broadcast in the states where at present the liquor men are circulating false reports as to the way in which the residents of prohibition states regard the law.

Let Us "Tighten Our Girdle and Loosen Our Purse Strings"

"The work of the National Liquor League is growing in importance every year. It seeks to protect and safeguard against injury every one of the 200,000 licensed liquor dealers in this country. Now on this glorious Independence Day let us tighten our girdle and loosen our purse strings and prepare for greater things," said M. M. Farley, president of the League in *Champion of Fair Play*, a liquor journal.

Undoubtedly from the liquor-dealers' view-point it is of great importance to protect and safeguard every saloon in the country. The success of the saloon means money in the pocket of the liquor dealer, and, under the present system of license and governmental protection, a stronger "pull" locally and greater influence in state and national politics. Money is desired all along the line and the saloon barrel, when tapped, yields large returns—especially in close campaigns when the fate of parties hangs in the balance.

The work of the W. C. T. U. is growing in importance every year. It seeks to protect and safeguard from injury every one of the 18,000,000 school children in this country; every one of the other millions of fair faced little ones in the homes; every one of the boys and girls "earning a living," as many of them are away from the old home with its helpful, refining influences; every one of the millions of homes upon which this nation depends absolutely for its perpetuity and its greatness. Yes, the W. C. T. U. seeks to protect every father and mother, young man and maiden, lad and lassie, and all the babes in all the land, from the contaminating, destructive, despoiling touch and influence of the saloon.

Which is of the most value to our country, the W. C. T. U. or the liquor traffic? Which is the most valuable and important to our country, the liquor traffic or our homes? The work of the former is always harmful to the latter! The protection of the traffic means lack of protection for the homes. The financial success of the liquor traffic means financial depression for a multitude of homes. Money in the pocket and a fat bank account for the liquor man means money out of pocket for the man who should provide for the family, and a no-account home. Which is better for our country?

Yes, the work of the W. C. T. U. looms large on our vision. As a protection for the child, it is unexcelled; as a champion of the home it is the bravest of the brave. Standing for home and child it dares to meet any foe upon any field and challenges to combat that most deadly and unscrupulous of enemies, the organized liquor trade of the world. Shall we not "tighten our girdle and loosen our purse strings" and hasten on to greater things for home protection—greater devotion, greater self-sacrifice, greater labor, greater success, greater victories! Let every day be for us a "glorious Independence Day" until that day of days shall come when our entire nation shall throw off the thraldom of the liquor hosts and stand before the world, free, independent indeed—a Greater America!

Looking Backward Twenty Years

The history of every community, great or small, furnishes abundant material for a treatise on the devastation wrought by the drink evil and the liquor traffic. Let any one who is skeptical on this subject make even a cursory study of the life stories of any town or hamlet of our country and note the effects through two decades of the indulgence, even moderately, in the appetite for strong drink, and if on the evidence shown he permits himself to render a fair verdict, he will give his unreserved condemnation of the business. One of the most striking pieces of evidence will be found in the faces which are missing. Ex-Senator Chauncey Depew once said, "Twenty-five years ago I knew every man, woman and child in Peekskill (his boyhood home), and it has been a study with me to take boys who started in every grade of life and see what has become of them. On my last visit I began to count up those who began with me, and it was an instructive exhibit. They became clerks, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers and doctors, and it is remarkable to note that every one of those who drank is dead, not one living at my age. Barring a few who were taken off by sickness every one has proved a wreck and wrecked his family as well."

This statement of Senator Depew's is corroborated by physicians who have found that alcohol always attacks a man at his weakest point, and men die at fifty or sixty when they ought to live to a hale and hearty old age, all because, in the words of Dr. Sims Woodhead, "Alcohol has picked out the weak link in the chain, a link which would be holding firmly enough if it had not been weakened in this way." But sad as is the history of those who fall in the battle of life at the time when they should be doing their best fighting, the sequel of the tragedy is even worse. For these men, cut off in their prime as the result of their evil habits, leave to their offspring a terrible legacy of depraved appetite, weakened constitution, and nine times out of ten, a pitiful lack of those advantages of home and school which are the rightful heritage of every child. But retrospection is worse than useless unless it leads to improved conditions. It is the business of every Christian man and woman to see that the history of the next two decades shall be of a different tenor from that of the past twenty years. With our public schools, our insurance societies, our railroad and great industrial corporations proclaiming from the housetops that the drinking man will always be a cipher in business and in society, it is not too much to expect that the next generation will see with clearer vision the enormity of the crime of legalizing an institution which deprives the nation of so large a part of its most valuable asset—its citizenship.

The liquor men of Ohio are secretly but diligently working against the equal suffrage amendment, upon which the citizens of the state are to vote September 3. They know that the passage of such a measure will be a sure prophecy of state-wide prohibition in the future.

Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Michigan are alive with "votes for women" speakers, literature and banners, and every intelligent voter is being given the opportunity to inform himself on the merits of equal suffrage, preparatory to casting his vote next November.

A member of the British Parliament once remarked:

"The other day I met the finished product of the liquor traffic. He was lying in the gutter. He had no hat—the hat trade was suffering. His coat was full of holes—the tailoring trade was suffering. He had holes in his boots—the shoe trade was suffering. He had no socks—the hosiery trade was suffering. He had no shirt—the linen trade was suffering. He was dirty—the soap trade was suffering. I could hardly mention a useful industry in the country that was not affected by that man's inebriety."

Prohibition a Success in North Carolina

REV. A. D. WILCOX, Raleigh, N. C.

During the four years since the passage of the state-wide prohibition law in 1908, a great change has come over this state. By even the most casual observer the improvement is at once noticed. During the two years immediately preceding the enactment of the law, I had occasion to travel in almost every part of the state, and since its passage I have been in many of the same sections. There is at the present time a different tone and sentiment. This situation is revealed in the statements made by some of the most careful and eminent men in the state:

Judge Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, says that criminal cases have been reduced about thirty-three and one-third percent. He has published a statement in which he shows the beneficial results of prohibition in legal matters.

Mr. J. W. Bailey, an attorney of Raleigh, has made an extensive report on the commercial aspects of prohibition throughout the state, which is illuminating in the extreme. His investigation was undertaken without prejudice in favor of either side. This unbiased report is almost wholly in favor of the prohibition cause.

Professor Z. V. Judd, superintendent of schools in Wake county, in which Raleigh is situated, has recently published the report of an investigation into the effect of prohibition on the public school. The conclusions in this report are all in favor of the prohibition system.

North Carolina is in the throes of a great awakening in business, religion and education. There are everywhere apparent abundant signs of progress. The cities are growing by leaps and bounds. The villages are putting on new life. The farms are improving. New methods in agriculture and business, the new educational impulse, and the moral impetus that has come from the destruction of the legalized saloon—all of these are factors in the remarkable growth of this state. PROHIBITION IS A SUCCESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Convincing Testimony from the Bench

Day by day adds to the convincing testimony given by prominent people of various occupations, professions and trades, as to the ravage wrought by liquor in West Virginia. That King Alcohol's strong arm has put behind the doors of the state penitentiary a large proportion of the inmates is clearly shown in the following statement by Warden Brown: "In my judgment at least seventy-five per cent of all prisoners sent to this institution owe their downfall either directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating liquors. The more intelligent persons place the percentage even higher than this. I think that is a conservative estimate."

The prohibition campaign in the "Little Mountain State" has awakened the deep interest of many representatives of the bar, as witness these emphatic statements from the following judges:

Frank W. Nesbit, of the First Judicial Court

"I have repeatedly said that I believed that at least eight out of every ten criminal cases which have come under my observation can be traced either directly or indirectly to liquor. I do not mean to say that in all of those cases there was evidence that some one was drunk, but I do mean that somewhere along the line during the investigation it appeared in each case that some one was drunk or that some one was in a saloon or just came out of a saloon or that some one was reduced to poverty by reason of the drunkenness of some one else, or that some one was degenerate in moral character and will power by the influence of liquor."

Judge Henry K. Black of the Criminal Court of Kanawha County

"I would say that in at least four out of five of the homicide cases tried by me one, and frequently both parties, were under the influence of intoxicants at the time of the killing. This is also true of malicious and unlawful wounding cases to about the same extent. Also in a number of forgery cases it appeared that the defendants had been drinking to excess at or about the time of the forgery."

"Constitutional prohibition November 5" is written in letters of light in the hearts of the brave workers of West Virginia, and they are pushing forward in faith and hope.

PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY

Mr. N. B. Broughton, a prominent business man of Raleigh, N. C., out of his personal experience, testifies:

"Prohibition in North Carolina is a fact, and we believe it is here to stay. Our state was never so prosperous. The people are becoming less and less addicted to strong drink, and the advocates of the saloon are growing fewer and fewer. Leading men of every class endorse our prohibition law, and there are but few politicians who dare to openly espouse the cause of license."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A PRAYER IN ARMOR

Lord, give me a place in the world's great fight,
The fight for the good and the true;
A place where the wrong outrivals the right,
And there's a soldier's work to do.

Help me to grapple some monster wrong
That baffles the good and the true,
With a white-hot heart, and a tireless song,
And a far hope ever in view.

Hold fast my gaze to that gleaming height,
Lest urged by reproach or applause
I battle more from lust of fight
Than love of a Christ-like cause.

Yet show me the worth of the next small hill,
As well as the distant peak;
Instruct me when to wait and be still,
And when to stand forth and speak.

Give me patience, Lord, for a steady trudge
Through the league-long dust and heat,
And a dogged faith that will not budge,
Come victory or defeat.

Make strong my heart, and tender as strong,
Prayer-tempered and toned for the fight;
With love for the man whose monstrous wrong
I loathe, and must dare to smite.

And when with earth and its strife I'm through,
Let me leave it a safer place,
With a clearer field for the good and the true,
And the kingdom of Love and Grace.

—*Author Unknown*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

For information concerning the itinerary of the official train to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Oregon, read the article in the last column of page 13.

VICTORY IN TEXAS

The result of the recent primary elections in Texas, while not all that could be desired, confirms the temperance people of the state in their confidence that if a fair vote could be secured Texas would be "white" upon the map today. The custom of giving a governor two terms accounts for the renomination of Governor Colquitt, but the contest for United States senator between an avowedly wet man and Congressman Morris Sheppard, resulted in a splendid majority for the latter.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUG. 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes*)
SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

Inquiries continue to come regarding the present status of the Coca Cola question. The inquirers evidently have missed my article upon this subject in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 6. Those wishing to know more about the suit of the U. S. Government against the Coca Cola Co. should send to the Department of Agriculture for a free copy of "Notice of Judgment, No. 1455," which gives a report of the suit with the evidence for and against caffeine, and the ruling of the judge. It should be remembered that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Pure Food Law does not prevent untrue statements as to patent medicines and drugs, consequently the ruling of the judge that the Pure Food Law does not cover the case brought against Coca Cola has good backing. Evidently the people are still at the mercy of "dopers," and will continue to be until some strong and righteous influence is brought to bear upon Congress to have the Pure Food Law made a real protection to the public.

As for the differences of opinion in regard to caffeine shown in the Notice of Judgment referred to, W. C. T. U. workers are familiar enough with like differences of opinion as to the nature and effects of alcohol and tobacco. We follow those who are on the safe side.

That Coca Cola is doing harm to the young is attested by Southern people where the drink is most used. Not long ago a man wrote from Georgia to National Headquarters that Coca Cola is the next greatest evil to cigarets. Our unions should not neglect to warn the young against this drink and others like unto it. The two leaflets, "Dangerous Soft Drinks," and "Coca Cola Not a Harmless Drink," will do good if circulated. They accomplish nothing lying on my shelves. They should be distributed in Sunday schools, at picnics, Grange meetings, etc. They are only 30 cents per 100, and can be obtained from me or from National Headquarters. If many are wanted, it is best to send to me, as there is not a large stock of them kept at Headquarters.

Duffy's Malt Whiskey is being advertised widely at present through an attractive looking little booklet which is being left at every door in some towns and small cities. The booklet contains recipes for drinks and foods, all to be flavored with Duffy's Whiskey. It is a very dangerous booklet. Unions would do well to seek to have ordinances passed by their city or village authorities forbidding advertisements of whisky or other alcoholic liquors left at people's doors. It might not be difficult to secure such an ordinance, as men do not care to have women in the homes exposed to the temptation of alcoholic liquors. As children have died from eating sample pills left at the doorsteps of their homes, an ordinance against leaving samples of patent medicines at people's doors should be asked for also. Some cities now have the latter regulation.

The Duffy's Whiskey booklet has, on nearly every page, a testimonial from a physician extolling its virtues. These testimonials are not fakes either, for the name of every physician is listed in the latest medical directory. Of course no high-minded physician who cared for his reputation would publicly endorse any whisky in these days as "a tonic and builder," as a help in tuberculosis and weakness of the heart, for malaria, asthma, etc. Only men grossly ignorant of present scientific teachings upon alcohol could write such opinions of Duffy's Whiskey as are in this booklet.

Had the W. C. T. U. been diligent from the beginning in bringing to the attention of all physicians the scientific facts concerning alcohol collected by this department, there might be no physicians now advocating whisky. It is really lamentable how few unions show any interest in the work of sending to physicians and nurses, the special leaflets prepared for them. The leaflets are cheap, and they are very good, and many doctors are glad to get the facts concerning alcohol. Then why do not the unions use them more largely? Send five cents to me for a sample package of leaflets for physicians; then order by the price for a hundred marked on the leaflets. That is cheaper than ordering the prepared packages. The leaflets for nurses are 30 cents a hundred.

I hope that all state and county superintendents of Medical Temperance will arrange to have an exhibit of department leaflets and posters at the fall conventions. Pin the leaflets to a sheet of white muslin and hang where people can read as they pass by. This is the very best way of showing what a help this department can be to the cause of total abstinence and prohibition. This same exhibit will add interest to social meetings also. Samples of all leaflets will be sent for twenty-five cents, and the five department posters are five cents each.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Arranged according to dates

Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
S. Idaho—Wampa, Sept. 23-25
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
New Hampshire—Jefferson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Delaware—Smyrna, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 26-30
North Dakota—Devil's Lake, Sept. 27-30
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct 1
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
South Dakota—Pierre, Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Iowa—Maquoketa, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois—Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Tennessee—Paris, Oct. 4-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Indiana—Kokomo, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18

FOUNDATION WORK OF W. C. T. U.

REV. ALICE BARNES HOAG

It is not the last great charge of an army in the hour of victory that tests its strength and courage, though that may give it greater honor and renown. That which shows real strength and endurance is the long siege of preparatory work that must be done,—ever watching the movements of the enemy and always being conscious that the opposing army is also strengthening its position to resist better the final attack. The early leaders of the W. C. T. U. had long years of needful preparatory work, full of courage and brave endurance, without which the present outlook for final victory could not have been ours.

TRAIN THE VOTER TO-BE

OLIVE P. BRAY, Topeka, Kansas

Numerous admirable suggestions, showing how the indifferent voter may be reached at the time of a prohibition campaign, are being made through THE UNION SIGNAL, but I believe the most reliable way is to stick close to all educational methods, that the mind and heart of the boy shall be so trained that when the supreme moment arrives he will need no sensational methods to secure his vote. A youth thus prepared is not only going to be ready to help to *secure* prohibition, but to help to *hold* it, which is quite as important, as, if once secured, the liquor forces will be constantly plotting its overthrow.

The process is slow, but it is certain. To secure permanency we must be sure of our foundation, and we can well afford to take time to make this sound and strong. Be on the watch that our scientific temperance laws are faithfully observed, and great will be our surprise at their political influence. The boy who is imbued with the thought that alcohol is not good for the human body, naturally learns to feel that it is not good for the body politic. Read the testimony of Attorney General Dawson of Kansas, as given in an address on "What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas," delivered at Chicago last spring. He had been speaking of the persistent and determined efforts for the overthrow of the prohibitory law made in some of the rebellious cities by imposing monthly fines, which virtually constituted a high license system, and added: "But during these years there was another law on our statute books of which scarcely anybody took cognizance, but which was faithfully obeyed; and which in time developed a force and power to sweep the last vestige of the licensed saloon into the Missouri River. It was only a little statute, never printed with the liquor laws, but which is found in the laws relating to common schools. It was enacted in 1885 and requires that instruction shall be given in every public school and to every pupil, concerning the evil effects of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. . . . And the procession of this class, possessed of this instruction, keeps coming into the social, business and political life of the state, and it will abide while Kansas endures.

"Some few, not many, may have departed from the doctrines instilled in their impressionable childhood, but the rule to 'train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it,' is as well manifested in this branch of education as in any other. Thus a generation of people has now been bred to maturity in Kansas who believe in Kansas laws and Kansas institutions, and it is no longer necessary for a Kansas public officer, when sworn into office and to support the constitution, to take that oath with a lie on his lips or perjury in his heart. This influence of education began to be felt as a potent force in Kansas affairs eight or ten years ago, and gradually the wet territory became restricted, etc."

Public meetings, parades, posters and a score of other good methods will help to catch the indifferent voter; but let us not for a single moment forget that, in the long run, it is the educated voter who must be our dependence, if we are to *win and hold.*

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

Excerpt from address by Mrs. Frances E Beauchamp, President Kentucky W. C. T. U.

But prohibition does not prohibit, declares some one. Who says so? The liquor dealer. Who profits by its failure? The liquor dealer. Who makes it fail? The liquor dealer. Why does it fail? Because the liquor dealer is confessedly and incorrigibly a criminal. Somebody may take exception to my statements, for I have vivid memories of a number of good men and women recently at a "hearing" prefacing or interlarding their remarks with the assertion that good men were in this traitorous, soul and body destroying business. But, tell me, wherein is an office for the receiving and selling of stolen goods worse than the office of a business that knowingly and wilfully supplies liquors to brothels and blind tigers—nay, that sends agents and establishes blind tigers; that employs teachers to go about training their illicit agents in the art of violation of law and protects their agents by paying fines when they are convicted, to the confusion and the contempt of the law? Tell me by how much is the sender of lottery tickets through the mails a meaner degenerate than the merchant prince who establishes his agents on the border, and ships alcoholic liquor to illicit dealers in prohibition territory? Tell me, what kind of traitor is more dangerous to liberty than the organized liquor dealer who prevents the people from voting on the question of prohibition, who, in the councils of the trade, proclaims "it is cheaper to buy the Legislature than to control the vote of the people?"

We have in this country an organized band of business outlaws, the most compact, determined and efficient body in American politics, the cruelest masters, the most generous rewarders of weaklings and criminals in office. This masterful cabal of traitors, now seen so clearly and so unanimously despised, must be destroyed. But if prohibition does not prohibit, neither does regulation regulate. Chicago with its seven thousand $1,000 saloons has its 2,600 blind tigers, paying United States revenue tax and thousands more, selling without tax except the assessment that each retailer must pay to the political corruption fund of the liquor trade. If prohibition does not prohibit, why do these political corrupters raise and expend millions annually to defeat prohibition? If prohibition does not prohibit, how is it the sale of liquor in prohibition territory is cut down to 1 2/10 gallons per capita, while in licensed territory it reaches the enormous proportions of twenty-two gallons per capita. Prohibition, after fifty years of trial, is better enforced today than the Decalogue after 5,000 years. Neither will ever be repealed.

As a final threat they tell us, "You can't make men moral by law." On the contrary, that is the very thing you can do. That is God's method of making men moral. They might as well tell you that you cannot make a tree crooked by bending a twig; that you cannot deepen a stream by damming it; that you cannot improve poor land by sowing clover. In fact, to make men moral by law is about all you can do with law. Comparatively few violations of law are punished. The mother, the teacher—not the sheriff—brings in the "reign of law." A remedial statute cuts comparatively little figure for the first fifty years it is on the statute books. It is the silent, unfelt pressure of law on incoming generations that makes the people moral by just so much as the law is moral. Therefore, it is our imperative duty never to lend ourselves to the breaking down of the educational value of the law by repeating the false statements of the traffic that prohibition does not prohibit. By so doing, we delay the "reign of law" and hinder the greatest of schoolmasters—the law—in his work of bringing us to himself, which is the only true basis of liberty.

WELL PEOPLE TOO

Wise Doctor Gives Postum to Convalescents.

A wise doctor tries to give nature its best chance by saving the little strength of the already exhausted patient, and building up wasted energy with simple but powerful nourishment.

"Five years ago," writes a doctor, "I commenced to use Postum in my own family instead of coffee." (It's a well-known fact that tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.) "I was so well pleased with the results that I had two grocers place it in stock, guaranteeing its sale.

"I then commenced to recommend it to my patients in place of coffee, as a nutritious beverage. The consequence is, every store in town is now selling it, as it has become a household necessity in many homes.

"I'm sure I prescribe Postum as often as any one remedy in the Materia Medica —in almost every case of indigestion and nervousness I treat, and with the best results.

"When I once introduce it into a family, it is quite sure to remain. I shall continue to use it and prescribe it in families where I practice.

"In convalescence from pneumonia, typhoid fever and other cases I give it as a liquid, easily absorbed diet. You may use my letter as a reference any way you see fit." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ANTI-ALCOHOL DAY IN HUNGARY

The minister of public instruction of Hungary has issued an official proclamation to the effect that hereafter one day each year, to be known as "Anti-Alcohol Day," shall be set aside in the public schools, when the teachers will be asked to devote special attention to scientific facts relating to alcohol.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Special Correspondence

Who could blame the West Virginia white-ribboners for being a bit puffed up after this: Judge McWhorter, of Lewisburg, West Virginia, the general chairman of the prohibition forces of the state, says he has just written to the *men* county chairmen of the state that if they can't do any better, they must at least **keep pace with the women!**

Here is what one of the state officers says of two of the workers brought into the state, and who had to leave for other fields:

"There are nothing but nice things to say about them. They carried all hearts before them at every point visited, and many calls came for them after dates had all been assigned. Miss Edna Rowan left us on July tenth, and Miss Roena Shaner closed her engagement on August fourth. Several thousand y ung people were enlisted by Miss Rowan, and since her departure the work has not abated. Last week Mrs. Pickering, state corresponding secretary, went to a neighboring town and enlisted sixty Young Campaigners. Miss Shaner has given us seven splendid new unions; has spoken at several picnics, thereby reaching thousands of voters who could not otherwise have been approached. She visited one lumbering center where a great mill was cleaned out and put in condition for her to speak to the employes."

With Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, the policy has been to assign her counties in the southern part of the state, and stir up each one separately by meetings and institutes with the unions; organizing unions and Young Campaigners' Clubs, delivering lectures and sermons, addressing miners and railroad men and colored people; speaking at picnics, moving picture shows and in the open air; and stirring the men up to form ratification clubs. It has certainly paid to concentrate effort. Mercer county, one of the counties thus awakened, is doing excellent work, and several fine speakers among her clergy are now lecturing for prohibition. Four new unions, all off from the railroad, were organized in Monroe county. The state evangelist, Miss Jennie Williams of Buckhannon, promptly agreed to go into the field and hold a school of instruction with each of these unions. It will take almost a solid week of driving to reach all of them, but she will be her own driver and thus save livery bills. Half a dozen of Monroe county ministers, aroused by this chain of enthusiastic meetings, are preparing to get into the thickest of the fight.

Mrs. Jennie Keating, of Matewan, and Mrs. C. E. Fisher, of Bluefield, have both gone into Mingo and McDowell counties —the two wettest in the state—and are making personal arrangements for Mrs. La Mance to put in a few weeks, full to overflowing with campaign work.

Concentration of effort—that is the key-note of the work in the south of the state where there are peculiar obstacles to combat. It is astonishing how quickly the people of this section—more asleep than we like to find them—are aroused when the message is brought to them. At Creamery, a picnic attended by 200 people was addressed by Mrs. La Mance. She did not know two hours before that there was to be a picnic; and, until she appeared upon the scene, people did not know she was to speak to them. The confectionery stands ceased business; the ice cream grinders ceased to grind, and all listened so intently that a pin could almost have been heard to drop. The next day many of these picnickers came to Round Top to hear her again. It was in the heart of the mountains, far off from the railroads, but there were twenty-four carriages and wagons tied to the hitch-rack, and at least a dozen came on horseback and many on foot.

The Athens W. C. T. U. has subscribed for fifty-one Campaign Editions of THE UNION SIGNAL, and is giving them to their men, who are leaders of thought. The unions of Ronceverte and Alderson have each paid for more than a dozen copies of the paper, putting them in barber shops and hotels, and in the hands of their ministers. Alderson sent her speaker to the colored people also.

Monitor has a new union, and one-fourth of its membership are or have been missionaries. Lindside organized a union, almost entirely officered by young girls. Greenville and Union both started W. C. T. U.'s without a thought of doing so an hour before. When the fire began to burn they were eager to band together for work. At Gap Mills, a country point, 300 people gathered, and in other places, country schoolhouses were filled to overflowing. So the battle is set in array. We believe we shall win.

A GLIMPSE OF PIONEER FIELDS IN A CAMPAIGN STATE

ROSE A. DAVISON, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Colorado is in the midst of a lively campaign for state-wide prohibition, and even the remote corners of the state are being visited by both men and women speakers. For more than two months I have been in the mountains where spring flowers bloom in July, and ranchmen hurry to get their planting all done in time to celebrate the Fourth. The northwestern section of this state lies chiefly beyond the railroads and pioneer life still prevails. I found some ranchmen and cattlemen so much interested in our campaign that they came many miles to hear. One man waded. for an hour, through wet grass to catch his team to bring his family to my meeting, and it is no easy task to catch a horse that has a half section pasture to play in!

Fifty miles beyond the end of the railroad I visited a little union that grew out of some meetings I conducted last fall. The few devoted women had held together by prayer and good works and are now entering into larger plans to awaken the people through all their vast territory to a knowledge of the prohibition campaign.

North Park is separated from all the rest of Colorado by mountain ranges which are impassable except in a few places, and most of the passes were covered with snow this year as late as the first of July, when I went there. The pioneer preacher and his wife from Walden (the only minister in all the Park) drove sixty miles to meet me at Kremling and take me around to my school-house appointments. The two-seated carriage had been donated by the corresponding secretary of the Walden W. C. T. U. and the good team by the county judge, who has a hay ranch on which he puts up about 1,400 tons of hay every summer and uses forty horses and nearly as many men. His vote and influence are on our side. I regret that I have no picture of our outfit to send to THE UNION SIGNAL for it was quite unique. Inside the carriage there were the preacher and his wife and the temperance lecturer besides suitcases and lunch boxes and winter wraps and lap robes. At the back of the carriage my steamer trunk rode on two tough boards stuck through the running gear, which made a good support. Then it was secured there with a clothesline, and on top of the trunk we tied three huge sacks of hay for the team. Thus we started on our long overland trip through the beautiful mountain scenery. The rough stony roads on the high ground and swarms of mosquitoes bred in the irrigated meadows kept us from soaring above the real things of life! All along our journey we found men and women who pledged themselves to vote for the prohibition amendment and to try to influence their neighbors. In two weeks I drove 240 miles and held a dozen meetings, including tent meetings on the Fourth of July in Walden. That day it snowed and rained, but people came with winter wraps and many from the remote corners of the Park heard the message and rejoiced to help.

PROHIBITION SEATED ON KANSAS AND REACHING BOTH WAYS

—*Adapted from Kansas Issue*

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W. C. T. U. DAY AT NORTHFIELD

Special Correspondence

From June to September there is a continuous series of conferences and lectures at Northfield among the hills of Massachusetts, made famous by D. L. Moody's Bible school and summer conferences. One of the annual occurrences most interesting to white ribboners is the observance of a W. C. T. U. Day, the meetings being held at hours that will not conflict with the regular conferences.

The first meeting on this occasion was held at two o'clock in the Auditorium, with Mrs. Lizelle, president of the local union, presiding. The program was enlivened by the appearance of a company of Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls. The little people, in charge of Mrs. Anna E. Stoddard of Massachusetts, sang as they marched in, and gave some exceedingly interesting exercises, varying the program with music, recitations, and replies to questions concerning the effect of alcohol. Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, held the attention of young and old, as she spoke to them. After a song by Mrs. W. R. Moody, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U., delivered to a large audience, an address, every word of which was listened to with evident appreciation.

The meeting at the sunset hour was to have been held on Round Top, but a shower necessitated a change to the Auditorium. Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, National superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, gave a very instructive address, using most effectively the charts lately prepared by her department. At the evening meeting Mrs. Stoddard presided.

Wanted Salesmen on our NEW CENSUS publications. Splendid opportunity. Men making $50 to $75 per week.
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OREGON BEADS FOR SALE

Oregon W. C. T. U. will have for sale beads made of Oregon flowers, mostly of roses, to assist in meeting the expenses of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. The rose beads are very beautiful and hold their fragrance for years. They are in various shades of brown and black, with some in gray. The sweet peas are purple and lavender and while not so fragrant are most beautiful. They are mounted with gold beads and can be secured in any length. Prices range from $1.00 per foot for small, plain ones, to $1.50 for those that are carved and of unusual size. The sweet peas are slightly higher. Order or inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, 1101 First St., Portland, Oregon.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25

In THE UNION SIGNAL of July 25, there were given the completed itineraries for the Portland Convention trips, both going and returning, with full information as to sleeping car rates. The going trip is via the Chicago and North Western and Northern Pacific lines, leaving Chicago at 12:00 noon Saturday, October 12, stopping at Minneapolis, Bismarck, Helena, Spokane, Seattle and other places and reaching Portland at 5:00 a. m. Friday, October 18. The official return trip will be made through Boise, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Denver (with stops at each place), via the O. W. R. & N., Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, and Chicago and North Western lines. The train will leave Portland at 6:00 a. m., Saturday, Oct. 26, reaching Chicago at 7:30 a. m., Saturday Nov. 2. If 100 or more desire to return over the Canadian Pacific, they will leave Seattle at 9 a. m. Monday, Oct. 28, by steamer for Vancouver. Here a special Canadian Pacific train will be in waiting, stopping over night at Revelstoke and at Field, visiting Laggan and Banff, reaching Chicago at 9:45 p. m. Saturday, November 2. A party of less than 100 over the Canadian Pacific will use the regular trains. Please notify Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill., if you expect to attend the Convention. It is important that she know if you wish to return via the Canadian Pacific. Mrs. Hutchinson will gladly give you information about routes and rates and reserve for you whatever accommodations you may wish.

THE STORY OF THE STRANGER

(Continued from Page Six)

you drink sometimes," spoke up the bartender eagerly. "Control yourself. I drink a little, but no man ever saw me drunk, and I don't waste my money. Be moderate."

"I can't," said the stranger, going to the door. "I hate to face Janet. Good-bye. I'll see you in the morning."

The story had sunk into the depths of my very soul. I followed the miserable man out into the snow. "You must be careful if you have done without liquor for so long a time," I cautioned. He turned upon me with wolfish ferocity. "Careful!" he shouted, as he jerked the bottle from his pocket and thrust it to his lips. "That day has gone. Careful! Could you quench a prairie fire by telling it to be careful and keep within bounds. There are no bounds for my awakened appetite."

The fiery fluid gurgled down the stranger's throat. In three gulps he took it all. "I must go back and get some more," he cried as he replaced the cork and threw the bottle into the street. "I must get some more — and — and — go home to tell Janet."

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

THE TEMPERANCE WHEEL IN NORTH DAKOTA—AT ITS HUB

Special Correspondence

It was with no thought of disparagement to our splendid National organizers that the general officers of the state W. C. T. U. decided this year to depend entirely upon "our own folks" for help at district conventions and Chautauqua institutes. The experiment proved very satisfactory, and cheering reports of enthusiastic meetings have reached us. In a few cases, ministers kindly came to our assistance. Rev. G. H. Quigley, of Drayton, attended two conventions, giving a strong address on "Our Greatest Foe," while Rev. J. S. Harris of Cando gave his lecture on "A Nation's Peril."

Our president, Mrs. Anderson, and acting president, Mrs. Buck, our treasurer, Mrs. Heidel, and our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wylie, all attended conventions wherever possible, enjoying the privilege of meeting the workers. Early in May, at the urgent request of the Manitoba W. C. T. U., Mrs. Anderson attended their provincial convention, which was held at Portage la Prairie, giving three addresses. The *Manitoba Messenger* said, "Mrs. Anderson, president of North Dakota W. C. T. U., and also recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., who was with us throughout the convention and whose helpfulness was greatly appreciated, spoke with great acceptance on Friday evening and in the convention church on Sunday evening. She also addressed the Methodist Sunday school."

In the far west of the state, several districts met in annual gathering for the first time, with our bright young organizer, Miss Chambers, as the speaker. Miss Chambers is a favorite wherever she goes and an attractive representative of our work. She has gone as far west as the Montana line, being the first temperance speaker to visit some of these towns. A promising local union and an L. T. L. were organized in the border town of Buford.

Mrs. J. G. Dryden, of Stuart, was the speaker at the tenth district convention and gave valuable assistance. Institutes at North Chautauqua and Valley City Chautauqua were in charge of the general officers who were ably assisted by department superintendents and other workers. Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell, who was visiting Mrs. Anderson, spoke in place of Congressman Hobson, on the Valley City program, as that gentleman was unable to be present. At North Chautauqua, Col. Bain, of Kentucky, was the orator on our special rally day, while "Woman—a Citizen," was the subject of a forcible and convincing suffrage address by Rev. G. H. Quigley. Dr. Grassick, president of the state board of health, was with us, giving his noted address on "Alcohol in Medicine." At the new Mouse River Loop Chautauqua Miss Chambers had our work in charge for three days and made many friends for the cause. Assisted by Mrs. Alice M. Goheen, she held a rousing meeting for the children.

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9 room house 63.00
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Fine Program for State Convention

Our next objective is the state convention to be held at Devil's Lake, September 27-30, and for which a fine program is in course of preparation. Great interest also centers in the stop-over, in our state, of the official train, en route for Portland, Valley City and Bismarck being the favored places. Arrangements are being made to use the short time, in each place, to the best advantage. Three National workers, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, Mrs. Harriett D. Hall and Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, will work in the state for a week or two, on their way to National Convention.

We have been fortunate in securing as field worker this summer, one of our own women, Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, of Fargo, president of the largest Scandinavian union in the state, and possibly in the United States,—a union of 150 members. Mrs. Nelson visits from house to house, aiming especially to interest Scandinavian women, but presenting our work in its various phases.

"Votes for women" is now our slogan, and an awakening of interest is noticeable. Equal suffrage has had a prominent place at all of our summer meetings, and at the annual convention addresses will be made by our state superintendent of Franchise, Miss Candis Nelson; also by Mrs. R. M. Pollock, editor of the *White Ribbon Bulletin*, and others. Many of our prospective legislators are committed to our cause, and we are hopeful of favorable action when they assemble in 1913.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable rates.

W. C. T. U. Literature and Supplies

LEAFLETS FOR CAMPAIGNERS

Campaign Suggestions, Lillian M. N. Stevens.
To Prohibition Campaigners, Silena M. Holman.
Points for Campaigners, Minnie E. Neal.
How to Win the Campaign, Mary Harris Armor.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.
Young Campaigners for Prohibition, Anna A. Gordon.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS

A Bloodless Revolution, Jane Addams.
The Strongest Argument for Equal Suffrage, Anna Howard Shaw.
Opinions of Prominent Men on Votes for Women.
The Safe and Sane Way, Florence Richard.
Eighteen Years a Citizen, Adrianna Hungerford.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.
Why I Like Citizenship, Lulu L. Shepard.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 10 cents, per 100, 15 cents.
Votes for Women, Hester T. Griffith.
A Whole Humanity, Zerelda G. Wallace.
Price 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

MUSIC

For State Conventions

The White Ribbon Hymnal, each, 35 cents; per dozen, $4.00 (express prepaid).
Abridged edition (56 selections), 10 cents.
The Temperance Songster (cloth), each, 35 cents; per dozen, $3.60 (express not prepaid). Paper, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.80 (prepaid).
Young People's Temperance Chorus Book, each, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.
Victory (Soprano Solo), each, 15 cents; 2 copies for 25 cents.
A Knot of White Ribbon (Solo), 25 cents.
Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go, 5 cents.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS

Coca Cola Not a Harmless Drink.
Dangerous Soft Drinks.
Special Medical Directions for Women.
Alcohol Injures Children.
Give No Alcohol to Children.
Alcohol and Nursing Mothers.
What Can Nurses Do for Temperance?
Trained Nurses and the Alcohol Question.
Scientific Objections to Alcohol.
Colds, their Causes and Cure.
The Use of Alcoholic Liquors in Hospitals Decreasing.
Some Opinions on Alcoholic Liquors as Medicine.
Does Alcohol Aid Digestion?
Medical Men and the Alcohol Question.
A Letter to Physicians.
Beer Drinking Injures Health.
Price 2 cents each; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

HISTORIC REST COTTAGE

A souvenir booklet of 16 illustrated pages. Price 15 cents each.

TEMPERANCE STORY

Who Was to Blame? By Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife). Paper—5 cents each. Per dozen, 50 cents.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

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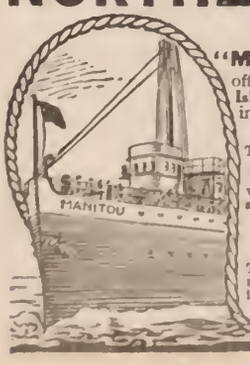

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"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill

The float here pictured represented the W. C. T. U. of Kelso, Washington, in a Fourth of July parade. It was in every sense of the word, a "water wagon" as a sanitary fountain which the W. C. T. U. had at one time presented to the city was used to keep water flowing during the entire parade. This was accomplished by means of a tank from which pipes were extended beneath the wagon. All in white, decorated with ferns, marguerites and Easter lilies and drawn by four white horses led by as many boys in snowy waists, the float presented a striking appearance. A large globe encircled by the W. C. T. U. colors was suspended in the center and a Crusader and Y. P. B. representative (of the Ostrander Branch) were in evidence. Enthusiastic applause as the float moved along proved that it had won a place in the hearts of the people.

THREE REASONS FOR OPPOSING LICENSE

In the *Ohio Messenger*, Mrs. Frances Ensign Fuller, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., gives the following reasons why the W. C. T. U. is opposed to license:

1. Because it is the policy desired by the liquor interests, who favor it because it blinds the average taxpayer to the iniquities of the traffic, on account of the supposed revenue. The liquor sellers do not themselves pay this revenue. They simply collect it from their customers by adding it to the original cost of the liquor so that a gallon of whisky which costs but twenty-five cents to make, when the various taxes levied by federal, state, county and municipal governments are added, costs the drinker at retail about $1.75 a gallon. The consumer pays every cent of this license—it is a tax on the drinker, not on the brewer, distiller or saloonkeeper.

2. It is not true restriction. Speakeasies and blind tigers are more numerous in high license territory than where the traffic is outlawed. The fine, high license saloon, with its elegant appointments caters to the well-to-do class of drinkers; the so-called dive or speakeasy, to the derelicts of drink who are the "finished product" of the fine saloon, but are so ragged and poverty-stricken, so blear-eyed and disreputable in appearance that they seek the dark, concealed alley barrooms in which to spend their last nickel. The high-license saloon naturally creates the speakeasy. Both are lawbreakers.

3. The principle of license is wrong. If the liquor traffic is right, no financial burden of any sort should be put upon it. Let it be as free as the business of the merchant or the grocer. But if it is wrong, no amount of money can make it right to legalize the traffic.

THE ONLY REMEDY

(Continued from Page Five)

disposition and the capacity to enjoy and to secure the necessities and comforts and, if you please, the luxuries of life. But which one of these elements of progress—of business—does not the liquor traffic tend directly and constantly to undermine and to destroy? We shall hear it urged that facilities should be furnished where commercial travelers can "treat" their customers and thus induce them to buy. But is there an intelligent merchant in this state who does not know that "orders" thus obtained are danger signals; that a customer thus secured is one to be closely watched to avoid loss through bad debts. It is sometimes said that drinking saloons, gambling dens, bawdy houses and policy shops draw business customers to town. But I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the merchant who, as a rule, trusts customers thus attracted, is on the way to loss of his own means and to the ruin of his own credit. True, the liquor traffic makes business. So does crime; so does insanity; so does pauperism; so does disease; so does death. And the liquor traffic in causing all these makes business of the same kind as do those palpable evils from which we seek deliverance.

DOOM OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC DRAWS NEAR

Everywhere the accumulated facts concerning the traffic and its influence show that its doom is near and cosmic consciousness of its evil and the tremendous opposition to it show that its disappearance is only a question of time.

The pecuniary powers bound up with the manufacture and sale of alcohol, while making tremendous efforts to conserve their interests and prevent the destruction of their business, are strangely oblivious to the great commercial revolution that is rapidly coming into prominence. The stupidity of carrying on an organized combat with these mighty forces of evolution and the money and energy spent beating the air and shouting to check the race march from the lower to the higher is startling. * * *

Every advance in scientific study of disease and degeneration shows that alcohol is one of the most prominent agents and is very vitally concerned in the diseases and destruction of the human race. Statistical studies of the causes of accidents, injurious diseases, and the great forces of heredity which enter into our civilization, bring out the same fact in greater prominence, that alcohol in some form is the most influential factor of those losses.

Medical, sociological and economical studies all confirm these facts, and make prominent the conviction that alcohol in some way is a source of danger, recognized imperfectly, and yet powerful beyond measure, in degeneration and increased mortality.

These facts have created a sense of alarm in the public mind which is materializing in various ways and apparent in very remarkable forms.—*Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.*

"Health is one of the greatest assets financially and commercially which either an individual or community can possess," says a sociological writer. If this be true the doing away with that which impairs and destroys the health even unto the second and third generation is an undertaking which should engage the attention of every intelligent and well intentioned citizen. Chief among these deterrents of health is the legalized liquor traffic. To hasten the day of its abolition, the votes, the money and the hearty co-operation of all Christian patriots should be willingly contributed.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR TEACHERS

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in THE YOUNG CRUSADER in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer THE YOUNG CRUSADER from Sept., 1912, to May, 1913.

NINE MONTHS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes August 31, 1912. Five of these nine-months subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions.

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WHICH STATES WILL BE "WATCHED"?

We offer no premium that is more popular than the handsome Gold Watch (for lady or gentleman) which is given for 350 subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. The watch is open face, Elgin movement, in first quality twenty-year gold filled case. For 400 subscriptions we will send the watch in hunting case. By crediting subscriptions from your state to one person you can easily secure one or several watches. Try it. Credit must be requested on the subscription letter.

N. B.—Subscriptions for this premium need not all be sent at one time; provided, however, that every installment sent in is accompanied by the statement that the subscriptions are to apply on the premium.

Subscriptions to apply on above premium must reach *The Young Crusader* on or before October 4, 1912. Several states have nearly enough subscriptions. Will yours be "watched" at Portland?

"EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

So says the song which one hears continually. The small boy stopped in the midst of his singing to ask his companion, "*What* are they doing?" Our Scamp squirrel looked out from his tree-top home, and we think he said, "Why, everybody is subscribing for *The Young Crusader* for your teacher and the teachers of other nice boys like you." "Nine months (September, 1912, to May, 1913), for 20 cents," if subscription is sent before August 31.

IS THIS YOUR OPINION?

"Dear UNION SIGNAL: I write an emphatic denunciation of the Campaign Edition of THE SIGNAL. Each paper is so full of important information that every one should have it, and my quarters will not remain in my purse. These two make eight subscriptions I have sent. It is really too bad to treat a woman so. Please begin these subscriptions with the July number, for it is splendid."

So writes Miss Sara Carpenter, of Lambertville, New Jersey.

YOU CAN SECURE A FREE SUBSCRIPTION

Ten yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, if she asks for it in the same letter. For five subscriptions sent, at one time, either a six months' subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL or two yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* may be taken. Premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

GLORIOUS LIBERTY

Pat Riley took a drop of drink;
When asked the pledge to sign,
"Shure, no," said he, "the liberty
I never will resign.
'Tis drink that gives us liberty,
It is meself belaves;
An' if we sign the temperance pledge,
We're nothing else but slaves."

The years went by, and Pat went down,
A poor, degraded sot;
His friend returned and asked about
The liberty he'd got.
"Well, sor, I've got the liberty
Of wearin' ragged clothes;
The weather comes in at me heels
An' rins oot at me toes.

"Sometime it comes in at me toes
An' runs out at me heels;
An' thin I have the liberty
Of aiten scanty meals.
My knees have took the liberty
Out of me pants to stare;
An' faith, I have the liberty
Of sleeping anywhere.

"Me elbows tuk the liberty
Out of my coat to come,
An' thin there's various liberties
In the place that I call home.
The wather comes into the house,
Whene'er it blows an' rains,
Bekase I tuk the liberty
Of smashing all the panes.

"Me hat it is without a crown—
So I have got," said Pat,
"The liberty to scratch me head
An' niver lift me hat."
"Well," said his friend, "these liberties
You better had resign."
And I am happy to record
He then the pledge did sign.

—*The Watchword*

COLORADO'S BATTLE FOR A WHITE STATE

(Continued from Page Four)

We have never worried about who wrote the book of Isaiah, but we have planted our feet on its unfaltering prophecy that "The *government shall* be upon His shoulder." Whose shoulder? The shoulder of the man Christ Jesus, whose we are and whom we serve. By the sign of His cross we have conquered through the shining thirty-eight years of our toilsome past, and by that same sign we shall march on, an ever-growing host till the white banner of clean government floats, not only from the beautiful state-house in the "Queen city of the Plains," not only from every capitol in the nation, but from that storied dome at Washington under which our glorified leader stands, serenely awaiting the day when "every man's weal shall be each man's care, and nothing shall hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain saith the Lord."

WOMAN'S PUBLIC HOUSEKEEPING

"If I were a woman in 1912," says Judge Lindsey in a magazine article, "I would give my first and best effort to this thought—that politics is nothing more nor less than public housekeeping, the mere expression of the common will in matters that pertain to the common good. It may be urged of course that many women do not want the ballot. What of that? Thousands of men never vote, and a woman will have the same right as a man to shirk the duties of citizenship."

PUBLISHERS' TALK

New Suffrage Leaflets Another political party has declared for votes for women in its national convention this year. It is a time, therefore, when suffrage campaign literature will be in great demand. Among our July publications (as those who get the monthly budget will know) are three valuable suffrage leaflets. "The Bloodless Revolution," by Jane Addams, and "The Strongest Argument for Equal Suffrage," by Anna Howard Shaw, have each an excellent picture of the author on the title page. The third is a compilation of the "Opinions of Prominent Men on Votes for Women." All three are four-page leaflets of the right size to slip into letters.

Helps for Campaigners These three articles, published in the last campaign number of THE UNION SIGNAL, are just off the press in leaflet form: "To Prohibition Campaigners," by Silena M. Holman, president Tennessee W. C. T. U.; "Points for Campaigners," by Minnie E. Neal, president Florida W. C. T. U.; "How to Win the Campaign," by Mary Harris Armor. As the titles indicate, these leaflets are for circulation among prohibition workers, not for general distribution, and will be found of great practical value to local unions. With Mrs. Stevens' "Campaign Suggestions" and Miss Gordon's "Young Campaigners for Prohibition," they should form part of every local campaigning equipment. See page 14.

For W. C. T. U. Conventions Among the music that you order for use at state conventions, from the comprehensive list given on pages 21 and 22 of the Catalogue, be sure to include "Victory." The stirring words and music of this soprano solo never fail to arouse a convention audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Once heard it is asked for again and again. For the literature table you must have "good sellers." We haven't space at our disposal to mention all the books, leaflets and other supplies which might be thus characterized. But we desire to recommend especially the attractive souvenir book, "Historic Rest Cottage." Upon the cover is a fine photograph of the Cottage, on the frontispiece a picture of Miss Willard, and within the sixteen pages, numerous half tones illustrating the interior of this world famous home. It is of popular souvenir size and popular price—fifteen cents. A quick selling booklet, also, is the little story by Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife), "Who Was to Blame?" Paper cover, price five cents. Both of these are excellent, too, for W. C. T. U. booths at state and county fairs.

Everybody Can Help Apropos of the official communication of Mrs. Martha M. Allen, on page 14, we call attention to the very valuable supply of literature put out by the department of Medical Temperance. See pages 53 and 54 of the Catalogue for complete list. Local superintendents of literature and white ribboners generally can do much to bring about further arrest of thought, and consequently a more wide-spread abstinence from alcohol, by circulating these leaflets among physicians, nurses, parents,—*all* people who use drugs as medicine, or who buy soft drinks.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Pacific Grove Congress of Reforms

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

The annual Congress of Reforms has just passed, and merits high praise for its excellence and influence. This Congress took the place of the School of Methods previously held in the same place, in the summer of 1900. It was unique in its conception, not claiming to be a representative body, undelegated and responsible only to the organization whose moral and intellectual hospitality could invite all sorts of reforms to gather at its genial board and partake of its feast of reason. It was the successful experiment of the former president, Mrs. Sturtevant Peet; has had a useful career, and, under her successor, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, it is doing the same splendid work.

No business of the W. C. T. U. comes into the public meetings, but executive board meetings crowd into the brief intervals between sessions so persistently, that. unless they remain later to enjoy it, the working force finds little rest in the most restful of seaside resorts — Pacific Grove.

The local press gives generous reports of each day's proceedings and the Associated Press notices of such brevity as not to keep more sensational news out of their columns; but none of them reach the glowing heart of the Congress that throbs and beats in the state executive.

This notary cannot refrain from telling of the earnestness, devotion and intelligence that pervades these meetings, or the amazing reports of the superintendents of departments, not one of whom, because of her high ideals, is satisfied with her own reports. They aim high—those superintendents—but as the detailed work of county and local unions is presented, covering immense areas and reaching to the very corners of the state, the aggregate of these efforts is astounding, and it is felt that thereby great forces are working unseen, as the roots of a tree spread beneath the surface and send up the sap to nourish its growth.

Total Abstinence and Prohibition Preaching

The Congress had only afternoon and evening sessions, but each morning at ten there was Bible Study under the able leadership of Rev. Dr. Philles, that attracted goodly and daily increasing numbers. The president, Mrs. Dorr, enlisted all the pulpits of the town without interference with their usual routine, by asking each pastor to preach one Sunday morning on total abstinence, and in the evening on prohibition. Several availed themselves of the opportunity of giving their pulpits to some gifted woman, and one had Major Scott, while in the great assembly hall, the official center, the pastor spoke from his own pulpit, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., Rev. Mrs. Bridelle C. Washburn, National organizer, giving the address in the evening.

OFFICERS NORTHERN CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.
(Reading from right to left) Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president; Miss Anna E. Chase, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Iowa M. Holston, treasurer; Mrs. Emilie M. Skoe, recording secretary; Mrs. Ina Orvis, Auditor.

The first topic taken up on Monday was Proportional Representation, and elicited a degree of interest evidently surprising to the speaker, Mr. E. P. E. Troy, a lecturer of the Henry George Association. He was followed by Dr. Castle of Merced, an ex-member of Congress and the husband of a county president, who gave a scholarly and exhaustive address on Single Tax. It was good fun to see and hear those two men answer the bright questions that were fired at them by the women, and it is safe to say they enjoyed the responsiveness of the audience. The local union gave a fine reception in the evening, enabling every one to get acquainted with every one else—a prime necessity to effective work.

The Child Problem Considered

Tuesday was Child's Day, and its chief speaker, Rev. H. H. McQuillipen, had a topic so threateningly abstruse, "Religious Psychology," that it was almost startling to find that it simply meant the effect of religious training on the mind and character of the child. It was treated with great care and skill. Mrs. Lake, state lecturer, followed with a mother's talk on the same subject. The evening program was a presentation of the work of Loyal Temperance Legions and Sunday schools.

Wednesday, Mr. Christopher Ruess, probation officer of Alameda county, presented in most practical and human aspects the matter of Juvenile courts, and how not to have children sent to them, magnifying preventive rather than curative methods, although by no means ignoring the latter.

"How we treat our criminals" was the topic of Prof. I. B. Cross, of the department of Economics and Social Science, Leland Stanford University. It will be seen that every subject had its direct relation to our departments, and was in every case presented by able experts, always followed by discussion from the floor. Mrs. Hester Griffith, ex-president of Southern California W. C. T. U., was present throughout the week, taking a leading part in several discussions, and making herself felt in each one. The address of the evening related to the problem of immigration, and was given by Rev. J. E. Hoick, under the title of "The Conquest of California" presenting the dangers threatening the state from this source, and the responsibility resting on Christian people to meet them.

Fighting the Social Evil

On Thursday, the Congress rose to the consideration of the special work of the

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—The Appeal of the Women of Hungary—New Montessori Educational Method—"In Chateau Land"—Flower Mission Incident in Far-Away France.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE REPORTS LESS BEER AND WHISKY CONSUMED IN 1912 THAN IN 1911

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

By the time this letter reaches its readers, Congress will have adjourned until the first Monday in December, when it will convene for the last session of the sixty-second Congress. For nine months the present session has been running, and the members that remain are worn and weary. For weeks it has been a difficult matter to secure a quorum in the House, many of the members having left the city, but with a celerity that hitherto has not marked the session, Congress yesterday rushed toward completion four great supply bills and is looking forward to early adjournment. The general deficiency bill, the last of the big supply measures to be taken up, was reported in the Senate, and the way made easy for its consideration.

Ellen M. Stone Ransom Fund

Among the items added by the Senate committee to the general deficiency bill was one of $66,000 to repay contributors to the ransom fund of Ellen M. Stone. Ever since the bill has been in Congress, the Senate has declared for its successful passage, but each time it has gone to the House, after having passed the Senate favorably, it has been held back, and defeated, mainly by the present leader of the minority in the House, who by his tactics has each time made objection and thereby defeated it. We are hopeful that through some technicality, this righteous measure may be allowed to pass the House, and become a law.

Radical changes in the postal service were provided for by the Senate and House conferees on the postoffice bill. The Bourne parcel post system was adopted for the present, including the Oregon Senator's ideas as to zones, rates, distances, etc. The Simmons good roads provision was adopted. This appropriates $500,000 for experimental road construction with a joint committee of both houses to study the proposition.

The Senate provision requiring newspapers to publish semi-annually a list of stockholders, was adopted and another provision added to require every daily newspaper to print a statement of its average daily circulation.

The House eight-hour labor provision was agreed to, together with the clause for the payment of over time work in cash. A maximum salary of $1,100 was fixed for the rural carriers.

The question of a six-year term of office for the President of the United States was the occasion of a spirited debate in the Senate, but was dropped for this session.

Thursday afternoon on the floor of the Senate, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, in a carefully prepared statement, made very grave and startling charges concerning large sums of money being paid to the Republican campaign fund by the Standard Oil Company in 1904, to help elect the Republican candidate to the office of President of the United States. Telegrams in cypher were translated for the benefit of the Senate, which, with the crowds in the galleries sat in silence listening to a recital which should bring the blush to the cheek of every honest citizen of the country, for surely these disclosures which are now given because of personal motives, but which show how corruption has been going on and on, are sufficient to bring shame and disgrace upon us.

According to a vote of the Senate, the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections is now engaged in investigating campaign contributions, and Senator Penrose entered a motion directing the committee to instruct the sub-committee to investigate along the line of the charges made by him, his speech in the Senate to be referred to the sub-committee. This will probably mean a thorough investigation of the subject.

President Taft has won his fight for the continued existence of the Commerce Court. The contest between the House Democrats and the President over this matter was spectacular. Mr. Taft vetoed the bill twice. It was put through in amended form following executive disapproval of the measure on the first occasion. In the second instance, the Democratic House passed the bill over the veto but the Senate refused to concur in that action. Accordingly the Commerce Court will continue on for a time at least.

Only the approval of the President is needed to set in motion the most exhaustive investigation ever undertaken of the relations between capital and labor. The inquiry will be conducted by a commission on industrial relations, and a bill creating the commission went to the White House yesterday following its final passage by the House and Senate. President Taft will promptly affix his signature to the measure, as he advocated such a commission in a recent message to Congress. The bill which was favored by labor leaders, sociologists, educators, and civic federations, authorizes a study, extending over three years, of strikes, the relations between capital and labor, the causes of labor troubles, the manner in which foreign nations handle the labor problem and the best methods for bringing about peace in the industrial world. Three members of the commission which is to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, are to be representatives of capital, and three are to represent labor, with three others "at large." The commission is instructed to report its recommendations to Congress within the next threo years.

No Beer for the Soldiers

Several companies of the District of Columbia militia are now in camp at Bolivar Heights, West Virginia. One night this week, a wagon load of beer intended for the soldiers was confiscated and taken in charge by the officers. As the wagon was entering the grounds, a hungry sentinel, seeing some fine peaches, jumped on the wagon to secure a supply of the fruit, but to his surprise he found the peaches were designed to cover cases of beer underneath. The driver was arrested for smuggling liquor into a United States camp, and the cases of beer are stacked up at brigade headquarters.

Decrease in Liquor Drinking in 1912

The general press of the country has been diligent in proclaiming the increase in whisky drinking in 1912, but according to the preliminary annual report of Royal E. Campbell, commissioner of Internal Revenue, less beer and whisky was consumed in 1912 than in 1911. He says, while the falling off in the total amount of liquors consumed is marked, it is not as great as the falling off in the per capita consumption. The country has nearly 264,000,000 gallons of whisky stored in warehouses throughout the country. While the consumption fell off last year the production exceeded any previous mark, leaving the greatest amount on record in bond. Kentucky alone has 158,000,000 gallons stored in warehouses, which exceeds the total amount of whisky and rum in the United States eleven years ago. The consumption of beer for 1912 was 62,108,733 barrels, a decrease of more than 1,108,000 barrels as compared with 1911. Cigaret smoking made a remarkable jump forward in the past year, the American people using 2,000,000,000 more than in any previous year, and running the total well up over the eleven billion mark.

Martyr to Science

Another martyr to science is Dr. Thomas B. McClintic, of the public health and marine hospital service, who was hurried to a Washington hospital from Bitter Root Valley, Montana, suffering from the dread malady, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, which he went there to investigate and check. Dr. McClintic was an authority on this mysterious disease peculiar to a section of the United States and known nowhere else in the world, and he has been assigned repeatedly to battle with it. He had been in Bitter Root Valley from the beginning of the "tick season," in March, until its close in June, and was laid low after danger was theoretically removed. He remained at his post when danger was greatest, and is supposed to have contracted the disease while doing laboratory work. Universal regret was expressed among a wide circle of friends and the United States service that so able and distinguished a physician should have been cut off in the prime of life just when he was completing a report which will enable medical science to successfully combat this, one of the most dreaded of diseases.

A conscience contribution of $100 for customs duty on a watch was received by the Secretary of the Treasury this week from a man in Chicago who concealed his identity, but said he was acquainted with the head of the Treasury Department. Signing himself "Penitent," the man wrote this note: "When in Europe I bought a watch I wore when landing. It was not included in my declarations, and I enclose a $100 bill to cover the duty on same, believing that I shall never be satisfied otherwise and I ask you to add it to your already large conscience fund."

August 24, 1912

"SAVE THE CHILDREN AND THE NATION IS SAVED"

Anna A. Gordon's birthday was enthusiastically observed by the Kansas City (Mo.) district W. C. T. U. with a Loyal Temperance Legion picnic at Budd Park, July 18. The day was an ideal one, cool and sunny. Children gathered early and enjoyed the park and the outdoor games. An old-fashioned basket picnic was spread at half-past twelve under large oaks. At two o'clock a fine program was rendered: The "Anna A. Gordon" exercise was given by eleven girls, and boys and girls together lifted their voices in the song, "Young Crusader." Junior Harry and Harry Botsky, winners of silver medals, recited their prize declamations. The youngest member of the Kansas City W. C. T. U., Miss Dorothy Wall, also recited. Seven little girls brought messages from as many different countries and everybody in whole-hearted fashion sang "America" and "Some Glad Day." An excellent address by Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer, added much to the enjoyment of the birthday event.

APPEAL TO WOMEN OF HUNGARY

The people of Hungary, and indeed of the whole world, have been stirred by the imploring words of the appeal of the women of that country, to their fellow countrywomen, to secure freedom from the yoke of King Alcohol. This appeal, signed by women of the Hungarian aristocracy, foremost among them the daughter of the late King of the Belgians, finds a response in the heart of every white ribboner the world over. We quote an English translation published in the *American Advocate:*

"*To the women of Hungary:*

"We wish to put heart and life into the words with which we here address you. We wish that those who read them may have souls to understand the greatness of the end which we pursue. We would that we might press to our hearts the mothers, the betrothed, the children, in order to convince them that our cry comes with love from the depths of our being. Magyar women! Realize the responsibility which the fight against alcohol imposes on you, on your families, and on society.

"Remember the tears which secretly redden your eyes and burden your hearts when you think of a father, a husband, a son, a fiancé fallen to drink. This man holds you to himself; his fate is bound in yours.

"It is not the men chiefly who suffer from drink. It is the souls and strength of the women which are worn down with this sorrow. Do you not realize that alcohol engulfs not only the country and the nation, but all your happy, womanly hopes?

"Come to our help, Hungarian women! Come from all parts of the land—poor and rich, happy and unhappy, women of station and of humble position, you whom alcohol has made to weep, you who know and feel your obligations to religion, to God, to your country, and to humanity yet unborn.

"We wish to uplift the coming generations, which not knowing alcohol will belong to a morally purer and more warm-hearted world.

"We seek the aid of all for this task. We trust that there may not be a single Hungarian woman who will not harken to us. None shall be so humble in our eyes that we will not be grateful to see them join us; none too high to have a right to look down on the work to which we invite you.

"We affectionately beg you suggest everywhere the idea of fighting alcohol. Make sentiment for it in high and low circles, for the odor of alcohol is found in both—in drawing room and in cottage. Our social organism is sick. Our physical, moral, and economic forces are on the way to destruction.

"Above all, give no alcohol to your children and unselfishly aid the husbands of other women, the children of other mothers, the betrothed of other girls.

"Draw attention of mothers to the great danger which the medical prescription of wine to children entails. The theory that alcohol makes blood is long out of date. Let the words of Dr. David Fajèr be always present in our minds: 'A mouthful of bread produces more blood than a cask of wine.'

"And we beg you earnestly and sincerely at the coming Easter festivities not to offer alcohol, but flowers, to the young people who take part in the traditional ceremonies. These young people are themselves the flowers of humanity, and alcohol kills flowers. It slays the health of the body and the purity of the soul, and opens the way to an infinity of evils.

"We demand of you, with deepest affection, women and pure-souled maidens, stand guard at the family door. Do not let a quibbling alcohol philosophy, so ready to excuse and tolerate the most evil things, enter. Join yourselves in the Anti-Alcoholic Union. This will give you the right never to offer alcohol at your own board.

"Perhaps they will mock you. There are those whose spirits never rise to the height of a pure, moral idea. Perhaps the one near you will be irritated. Use all the resources of your feminine soul; make appeal to the highest sentiments; employ all your powers of charm and grace to deliver from the yoke of alcohol those who are dear to you.

"We love to think, noble women, beloved daughters of Hungary, who have so well understood the words of our heart's dictate, that we can with your aid give more poetry to life and permit society to develop in a truly harmonious way.

"We implore you, we appeal to you, we wait on you, tender mothers, troubled wives, betrothed maidens."

Stephanie, Countess Elemer Lonvay, Princess Royal of Belgium
Princess Clovis de Hohenlohe
Countess Casky
Countess Apponyi
Countess Bissengen
Countess Dominique Telcki
Countess Alexandre Telcki
Etelka Kamenytzky, president, Women's Anti-Alcohol Union
and many others.

NEW MONTESSORI EDUCATIONAL METHOD

DR. MONTESSORI'S WATCHWORD IS: "IMMOBILITY AND SILENCE IMPEDE PROGRESS"

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

Researches in pedagogic anthropology; the study of experimental psychology; practice in the care of the mentally deficient; experience in public, day-nursery schools;—all these placed upon the foundation of a thorough university training in medicine, have contributed to the evolution of the Montessori system of child-training.

This system is more of an evolution than the "revolution" which has been claimed for it. Rather than overturning established educational foundations, it advances them along lines already more or less clearly defined. There are some divergencies, it is true. The Montessori system, in the main, however, is simply more radical, and somewhat more directly utilitarian than its overshadowing predecessor in the training of little children. It comes, really, not as a rival or a dispossessor but as a supplement to the Froebel system. The study of the needs of the deficient; and the feeling (which has frequently been expressed by educational experts) that some of the methods used in training deficient children might well be applied to normal children are responsible chiefly for the genesis of the Montessori system. Many of its features are adaptations and applications of the special forms of education which so marvelously develop the dormant, handicapped faculties of the mentally defective.

The system emphasizes and introduces the individual training, and the study and observation of the individual child which makes the training of defectives possible and successful. The great principle of the Montessori method is that the dignity of the individual child must be respected in the garden of knowledge, so that though "the child may be led to look and be guided into paths, he must be left to choose independently which flower or fruit he will inspect, study and cultivate."

Just as lilies cannot be transformed into roses, no amount of training will alter the inherent personality is the creed of Mme. Montessori, not unlike the time-old declaration, that education may "change the size but not the sort."

In trying to give an environment to this requisite of liberty, the Montessori plan calls for the garden just as does the kindergarten;—"The opening scenes of the drama of childhood like those of the drama of the race" should be played in a garden. As much time as possible is spent out of doors.

There are no stationary seats and desks in the school room, and, under the Montessori plan, the children are not expected to remain quiet except at infrequent intervals. The only activity repressed is that which does not tend to some useful purpose. They are taught to distinguish between good and evil, but not to confuse goodness with inaction.

The preparation morally and spiritually of the child for life is a definite part of the Froebel principle and practice. In the games, for example, he held that the common form of the circle,—the symbol of unity—is essential, and the more so as the principle of self-activity here comes into play. The children make the ring themselves by their own efforts and not one of them can be left out without breaking it. The child catches the spirit of the animal life about him through imitation of the motions of birds; of the need of labor through playing the part of the gardener, the farmer, etc.

In the Montessori plays these imitations are made more direct and practical. The children play at visiting, learning to greet one another politely, and to serve at table; how to sit composedly. How to wash dishes and care for the furniture, etc., are kitchen garden ideas which have been grafted on.

The sense training differs from that of the kindergarten but follows the same plan of practical utility. The fingers are trained in a valuable way through the blindfolded games. The children learn to distinguish goods and to separate small similar objects, like millet and rice. The outlines of the alphabet are taught by touch as in the case of the blind, sandpaper letters being utilized. One of their best liked toys is the geometrical inset, a frame with varied depressions into which they fit the corresponding forms, and by doing so get a knowledge of dimension and steadiness of grasp. Similar toy insets covered with paper are utilized for a crayon game in which the children learn by practice to hold a pencil firmly and to make clear, even lines—a valuable preparation for writing.

There are ingenious toy devices in the Montessori system for the definite training for the three R's; and this is the most marked novelty of the plan. The whole series of toys and games are simple and effective helps to the bodily faculties in establishing their relationship with the embryo mental powers. This is accomplished without strain and in a natural, spontaneous manner quite Froebelian in its spirit. Froebel's symbolism, however, has little place in the Montessori plays, which, as has been indicated, involve chiefly useful acts within scope of the child. The ingenious games are so deftly arranged that the child is not only enabled, but is forced to see for himself whether his work is right or wrong. That there is no correction of the children by the teacher when a mistake is made is a noteworthy feature, such being regarded as an unwarrantable infringement of individual liberty, for the child would be deprived of the joy and the discipline of overcoming a difficulty. As in the kindergarten, rewards and punishments have no place. Isolation is claimed to have the required sobering effect on refractory little ones.

Right Atmosphere Essential

Tranquil nerves in the teacher beget the same in her pupils, and by skillfully turning the current of activity in the right direction the children are led to understand, without positive reproof, the difference between right and wrong. The teacher must understand how to guide the children watchfully and tenderly, and to secure deference, obedience and affection.

If the teacher has been successful in creating the right atmosphere in the school (as is also required in the kindergarten), if she is thoroughly in sympathy with the children, then she has realized the ideal of having the little ones completely under her sway and of being able to control them by a gesture.

The Montessori teaching standards require the teacher to avoid first, the arrest of spontaneous movement; and second, the imposition of purely arbitrary tasks. Great respect must be paid, religiously and reverently, to the first indication of individuality and toward the complete unfolding of the child's inner life.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, THE "OLD WAR EAGLE"

APRIL 10, 1829—AUGUST 20, 1912

It has been well said that it was to the lasting glory of General William Booth, the head of the Salvation army, that he won his title in a fight for humanity everywhere. What he and his organization have meant to thousands of forlorn and hopeless men and women only eternity will reveal. An inside point of view is given in the words of the *Record-Herald:* "If you were 'down and out,' if life had come to be a particularly ugly puzzle in which the only realities were hunger and thirst, rain and cutting winds, the gruff copper on his beat, the station cell or the hospital—if life meant only these things, a road of weariness and pain leading nowhere, then you would know how to appreciate the service of General Booth."

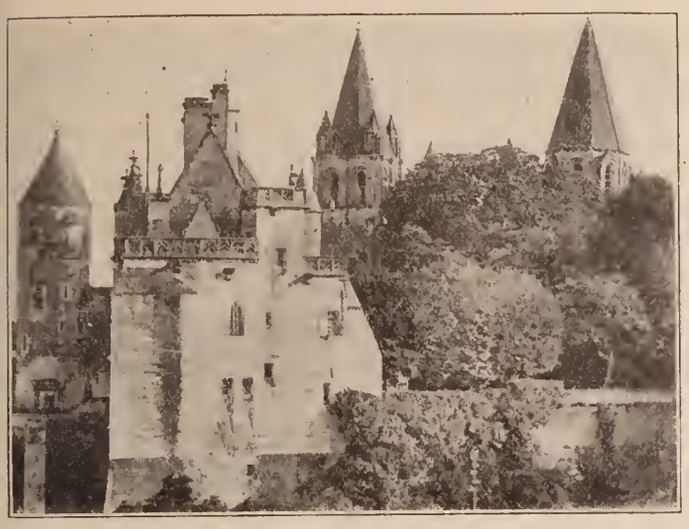
Of course this great man who has just gone from us was a total abstainer and an ardent advocate of the temperance reform, for in every line of effort he saw the misery wrought by the drink evil and the liquor traffic. Miss Willard was greatly attracted to the work of General Booth, and during her visit to England in 1893, wrote a graphic account of "General Booth in Action," as she observed the "old war eagle," as she was wont to call him, at one of the Army meetings. She tells of the General turning to her and Lady Henry Somerset during the progress of a most affecting meeting, and as he displayed a handful of stub pipes, saying: "We get these and lots of whisky flasks, too, and so we work for temperance." As to the effect of this hour upon her own life, Miss Willard said, "This weary scribe went out thence with tearful eyes and a more mellow mind, singing in tones unheard except in heaven:

"'Take my poor heart and let it be
Forever closed to all but Thee.'

"Doubtless this did not come to pass," she adds, "but I drew a hair's-breadth 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' because of that strange morning with the old war eagle and his devoted brood."

"IN CHATEAU LAND"

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER, National W. C. T. U. Press Correspondent



Le Chauteau Royal, La Tour Agnes Sorel—La Tour Louis XI

Kind fate has not only dropped us down here in the province of Touraine for a few weeks, amid the many beautiful palaces which remain in varying degrees of preservation to speak of the royal grandeur marking the France of long ago, the France of many yesterdays; but kind fate has done more—has dropped us down *in the very house*, in Tours, in which the little volume bearing the title appropriated above, was written by one of New England's gifted pen-women. Beautiful as it all is, however—the architectural masterpieces of the country, the tapestried walls of its palaces, the cathedral aisles of its forests, *all of it*—one finds trailing through and over the history of France so much that is revolting, so much that still seems dripping with the blood of her people, one views it all, perforce, with many conflicting emotions.

It is only fair, though, to remember that France, today, has *hung up* her instruments of torture and is living apparently at peace with herself; yet, for us who are hugging close the temperance principles which alone enable any nation to measure up to her full stature, to realize her full majesty, France has still a blot on her escutcheon—her *pourboire* (money for drink) which one-half of France unblushingly demands, and the other half of France unblushingly tenders, many times a day—oh, the shame of it!

Your scribe heard one woman (a wearer of our little white bow, a woman brave enough to fly her temperance colors wherever she happens to be) remonstrate with her French Jehu, the other day, telling him to take his *pourboire* and buy *bread* and *shoes* instead of drink—a wide, questioning smile was her only response!

Again it is only fair to remember that France is not alone in this; that Germany has her *trinkgeld;* that the mistress of the English house, be it great or small, provides her retinue of helpers with their "beer money"; that in our own America the fees exacted and given, find their way again and again across the American bar! This same American bar, by the way, seems to have penetrated to many corners of the Old World, and here, as at home, makes itself offensively conspicuous.

France has had her court intrigues and her bloodshed, it is true; England's rulers have more than once sullied their purple and their ermine; Germany has had her scandals and her horrors; America has her shattered battlements and her tattered flags, to speak of passing wars; *every* nation has its chronicle of some unworthy deeds—who will deny it? We see these intrigues of early France, the sullied ermine of England's rulers, Germany's scandals, America's ugly wars, in all their hideousness now—in all their atrocity—and we are sobered by the spectacle; it sometimes seems, indeed, that, with eyes riveted on these ugly scars of an ugly past, we *blind our eyes, as a people, to the monster evils* which boldly strut about our streets *today*—the evils of the liquor traffic!—evils, which, under fair exteriors stalk abroad, exuding a poison more deadly than the ravages of war. Yet the Old World and the new are full of beauty, too; like so many gleams of golden sunlight, the nobler deeds of each play over the pages of history, tempering somewhat its shadows. Then, too, the glories of *Nature*, encountered at every turn, on every side, here as in the homeland, remind one that, after all, *good* forces and *uplifting* influences are having their part in life—encourage one to believe that Pippa's beautiful words are not without foundation: "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world!"

Tours, without her little market-carts, wouldn't be Tours at all!—little carts drawn by donkeys and driven, in many instances, by white-capped women of the peasant class; yet we do not go so far as to say that the little market-carts are Tours' *piece de resistance*, for that would seem little short of profanity, writing, as we do, almost under the shadow of Tours' time-touched, time-honored cathedral; but

(Continued on Page Nine)

A Flower Mission Incident in Far-Away France

LELLA M. SEWALL, National W. C. T. U. Flower Mission Supt.

The Hospital at Tours

"No, no, madame, oh, no," said a poor woman whom we found resting in one of the court-yards of the great hospital in the capital city of Touraine. We were on our way, with baskets of flowers, to the poor wards of that splendid institution, and in passing had offered a flower to this aged convalescent. Somewhat surprised at her words, we turned to the superintendent graciously conducting us about, and asked if the woman did not like the blossoms. "Oh, yes, but she did not wish to rob you," was his reply. We were not long in making her know that the flowers were for her and her fellow sufferers. She was greatly pleased and awaited our return to make us understand that she had put the blossom in water to preserve it.

It was a sad and happy time—that afternoon in August—the shadows and sunshine playing alternately as we lingered among the poor patient women and children. The smiles upon their countenances and the pleasure they expressed tempered somewhat the sadness we felt when we looked into their pale, wan faces. Oh, the pathos of the little tot who stretched out her tiny hand, maimed almost to helplessness! The next moment, however, our hearts were cheered because one of the nurses from Colombe discovered the little white bow and called the superintendent's attention to it.

In spite of the fact that we were foreigners in the midst of people who could not understand our mother tongue, even with our limited knowledge of French, we felt that our time was well spent and that, perhaps, we had introduced the blessed work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union into this little corner of France.

MIKE

A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT

LOUISA A'HMUTY NASH, Portland, Oregon

There were unusual sounds to be heard this particular morning, thought Mike Burke—the tread of feet on a stone floor, the rattling of ponderous keys, the thrusting of a man into his own door, which he knew never had but a bolt, and the entrance of a stranger, who set down on a shelf food and drink in a tin plate and cup.

"Wheriver am I?" asked Mike, who conscious of a thumping headache and limbs which felt as if weighed down, was attempting to rise from a bunk. "Say, Mister, wheriver am I?"

"In the cooler, to be sure. Where else do you suppose?" was the answer.

"Whativer am I run in for?" was the next question.

"No need to ask that after last night's work!"

"I was around at Tim's a bit, that's all!"

"That's not where you were found, anyhow."

"That's where I stopped."

"No humbugging now, I'm in a hurry!"

"I ain't humbugging. Tell me what I were run in for. I done nothin' that I know'd of."

"Done nothing! Do you call killing your wife nothing?"

"Oh, you must have got hold of the wrong man, that you have!"

"Wrong man, nothing! You were caught in the very act. The woman's screams fetched the neighbors, and they fetched the police. The woman was dead before you got in here," was the brutal reply.

"I knows nothin' aboot it whativer. The whisky got hold of me and took off with my sinses! It's that way that it served me once afore; then I told me wife that anither drap'd niver pass my lips. But it's too many for me that the chaps were. Say, mister, is it really true whativer, that my Bessie's dead?"

"As true as that you're in this cell!"

Mike was sobered now, though still somewhat dazed. As the situation dawned more and more upon him, tears poured from his eyes and an agony of sobs shook his strong figure.

"My Bessie, my poor Bessie. To think that it's my hand that done it—the cursed stuff that into a madman turned me!" wailed the prisoner with such genuine grief that even the jailer's heart was touched.

Mike Burke had been a kind husband until he began paying protracted visits to "Tim's Place." Then when Mike returned home his wife often trembled and hid herself. Many an evening not until she heard him throw himself on the bed and his deep breathing in stentorian tones announced that he was asleep, did she feel safe.

On the occasion in question Mike had come home earlier than usual. This his wife took to be a sign that he was himself—but, alas, it was not so. On the contrary, he had been drinking more than usual. In a moment of anger, he had struck her.

"It's not just yet that my Bessie'll be buried. It's along side of her that I be sitting till 'morra. May be as how she'll be waking up out of this," said Mrs. O'Brien, with emphasis.

"You heerd now as what the doctor and the undertaker said. Jist be reasonable like, now, Mrs. O'Brien."

"'Tis jist what I am. 'Tis you folks that unreasonin' is! Bessie went like this afore, my Bessie did after a fall that she had when she's but a young gal! And folks came and talked the same as you're now a-talkin'. But it's my way that I had and my Bessie it's all right that she came out. And with her mither to watch her, it's so that she will this time, too!"

But the old neighbor familiarly known as "Grandma," took up one of the thin white hands. "The leaders have all stiffened up, same as they allays do. And I've tried all ways to prove it to myself. I've out the feather afore the mouth, and there it staid. I've held the mirror, and no breath came. See the white of the eye is growing darker, where the light falls on it, and see how big the pupil of the eye is!" She lifted up one drooping lid. "Bessie's dead, poor gal, and sure I'm very sorry for you, Mrs. O'Brien, and special as how it happened, that I am!"

"Folks can say what they like. It's thanks to God that I've got money enough to take my poor gal home with me if it's in her coffin that it be. It's send back that I will, if it's not wanted. Sure and it'll not be this time. Take my word on it, Grandma!"

The strong mother heart had its way. Bessie Burke was carried back by night to the home of her childhood. She was laid on her own bed, with the scent of the honeysuckle creeping in at the little windows. Dr. Baldwin, because he had known her from a child, and seen her this way before, was sent for to give an opinion.

"It's the air she was born to, and the sweet smells of the garden will be restoring her!" said her mother.

The mother instinct was right. It was but the semblance of death. The rigidity ceased, the closed eyes opened slowly on her old world, and Bessie awoke as a little child might awaken. She was a girl again in her widowed mother's house. The cruel past with its heavy blows did not seem to be any more to her than an ugly dream. Instead of this the vision of youthful love that preceded it came back, all the more beautiful, perhaps, because it had melted away. She asked after the man she had once loved. Her mother quickly consigned him to the tomb from which she had rescued her daughter. She believed him dead, she said, but left out of the conversation any circumstantial evidence that that was the case.

"No good to talk on it!" she said.

Bessie doubted the story, but for fear of distressing her mother, was silent on the subject.

It appeared that Mike Burke had not suffered the murderer's doom. After careful examination by the doctor, the prison chaplain, several specialists, and some of his old companions, he was brought to trial on a charge of manslaughter. The coroner's evidence showed his wife's death, but the removal of the corpse was considered to have been made at Mrs. O'Brien's whim, and that when signs of decomposition set in she had been obliged to allow the burial. It was far away in a wild country place, and some mistake had been made in trying to identify the locality.

Mike Burke had served out a long term of imprisonment in the state penitentiary. A true house of penitence it had proved to him. Brought up by God-fearing parents, he had learned by rote, the words, "The wages of sin is death," and they had now burned themselves upon his heart. What was his sin? He remembered that with the things of his boyhood he had thrown off all thoughts of God and when this slumbering appetite (the inheritance, perhaps, of a forefather), had broken in upon him, it had mastered him, mind and body, and he had no help outside himself. Now, thank God, from want of satisfaction, the bodily appetite was in abeyance!

"But will that awful craving come back to me?" Mike Burke asked himself upon his release from incarceration. "Is it ever safe that I shall be, with them fiery fiends chasing me around?" He trembled at the fear.

"Sure and there must be a spot somewheres on this big green earth all fenced off safe." He must find that spot. But how would people look at such as he with a brand upon his forehead? And how could he face the outside world again? Not the city, the wicked city, with a dram shop at every corner where souls are murdered first for the poor body to follow too soon. No, it's to the village that I'll go, where it's for Farmer Dalton I worked. He was good. But it's like enough that folks will have no back memories for me. And sure and changed me the long years in the Pen have! And the awful memories that'll be mine!"

His footsteps were leading him on irresistibly to a cottage over the hill, where even the quiet village was blotted out: where a picket fence enclosed a green garden, and honeysuckle crept over the porch on to the window sill above.

The sight almost overpowered the lonely man. "Whose home was it," he wondered. Fifteen years since he last stood on this spot. There's some one there. A woman, still young looking

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

JOHNNIE LEARNS A LESSON

MILDRED AUTEN SPENCER, Chicago, Ill.

Johnnie gave Billie-Boy an extra pat or two. "Aren't you glad you have enough to eat and drink and a nice place to live, and don't get jerked and whipped?" he asked, as he led the pony into the roomy stall. Billie-Boy gave a little shake as the harness slipped off his hot and dusty back for the day had been very warm and he had been out since early morning. But he shook his shaggy head and nosed his small master lovingly as if he understood his good fortune.

"Well, little man, what did you do at the Legion this afternoon?" asked Mama that night, as Johnnie was eating his supper.

"Oh, we had a lesson about mercy and Miss Annie told us how wrong it was to beat and starve our horses. She said we must all be good to every animal and talked a long time about being kind. Of course *I* am," answered Johnnie, a little boastfully. "I never whip Billie and he has enough to eat and doesn't have to stay out in the cold without a blanket. *I* didn't need the lesson but I guess some of the L. T. L. boys did, cause I've seen Tom Carter whip their old horse when he didn't go fast."

"I'm glad Miss Annie talked to you boys about mercy," said Papa, looking at his young son intently. "You must remember what she said, for I want my boy to be kind and gentle always."

"Oh, but *I* am"—Johnnie was very positive—"I didn't need the lesson but some of the boys did."

After supper Johnnie went out on the porch where it was nice and comfortable. The moon looked so pretty over the trees and Johnnie liked to lie quietly in the hammock and feel the cool breeze. Pretty soon he had a queer feeling in his head and then in his neck, but when he tried to move something very strange seemed to hold him.

"Mercy, what's the matter?" thought Johnnie and was surprised to see that things looked very queer. He seemed to be out in the hot sun hitched to a little cart just like Billie! Something held his head back very tight, and though the sun shone in his eyes he could not turn this way or that. Something heavy and hot was on his back and the flies bothered him. Just then a little boy, surprisingly like himself, ran out of the house with a lot of other children.

"Hurry up, boys, or we'll miss the fire!" called this boy and Johnnie recognized his own voice. "Jump in, quick."

There was a scramble for places in the little cart and the reins were pulled sharply. "Get up, Billie-Boy!" and Johnnie felt himself jerked sharply to one side. "Not that way! We're not going to town this trip. It's Scott's house that's afire."

With a slap of the reins and a touch of the whip Johnnie started as fast as he could. His mouth smarted from the sudden jerk and he felt very cross. How was he to know which way they wanted to go? And why did they keep touching him with the whip ever so often when he was going as fast as he could? Didn't they know it was harder going up hill than down?

Johnnie and Billie-Boy

By the time they reached Scott's place the fire was out and poor Johnnie felt himself turned quickly about and he started back towards home at the same pace, through the stifling dust and the hot sun of that July day. He felt as if he would choke with the dust and he welcomed the sight of the water fountain,—but with a sudden jerk he was pulled away and the same familiar voice said, "Come, come, you had a drink the last thing this morning, so you can't be thirsty now."

Suddenly the boy with the lines drew rein—so suddenly indeed, that Johnnie thought the bit must have torn his mouth. "Say, fellows, what do you say to watching the game for a while? We can cut across lots."

"Sure," cried the boys, already over the fence.

"We'll leave Billie here 'cause he'll stand all right, and we won't be gone long."

Johnnie was left in the hot sun, although the alluring shade of a huge elm was but a few feet further. "I'll get in the shade anyway," he thought to himself and had barely started when the boy called out, "Whoa, there, you aren't going to run off home yet!" and poor Johnnie felt himself backed and tied to the fence just out of the shade. "Why don't you let his head down and give him a bite to eat while we're gone. My father says horses love fresh grass," suggested one of the boys whom Johnnie was surprised to recognize as Tom Porter.

"Oh, Billie gets enough to eat, and besides he might get tangled up in the reins. Guess I'd better tie him short so he won't do any harm," and Johnnie, with a flush of shame, recognized the words which he had spoken only the day before. He stamped his feet angrily. The boy had had his breakfast, no doubt, but he seemed to be enjoying his apple very much,—and the grass did look so sweet and tender. "Get tangled up," indeed! He knew more about a harness than all the boys put together. The flies began to buzz around and the strap was so short that he could not shake his head enough to brush them away. A big horse fly came nearer and nearer. It was going to sting him, he knew, and what was he to do? There it was now, right on his back. Oh, if he could only turn his head far enough to nab it!

"Goodness, what is the matter?" cried Mama and Papa both running out to the hammock in alarm.

Johnnie rubbed his eyes and looked rather sober. "Well, you see, I guess I had a dream that wasn't very nice, about Billie-Boy and me. Maybe I *did* need that lesson about kindness today," he said very earnestly. "And Billie-Boy is going to find out that I am going to take care of him better than I ever did before."

Mama and Papa didn't quite understand about the dream but they saw that Johnnie was very much in earnest. "That's right, my son. Remember what Miss Annie said today and you and Billie will always be good friends," said Papa, approvingly.

Teacher: "Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography."

Johnny: "No, mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changin' every day, an' I thought I'd wait a few years 'till things get settled."

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

NOTICE

Will all editors of state papers who expect to attend the National Convention in Portland, Oregon, please report as soon as possible to Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, 302 Goodnough building, Portland, Oregon. Plans are being made for a conference and banquet, and an unusually profitable time together.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS

The committee appointed by the National Board of Superintendents to arrange for an extensive exhibit of departmental literature at Portland, Oregon, and for the group conferences to be held in connection with the exhibit announces:

There are no available rooms in the Convention church in which we could have our exhibit as planned, and therefore there will be no *general* exhibit of departmental supplies. Individual superintendents may arrange for separate conferences and exhibits as heretofore. MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE, Chairman of Committee

"We hear a good deal about beating swords into plowshares. Why not beat a few breweries and distilleries into meat shops and baker's ovens? That would help to give us plowshares," suggests the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*

Woman Suffrage Not a Success?

"Woman suffrage is not a success!" thus said one of the "lords of creation," resident in a suffrage state, whose opinion had been sought by a visitor from another state earnestly seeking for light. Pressed for reasons for his statement it was found that the women of certain localities had not voted on certain issues as had been desired by this man who, it further developed, had always been opposed to equal suffrage.

Because these women had asserted their independence of partisan bonds and voted according to the dictates of their own conscience and judgment, and, as it proved, to the upsetting of certain cherished plans of the political "boss," resulting in the betterment of social conditions, therefore, to the mind of this hereditary ruler, "Woman suffrage is not a success." Verily! Considering present conditions in our country, with many of our cities choked with vice and misrule, our people groaning under burdens of graft and injustice, political turmoil and upheaval, mutterings of revolution heard here and there, and the disagreeable spectacles presented by certain national conventions, one is moved to inquire, has man suffrage been a success? Can women do worse? Is there not a strong presumption that in the very nature of things they must necessarily prove a helpful, uplifting factor in the field of politics, which is merely the larger government of state and nation?

May we not presume that women who have governed well in home and school, and demonstrated their capability and integrity in organization, management and leadership, from the local "Ladies' Aid" to great bodies of world-wide scope, will succeed equally well in municipal and state affairs?

In the eyes of some, woman suffrage is indeed a failure! We need not inquire who it is that thus brands political equality a failure. But we rise to inquire, has man suffrage been such a towering success as to impel us to declare that it cannot be improved upon?

The Awakening in Hungary

The remarkable appeal of the society women of Hungary, given on another page, is but one of many periodic outbreakings of the people of this country against the curse of the liquor traffic. The Transylvanian Medical Association, a body of physicians, is said to have repeatedly seriously considered the question, and recently adopted resolutions recognizing the fight against the alcohol calamity on health and social grounds as a significant matter, and declaring that alcohol is not an article of nourishment, does not invigorate, but rather benumbs. A little later a government investigation of the drinking of alcohol by school children and their parents was instigated, and an endeavor made to learn the moral and intellectual effect of the habit upon the pupils, with the result that it is now stated there is in contemplation a plan for teaching temperance in the schools. While the press generally maintains silence on these subjects for financial reasons, two prominent periodicals have opened their columns to articles and discussions on temperance, and are doing splendid educative work.

Between the lines of this urgent appeal of the women in high social circles, one reads pathetic tragedies, which have forced wives, mothers, sisters, daughters and sweethearts to give voice to their misery and sorrow. The hearts of thousands of women in other lands are touched by this cry, for everywhere women and children recognize in the liquor traffic a soulless and tyrannical enemy. The reading of this message from our sisters across the sea will spur every white ribboner to more heroic effort for the speedy coming of the day when the nations of the world shall be free from the slavery of King Alcohol.

AMONG THE STATES

Maine votes September 9 for Governor, and it is confidently hoped by the advocates of prohibition that Hon. William T. Haines will be elected to succeed Governor Plaisted. Mr. Haines has pledged himself to enforce the prohibition law in which he is an enthusiastic believer.

The workers for state-wide prohibition in West Virginia and Colorado are making history well worth recording during these summer days, and are placing the future citizens of the state under lasting obligations to them.

September 3 is the day toward which all Ohioans are eagerly looking. On that day the women of the state expect to have written by the voters of the commonwealth their "Emancipation Proclamation." The status of the liquor question is also to be determined at that time.

Arkansas is in the throes of a state-wide prohibition campaign. The time in which to "educate and agitate" on the question has been very short but the friends of the cause are utilizing every moment to good advantage.

"Are you going to vote for woman suffrage, and if not, why not?" is the all important question being propounded to the ballot-casters of Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon and Ohio these summer days. The first four states vote in November.

The result of the recent primaries in Texas is most encouraging to the advocates of prohibition. According to *The Home and State* of Texas, the prohibitionists achieved a total of ten victories, or a gain of six over the antis. Thus, despite the fact that they did not win the governorship, the prohibitionists made a most excellent showing.

WORK OF ELMA GOWEN APPRECIATED

The National Temperance Society of Peru has recently been organized in the capital city of Lima. Miss Elma Gowen, in the last days of her illness, was deeply interested in this new organization of the temperance men of Peru, and furnished many helpful suggestions for the constitution they adopted. The secretary of the new society, Mr. J. A. MacKnight, writes Anna A. Gordon as Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. in warmest appreciation of Miss Gowen's ability and of her helpful influence during the brief time of her work in Peru. Four of the eight members of the board of directors of the National Temperance Society of Peru attended the funeral service and spoke in honor of one who gave her life to a great and noble cause. At a meeting of the board of directors, held July 10, the president of the society, Dr. Wenceslao Molina, spoke touchingly of Miss Gowen, and of the great inspiration she would have given their young society could her work have been continued, and "by unanimous vote of the board the Society was declared in mourning for the period of thirty days."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
S. Idaho—Nampa, Sept. 23-25
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
New Hampshire—Jefferson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Nebraska—Central City, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Delaware—Smyrna, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Nevada—Sparks, Sept. 27-28
North Dakota—Devil's Lake, Sept. 27-30
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 27-Oct 1
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
South Dakota—Pierre, Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Iowa—Maquoketa, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Vermont—Rutland, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois— Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Tennessee—Paris, Oct. 4-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Indiana—Kokomo, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18
Louisiana—Alexandria, Nov. 7-10.

"ANDY'S ALL"

Perhaps at one time it had been a very pretentious corner saloon, but now with signs of dilapidation everywhere, it was a sorry enough sight. The shades were frayed and torn, the windows were dirty and cracked, and a shabby sign hung by one rusty hinge over the door, threatening at every gust of wind to fall to earth. On one of the front plate glass windows a sign, which at one time had been quite ornate, proclaimed the place to be "Andy's Hall," but one of the letters had entirely disappeared. "Andy's All," read a passer-by, and added, musingly, "Poor Andy doesn't seem to be very prosperous if that is his 'all'! But the sign doesn't tell the whole truth,—I wonder how many other people's *'all'* that represents? I notice Andy isn't publishing that abroad."

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN AUSTRALIA

The existence of the canteen in military camps of Australia has been terminated except for medical purposes and that with the following restrictions: No one who refuses to partake shall be made the subject of ridicule and no liquor will be issued to persons under twenty-one years of age whose parents have notified the commanding officers, in writing, that they so desire. The regulations also prescribe that in cases of severe weather, or excessive fatigue, an extra issue of tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar shall be made to troops in place of liquor. "Now that we have compulsory service," says Minister of Defense Pierce, "people may object to their sons going into camps where a canteen is run, and where lads are away from direct parental control. The camps only last for eight days for the infantry to sixteen days for other arms, and we think no hardship will be inflicted by this provision, which we consider only a right thing in the circumstances. The question has been decided that way in the Act, and therefore we are simply administering the statute." The regulations further provide that no cigarets or materials for making them may be sold or supplied in any of the camps, and no member of the citizen forces may have such articles in his possession at any time when on duty or during any camp.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. A. DAVENPORT, San Antonio, Tex. Mrs. Davenport was a life member of the Perry (Oklahoma) W. C. T. U., of which she was the organizer, and was local superintendent of UNION SIGNAL work for the Central union of San Antonio.

MRS. MARGARET MYERS, Gansevoort, N. Y., for several years first vice-president of the union, and an active worker in the church and the temperance cause.

BENJAMIN CLOW, Freeport, Ill., eighty-six years of age, an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. since its organization.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

HARK, RISE, STRIVE!

(W. C. T. U. Hymn, to the tune of "Come Thou Almighty King")

"Jac" Lowell

Hark, all ye sisters true,
Hark, hear the call to you,
Sounding each day!
Up from the deeps it floats,
Wild are its piercing notes,
Borne from unnumbered throats
"Aid us we pray!"

Rise, all ye sisters brave!
Still there are lives to save,
Homes to defend!
Still there are foes at hand,
Foes to our native land;
Help it to firmly stand,
Free to the end!

Strive, all ye sisters strong!
Strive for the fall of wrong;
Labor with love.
Ever be true to right,
True to the land of light,
True to the ribbon white
And God above!

"IN CHATEAU LAND"

(Continued from Page Five)

we *do* claim that these flower-laden and fruit-laden carts, bobbing around, lend some welcome color to the old gray town. Too often, however—far too often—one sees the little hand-carts of the place pushed or drawn by women, bent with age; in the fields, too, of Tours' surrounding farms, women who should be experiencing a little of life's sunset quiet and peace, are hard at work, bearing with younger generations and without murmur, seemingly, the heat and burden of the day. Thus far, on the continent, it has not been our good fortune to encounter any wearers of the little white bow; but in England, at the outset of our journeyings abroad, we were the privileged guests of Miss Cameron for an evening in her hospitable London home—a home which many American white ribboners hold in delightful memory. Miss Cameron had but recently returned from the National Council of the B. W. T. A., reporting a *World's Night* of rare interest, on which she had been able to tell a little of the work done and being done among the Y. P. B.'s of which she is today the proud leader.

"Nature has enormous powers of healing. She acts on large lines. She is merciless as to detail when she is cruel, but if the main dictates of duty are followed in spite of suffering, she will be as tender in healing when the spring has come again. If only a man or a woman is faithful, deeply faithful, he or she will have the forces of natural law and the blessing of heaven for support."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

ELLA GILBERT IVES

To the thirty-one state superintendents of this department:

Report blanks with questions were sent to each of you early in July that you might adapt the latter to your counties or districts. They should be filled out and returned to me by September 25. A supplementary paragraph or letter is earnestly requested from each of you. Avoid the pain of finding your state omitted from the National report in October.

With each report blank was sent a "Key" to the Charts reproduced from the exhibit, "Relation of Temperance to Missions" at "The World in Boston." This key unlocks in the Charts both a treasure of information and a door of opportunity. Price only $1.00. Why not equip yourselves now for your state conventions, your autumn campaigns? It is the next forward step.

If possible, attend the National Convention at Portland, Oregon, October 19-25. It will be a great year for department work. The superintendents are to hold conferences daily from ten to twelve o'clock, besides having two hours one afternoon on the general program, for a unique presentation of their work.

To presidents of states having no superintendent of Co-operation:

Will you not adopt this department and secure an able superintendent at your next annual convention? As a means to this end, will you not see that the Charts (whose "Key" has been sent to each of you) are shown and interpreted at the convention? Some of you have done personal work or know of others in your state who have done it for this cause: kindly report it to me.

To National superintendents of other departments:

You also have received the "Key" to Charts. It will perhaps unlock a new source of power in your work. Try it.

To National organizers, evangelists and others who have done Co-operative work:

Kindly report it to me by September 25, and equip yourselves with the Charts for future service.

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

Collecting the Records of School Savings

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

I am preparing the statistics of School Savings Banks in the United States, with the aid of the deputy Comptroller of the Currency. These I will soon have printed for general distribution, and the Comptroller will embody them next fall in his "Report to Congress."

The figures are accurate and give the amounts saved by the scholars in all the schools I could hear from up to January, 1912, some to July, 1912, the end of the school year. As leader of the School Savings Banks movement in the United States, successor to the late John Henry Thiry of Long Island City, N. Y., it is my duty and privilege to do this.

Mr. Thiry was a French-Belgium educator. He brought the school savings banks system to the United States and was its indefatigable leader and advocate until his death, June 24, 1911. I have been his associate since 1889 and am now the legatee of his copyrights, books, papers and correspondence on the subject and the unfinished work, a part of which is to collect and bring out annually statistics of the school savings in the United States. This legacy of work was accompanied by no money whatever.

Our work in the W. C. T. U., of which I have been the World's and National superintendent since 1891, has been very helpful to the cause, and in many of the points now using this excellent thrift teaching its introduction and continuance are directly attributable to the efforts of our women.

There is great encouragement in this seed sowing. Thrift begets temperance, and is necessary to its existence; it brings us honesty, self-responsibility, health, industry and self-restraint. The saving, earning and storing of pennies for useful and ennobling purposes is a source of development to every child who has had the opportunity of this practical school savings teaching and care, which are the result of this thrift seed sowing. The promulgation of the school savings banks plans, giving them to educators and bankers, has meant fortunes to many boys and girls.

The encouragements of a personal seed sower are many. Some of our state superintendents of School Savings Banks could compile a volume of instances of the excellent and uplifting effect of thrift teaching on communities; could tell how parents, through the influence of their children who were thus taught and helped in the schools, have corrected drink and tobacco habits and started bank accounts. It is a glorious privilege to be a seed sower. We never know how far a thought, a word or a plan may go when we send it forth, "Great trees from little acorns grow."

In my collection of statistics I am often reminded how in returning from a National Convention in 1898 in St. Paul I met Mr. W. R. Jones, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Bank of Savings, who became much interested in what I knew of school savings. Later I sent him full literature on the subject. In May of that year his bank began collecting the savings of the children in some of the Pittsburg public schools. Today they are taking care of the savings of the scholars in ninety-four public schools in the city limits, and to January, 1912, the scholars of these schools had placed to their bank credit, $512,691.70. The school savings in 205 public schools in Pennsylvania, since the system was taken up in them, amount to $1,778,738.13, a larger amount than has been saved by the public school children in any other state.

An interesting report came to me recently from Lowell, Mass. The system of school savings was established there in the Varnum school in 1908 through the active interest of the principal, Henry H. Harris. I had corresponded with him and supplied him with full literature and our methods. Since then the system has been taken up in nineteen other schools in Lowell, the last one falling into line December 1, 1911, and the school savings of 5,068 scholars in these schools to January 1, 1912, were $19,826.23.

The thrift teaching won its way gradually in other places. In Willimantic, Conn., Mrs. Ella S. Bennett and the Willimantic W. C. T. U. had the system taken up in the Natching grammar school in 1907 and with their support it has won its way into all the public schools in Willimantic, including the state normal school, which came in in 1910.

In making up this general statistical table for the public advance of this great work, the savings system has been used in the schools of some places from which I have not been able to hear. Will the state superintendents kindly include figures in their reports to be included in the National report of this department which I am preparing for our harvest home in Portland.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia

Welcome, White Ribboners, to Oregon!

MRS. HENRIETTA BROWN, Vice-President-at-Large, Oregon W. C. T. U.

We are looking forward to the National Convention with great expectation and enthusiasm, and are hoping that an influence which shall penetrate to the remotest corners of our state may emanate from its deliberations, and that a real moral uplift may result. A spirit of reform already pervades the atmosphere, and we can but feel that this Convention will assist materially in crystallizing the influences already at work.

Through her articles in THE UNION SIGNAL our versatile state president has already told of the beauties of Oregon's metropolis, thereby adding her contribution to the praises already sung by many who have visited our highly favored "Rose City." She has not painted the picture too vividly, nor has she touched upon half of the charms of that fair city—"there are others!" She has not said one word about Albany, "The Hub" of the Willamette Valley. Feeling sure that our white ribbon sisters and visitors will want to see more of our magnificent country than can be viewed from Portland, we most cordially invite them to our own home city, which is situated in the very heart of one of the most attractive and picturesque valleys the eye could rest upon.

Albany is located upon the banks of the lovely river—

"From the Cascades' frozen gorges,
Leaping like a child at play,
Winding, widening through the valley
Bright Willamette glides away."

In the distance the Three Sisters rear their snow-capped heads. The giant peaks—Hood and Jefferson—stand out boldly against the roseate sky, and from our elegant steel bridge the view of the whole valley is one of unsurpassed loveliness. Because of its clean and prosperous appearance, Albany with its splendid trees, well-kept lawns and flowers, betokening the character of the town's citizens, proves an attraction to the tourist. Our people are progressive, intelligent, and refined—hospitable, too, always extending a generous welcome to the stranger within the gates. We are a dry town in a dry county. Our three-year-old Chautauqua has just closed a most successful session. It has erected a splendid auditorium and is meeting its current expenses. A W. C. T. U. day has been established, and upon that occasion this year we were honored by the presence of Mrs. Florence Atkins of Tennessee, than whom no more attractive speaker could be found. She delighted her audience, which was a large one, and, by her forceful arguments and charming personality, made a profound impression. A reception was given in her honor which was largely attended.

After our Assembly opened we found that a forum hour (which is an important hour filled by first-class speakers) was vacant, and we instantly suggested that our state president make an address. Our offer was accepted, and Mrs. Unruh splendidly set forth "The Moral Value of the Woman's Vote." That her points were well taken, her conclusions logical and convincing, the following paragraph from her masterly speech fully attests:

"And so God created man in His own image—'In the image of God created he him, male and female created he them. And God said unto them, be fruitful and replenish the earth and have dominion over everything.' I would have you note that God said unto *them* have dominion over the earth. We are out of God's way, that is all, and when we get back to His way we will have a better condition of things. Woman is not running counter to God in demanding the ballot for herself and her children. She is demanding it, that we may get back to God's original plan for the subjugation of the world for the use of mankind. Women make mistakes, but this we can depend upon, when a question which the average woman recognizes as a moral issue comes up for adjustment at the ballot box, she can be trusted to forget political affiliations for the most part and to unite in the right settlement of that question. That is the reason that 'Hi' Gill was recalled and the second time defeated. That is the reason that Judge Lindsey was elected against the combined political machines of Denver. That is the reason political bosses in equal suffrage states know that they must put up good men if they are to expect the woman's vote. In these states a man who has held the marriage vow lightly, violated the loyalty to the home, contributed to the loss of a young woman's virtue, finds his name scratched on the woman's ballot if so be he runs the gauntlet and secures nomination. A Wyoming paper made the following statement: 'A man of known impure habits stands about as much chance of getting into heaven with those habits as of getting into office with the woman's vote.'"

WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

MRS. EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

In December, after quite a little correspondence, a date was made for a visit to the Tuscarora Indian reservation in Niagara county, New York. There were two of us, for Mrs. Lydia Pierce, the Indian president of the Tunesassa W. C. T. U. of the Allegany Reservation, accompanied the writer. We rode four miles from the railroad station to one of the homes in the northern part of the reservation, where we had dinner. There was no way to get about save to walk. A mixture of snow and mud covered the roads, and there were no sidewalks, so for over two miles we tramped about with the mud often over our rubbers, stopping at the occasional houses to invite the women to our meeting at the school-house.

Meantime Mrs. Nancy Printup, to whom the letters had been sent, had not been idle. Up and down the roads she went trying to influence her Indian sisters to "come out." Alas, there were only six in the audience and one of these was the wife of the principal teacher of the schools, white people, both of them, and eager to help. Were we discouraged? No, indeed; we formed a union of five members, chose Mrs. Printup as president, and as the writer could not stay overnight, Mrs. Pierce remained to help elect the other officers next day.

In January another meeting was held at the council house. This I attended. An audience of nine had gathered, some of the members of the union being unable to attend. Three new members were secured and in order to raise funds for the work plans were laid for a social with supper.

At our county convention in June three of the members were present. Mrs. Printup gave the report of the "baby union" and astonished the white delegates with the news that it had not only brought dues for the W's, but also $2.00 for the Willard Memorial Fund and dues for an L. T. L. of eleven members. Mrs. Printup and her secretary, Mrs. Williams, sang for us at the convention and told us much of the need of their work among the Indians.

But this is not all. That little handful of Indian women is tremendously wide awake. July 20 they planned a picnic in their grove. Not only did they advertise it in the papers, but had large handbills printed and widely circulated, announcing that "The Tuscarora W. C. T. U. will hold a picnic," giving date and place. The words, "Program by the L. T. L.," appeared in large letters. The county president (the writer) was announced to speak, and the county vice-president, Mrs. Rowe, went with her and helped. Our county L. T. L. secretary, Miss Mildred Moody, gave a fine address. Money was raised by the sale of all sorts of good things to eat, for some of those Indian women are fine cooks. The Tuscarora band, famous for its fine music, played many times. The little union has organized a W. C. T. U. quartette, which sang several numbers, and the L. T. L. children spoke, most of their selections being from *The Young Crusader*. With an eye to securing the young people's attendance, the union invited the Tuscarora ball team to play a match game with a team from Niagara Falls, which they did. The weather was fine and everybody seemed happy. As we went home Mrs. Rowe and I decided that it had been wonderfully worth while to start that tiny union among our Indian sisters.

THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were getting well by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith but procured a box and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—of course using Grape-Nuts every day. It is now four years since I began to use Grape-Nuts, I am the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Group of white ribboners in attendance at Western Temperance Conference, Boulder, Colo.

Front row (reading from right to left): Miss Edna Rowan, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, Miss Christine I. Tinling, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman. In the back row at the right of the flag stand Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Miss Harriet Kemp, and in front of them Miss Christiana R. Willby. The other members of the group are prominent W. C. T. U. workers of Colorado.

"BEEFSTEAK FRY," BOULDER (COLO.) CONFERENCE

ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY

It was a merry party of about forty, that, on Friday afternoon of a busy week, Dr. Hungerford led into the hills to enjoy his specialty, a "Beefsteak Fry."

The Doctor himself, in all the glory of cowboy leather, with a ferocious tin cup at his belt, as well as knives and things, was a sight to see, while behind the procession trailed the wagon with twenty pounds of choice cuts (warranted to have recently surrounded T-bones) as well as twenty loaves of bread, to say nothing of side issues like bacon and pickles and plebeian wienerwurst.

The majestic dining room reached, coffee, of course, was soon "coming to a boil" over a big fire, and the great flat rock over a sister blaze being sizzling hot, the forty steaks, the bacon and the rest, speedily gave out appetizing odors, under the doctor's manipulation, while a minor "chef" cut and buttered the bread.

Now if you can imagine the staid National Treasurer, the presidents of Oklahoma and Texas, Miss Tinling, the scientific, Miss Kemp, the scholarly dean of women, and Miss Rowan, the Young Campaigner,—and lesser lights, traveling *a la* cafateria, from the bread and butter counter to the beefsteak slab, and then calmly perching themselves on convenient rocks and assimilating the toothsome viands in primitive fashion,—you can form some idea of what Dr. Holmes meant when he spoke of the joy of "having one's faculties off duty, wisdom in slippers, and science in a short jacket." How many will vow to be with us next year?

PACIFIC GROVE CONGRESS OF REFORMS

(Continued from Page One)

year, and began with a morning conference of workers, on the most effectual methods of conducting a campaign to secure, in California, a Red Light Injunction and Abatement law. Miss Chase, who worked for this at the last Legislature, presented the merits of the desired law, giving defects of the present statute. Mr. Ruess recommended canvassing the state with a petition that would compel the Legislature to grant it. Mrs. Griffith showed that absolute unity of action among women would bring it about, refuting at the same time many false ideas. Mrs. Bartholemew, president of Tulare county, urged persistent work in getting the people back of our demands. Mrs. Moulton, president of San Joaquin county, made the very practical suggestion that if every member would procure four signatures to the necessary petition, it would be done. Mrs. E. T. Scott, and Mrs. Mary E. Teats, a specialist in these lines, made strong appeals for definite work, and Major Scott and others followed up the subject—a very live morning conference.

This was but a prelude to the afternoon, when Dr. Cadwalader, professor of Obstetrics in a San Francisco Medical College, spoke strongly on the "Venereal Peril," bringing the light of science to bear on hitherto hidden subjects, and showing the utter fallacy of the segregation of vice, or the plan of medical examinations.

Franklin Hichborn, a journalist of both ability and courage, the man who wrote the history of the last two legislatures, giving the vote of every man on all moral questions, had the subject of "The Capital Invested in the Exploitation of Vice in California," and gave appalling figures to demonstrate the difficulties of meeting these issues. For instance, the race track gamblers in 1903, at Emeryville, had to make, from their victims, over $8,000,000 in 180 days, in order to cover their expenses. In 1907 the gamblers made threats to the member who was working for appropriations for the State University, that they would hold up his bill if he worked against their interests. Yet even this aggregation of wealth has had to give way to persistent effort.

The state W. C. T. U. has for a year and a half been conducting a campaign of education on this subject, publishing and circulating special literature for it. The topic of the evening was, "The Social Evil—Our new understanding of it, and the new method of attack," by Rev. Albert W. Palmer, who delivered an able and thoughtful address.

"Righteousness Exalteth a Nation"

The work of the week that began with total abstinence could end with nothing less than prohibition. On Friday, there was an able address by Rev. Bridelle C. Washburne on "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation," that went straight to the point. This was followed by "The Saloon in Politics," by Prof. Thomas H. Reed, of the Political Science department of the University of California. He did not stop to consider any other than the political aspect of the saloon, and made that very clear. He declared his respect for the Prohibition and Socialist parties, because each fights for a principle, adding, "When we have a party which fights for a principle, and stands for it, we can say goodbye to the saloon. It will go, and at no snail's pace will it move." He then indulged in bright visions of the future when women shall be in politics and saloons shall not be in anything.

Year after year these Congresses have been addressed by able speakers, always leaders of thought and action, but there is a difference in the atmosphere when the ablest of men are talking to an assembly of saintly women who can only "pray for the peace of Jerusalem" or to the same audience when everyone of them is an intelligent voter, with a ballot consecrated to righteousness.

The diamond medal contest was the appropriate jubilate and benediction to finish the week's activities.

HERE AND THERE

The first copy of the Quarterly Report, published in the interests of Work Among the Colored People, by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent, is full of encouraging news of the W. C. T. U. enterprises carried on by the colored people, and will undoubtedly be a helpful medium of information among them.

The inspiration which results from a visit to historic Rest Cottage is appreciated by many women in the neighborhood of Evanston. Recently twenty-eight white ribboners, members of the Palmer Park (Roseland, Ill.) W. C. T. U. (Mrs. T. Bagshaw, president), visited Miss Willard's old home, and finding themselves at the noontide hour in one of the rooms made sacred by her presence, they paused and, led by Rev. John Steunenberg, one of their number, lifted their hearts in prayer for the work of the W. C. T. U.

A sister well beloved by her W. C. T. U. comrades is Mrs. Lydia M. Chase of Kansas City, Mo., who on August 16 celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Francis A. Wright. Mrs. Chase is an ordained minister of the Friends church and was for four years state president of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. She has given much time and attention to evangelistic work and that of systematic giving. She is a life member of the Wallace W. C. T. U., which was organized by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, and with her clear, active mind and sweet Christian spirit is ever a very welcome presence in W. C. T. U. gatherings. It is hoped by white ribboners that the quaint little figure in Quaker bonnet and garb may be present at the Kansas City district W. C. T. U. convention to be held September 9-10.

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IOWA ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

Iowa will hold her state convention in Maquoketa, October 1-4. The local union of that place is making every needed preparation for the comfort of its delegates. This convention is expected to be a record-breaking one, as many new unions have been formed and a large number of members gained since the last annual gathering.

The state has been ablaze for months with district conventions, Chautauquas, institutes, and other gatherings. While there is much that might discourage, we have more to encourage us, for "God is on our side, and He never lost a battle yet, praise His name!" While we know that our warfare is against the evil one and low politicians, we are assured of ultimate success; therefore in the name of our God have we set up our banners.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise, state corresponding secretary of the Iowa W. C. T. U., and Mr. Malcolm Smith of Cedar Rapids, a prohibitionist of prominence, were united in marriage at Des Moines, August 25. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside in Cedar Rapids, where cordial best wishes from their friends will follow them.

Mrs. E. B. Hurford, state president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., has nine district conventions on her list before the state meeting in October. The state expects to roll up a good majority this year.

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W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

HERE AND THERE

A unique entertainment given by the W. C. T. U. of Eupora, Miss., was a play, "In the Name of the Law," by local talent. It carries with it a fine temperance lesson, showing the bad effects of the legalized saloon. No admission was charged, and refreshments were served free. The audience filled the college hall to overflowing, and each person present was given a souvenir—a pledge card with a bow of white ribbon in one corner.

It is a fact worthy of record that so much appreciated is the work of the North Yakima (Wash.) W. C. T. U. that the local paper devotes almost an entire page to a history of its achievements. Orators of note have spoken under the auspices of the union and of the faithfulness and single purpose of its members one formerly associated with them writes: "I walked the rock streets with them long enough to know they are unselfish; they work without thought of money or fame. There is but one motive that moves them—philanthropy, this the one thing that holds them together."

Countless cups of cold water tendered by the white ribboners of Hartwick, N. Y., to the thirsty crowds in attendance at the Fourth of July celebration, made many stop to inquire as to the work and purpose of the W. C. T. U. A dinner was also served and from the receipts a copy of "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard" will be purchased for the school library, and *The Young Crusader* will be sent to teachers in both day and Sunday schools.

The convention of the Moultrieville county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. had as its chief speaker Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National Evangelistic superintendent and former state president. It took place at Sullivan, August 13, and was an opportunity much appreciated by Shelby county white ribboners, many of whom, with their president, Mrs. Fearman, attended its sessions. On the evening of August 12, Mrs. Kuhl, at the invitation of the county superintendent of schools addressed the County Teachers' Association at the home of the local president, Mrs. Fleming, and on the Sunday previous to the convention was heard most acceptably by the congregation of the Christian church.

Jackson county (Mich.) W. C. T. U., as well as Jackson city unions are very busy preparing for the equal suffrage campaign in the fall. The state president is working hard throughout the state, speaking for the different unions and holding public meetings in the interests of woman's suffrage. Jackson county will furnish several of its best speakers. Money for the campaign has been freely pledged both by the county and local unions. While much opposition from the liquor element is expected the prospects of success are excellent.

June 14 was an interesting date to the Loyal Temperance Legioners of Blue Mountain, Miss. Nine of their number at that time took part in a medal contest, which with preliminary words of welcome, a march, a salute, etc., furnished a program of great attraction.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL
Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

HERE AND THERE

The local union at Pattonsburg, Mo., gave a baby double silver medal contest, August 15. Twelve girls and six boys were "after the medal." Jewel Reams and Juanita Emery, aged respectively four years, were the winners. Temperance songs, drills and readings were also given by children under fifteen years of age. Sixty-five children, in all, took part in the entertainment.

Mrs. W. S. Barr, a prominent white ribboner of North Yakima, Wash., has been requested by both the Men's and Women's Civic League committee on candidates, to stand for state representative.

At the M. E. Camp meeting held at Sidney, New York, one day was observed as temperance day. A fine program was rendered, one feature of which was a matron's silver medal contest. Women from Chenango and Delaware counties contested, Mrs. Balcom of Norwich winning the medal.

For the fifth time, the village of Newcomerstown, O., has won a dry victory, and the W. C. T. U., which has been doing splendid work since 1880, has been a large factor in bringing this to pass. A white ribboner of the place writes, "With the women given the power to vote we hope to remain dry forever."

The Kansas City (Mo.) district W. C. T. U. maintains down-town headquarters which are comfortably equipped with easy chairs, free reading and writing material and telephone service. Business women are invited to spend their noon hour at this place of rest and visitors of every kind and description are always welcome. Lectures by prominent men and women are often given, and meetings of various kinds are daily held.

The white ribboners of Chenango county, N. Y., held a matron's gold medal contest at Norwich, August 6, in which women from Smyrna, Sherburne, Edmeston and Norwich took part. Excellent musical selections were part of the program. The contest was a close one, but Mrs. Dr. D. U. Gould of Sherburne was the winner of the medal. The audience was large and appreciative, and the workers realized a neat little sum for the new rest-rooms at Norwich.

An immense crowd of interested listeners attended a silver medal contest recently given by the Van Ormer (Pa.) W. C. T. U. An excellent program had been prepared by the local superintendent, Mrs. C. T. Dean. The orations are reported to have touched the hearts of several men who hitherto had not realized their responsibility to their fellow men in the matter of the use of liquor.

ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the First district (Minn.) W. C. T. U., which met in South Troy, this summer, was most inspiring. Mrs. E. Clark Gould, the much loved but modest president, had faithfully planned for the occasion, her husband, Rev. A. B. Gould, being ever ready to lend his assistance. During the convention itself he was always in the right place with word and song! A demonstration of departments on the first evening proved exceedingly helpful. Rev. Abbie F. B. Church, National evangelist, who had given one month of evangelist service to the district previous to the convention, writes of the latter: "The attendance and interest from the first to the last hour were unusual. On Thursday evening the address of our National Evangelistic superintendent, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, was replete with good things. It made plain individual responsibility as to the health and safety of our great nation. The memorial service on Friday, conducted by Mrs. Rev. Atkin, a new member from England, was most tender and beautiful. Friday evening a grand gold medal contest attracted a large audience. Close beside the convention church, in a tent, the ladies served meals. Success was written large in the records of the convention. Those who attended felt that victory over our enemy, the liquor traffic, is assured. National prohibition knocks at the door of the nation. Shall it knock in vain?"

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The Negro and Prohibition, Booker T. Washington.
Effect of Temperance on the Development of the Negro Race, Professor Kelly Miller.
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Hands Off—A Talk to Girls, Dorcas J. Spencer.

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CONNECTICUT'S TEMPERANCE COURAGE

Special Correspondence

While most of our unions take a vacation during July and August, our activities by no means cease. The white ribboners take advantage of such opportunities as present themselves at the different summer meetings and county fairs. At the Windham county fair the Willimantic union has a booth which provides a rest-room for women and children. Three counties, Windham, Tolland and New London, have a W. C. T. U. Day at the Willimantic camp ground. There is always a good attendance, and altogether it is a profitable occasion.

At the Connecticut Chautauqua campground a grand gold medal contest was held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of New Haven, Hartford and Litchfield counties. The three county presidents each had a place on the program, and, in connection with the contest, the Hartford county superintendent of the work presented a flower drill by several little girls, which proved to be a very interesting part of the afternoon's entertainment. The grand gold medal was won by Miss Anna M. Hamm, of Seymour, with the selection, "Farmer Dean's Conversion."

Protests Against Certain "Drugs"

Perhaps the most important happening of the summer and the one which may prove to be the most far reaching, was a protest sent to the Hartford county commissioners by the Hartford union. One of the department stores of the city applied for a license to enable the drug department to carry the kind of "drugs" that cannot be legally sold except under a license, because they contain so large a percentage of alcohol. Looking up the matter, it was found that another department store in the city had received a license some time ago, and under it was selling bottled "drugs." The protest claimed that in both cases the fact that these "drugs" contained sufficient alcohol to place them under liquor laws, made barmaids of the women clerks. The union, of course, came in for a lot of criticism through the press, but one paper printed the protest in full, so our side of the question had a hearing. Saturday nights, the large number of men customers at the drug counter is very noticeable. It will be interesting to learn if other department stores in the state are selling liquor under the same conditions. We use the word, "liquors," advisedly, for if drugs contain so much alcohol that a liquor law must be complied with before they can be sold, it is logical to call such drugs "liquors."

The trolley transfers referred to in the Connecticut news letter recently, have been withdrawn, as the contract expired, and assurance is given that a beer advertisement will not again be allowed by the company. The indignant protests following the introduction of those transfer slips were too pronounced to be ignored.

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

On July 4, Chesterfield county W. C. T. U. held a rally in which all temperance and Christian forces united their efforts. Many who attended pronounced the program the best the county had produced. Among the excellent features was a recitation by Mrs. W. J. Maybie, former state recording secretary, an address by Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp, for the W. C. T. U., and one by Rev. David Hepburn. Pleasing recitations and beautiful songs were rendered by the children. Perhaps the most novel part of the program was the flag drill given by the girls of Mrs. Frank Donner's Centralia L. T. L. These children are under the direction of Miss Julia Hudgins, physical culture director of Richmond, whose work is well known in the eastern part of the state. A number of new members were secured, and much good was accomplished by the all day meeting.

Mrs. Lillian A. Shepherd, state corresponding secretary, is spending some time in Loudoun county, as a guest of the state president. While there, Mrs. Shepherd is filling engagements in the different towns with her illustrated lectures on temperance subjects.

The unions at Farmville and Burkeville, Prince Edward county, as a result of membership contests, have doubled their membership during the summer. Each will celebrate with a banquet in the near future.

The W. C. T. U. has had a rest tent at the Loudoun County Prohibition and Evangelical Association, which assembled at Purcellville, August 6-15 inclusive. Among the excellent speakers that have been secured for this meeting we notice the names of Hon. J. Frank Hanly, ex-Governor of Indiana, Hon. Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, speaker of the House of Representatives of Virginia, Hon. Claude A. Swanson, ex-Governor of Virginia, Colonel George W. Bain, and Mrs. May Pauline Sparks of New Jersey.

Loudoun County W. C. T. U. had a most successful picnic on July 19, in celebration of the L. T. L. Red Letter day. This county has been pushing the Medal Contest department, having held two gold and six silver medal contests since the first of July.

Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, state recording secretary, has just completed an itinerary of three weeks in the southwestern part of the state. Her mission was chiefly to visit and assist new unions recently organized in that section, but she also helped several others, attending and addressing the county picnic in Tazewell county, visiting and speaking to summer normal schools at Big Stone Gap and Emory, and organizing three unions.

White ribboners all over the country will remember Mrs. Eliza J. Pleasants, who was one of the pioneer workers in Virginia, serving as state president for several years. She was known and loved in the nation as well as in Virginia. Her deep interest in the organization never flagged, though failing health compelled her to give up active work several years ago. It is with a sense of real loss that we chronicle her death, which took place July 26. Her little white ribbon spoke its last message from her casket, and her grave was strewn with boxwood, upon which were tied little white bows.

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OREGON BEADS FOR SALE

Oregon W. C. T. U. will have for sale beads made of Oregon flowers, mostly of roses, to assist in meeting the expenses of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. The rose beads are very beautiful and hold their fragrance for years. They are in various shades of brown and black, with some in gray. The sweet peas are purple and lavender and while not so fragrant are most beautiful. They are mounted with gold beads and can be secured in any length. Prices range from $1.00 per foot for small, plain ones, to $1.50 for those that are carved and of unusual size. The sweet peas are slightly higher. Orders or inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, 1101 First St., Portland, Oregon.

MIKE

(Continued from Page Six)

and comely, with dark hair curling above her brow, is sitting on the porch sewing, but her eyes are watching the setting sun as it sinks behind the hill.

Mike's feet could not carry him forward quickly enough.

"Bessie, Bessie, my poor gal, I've mourned you this fifteen years!" She sank into his arms and neither spoke.

After a while Bessie whispered, "I had a feeling as how it's not dead that you were, but that it's coming back you'd be." Hand in hand they sat on the porch under the honeysuckle just as they did in courting days. Love was not dead, it had only slept.

The faithful mother heart had ceased to beat. But Mike and Bessie began life over again, one helping the other. Mike prayed, "Lead us not into temptation!" and he set about to find some town where temptation was not set by mercenary men to allure him for the sake of their own wretched gains.

He found it, and they were happy again!

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SHE SENDS THE SIGNAL

"I joined the W. C. T. U. in 1876 and have subscribed for *Our Union* and THE UNION SIGNAL ever since. I might have fallen out by the way but for the light which came into our home with THE SIGNAL every week. I think our paper was never so good as now and it is giving most telling blows against our enemy. I cannot go out to do work in the country as I would like to do, so I am sending the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to speak for me."—*Mrs. M. C. Miller, Amboy, Ill.*

ARKANSAS ARRIVES

When I read the list of old subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL and saw that Arkansas, the most noted state in the Union, was left out, I was sorry that I had neglected to send in my name, as I have taken it for twenty-five years, and have the Frances Willard Memorial number framed in my room.

May god bless you, dear women, who have worked so faithfully for the paper. *Mrs. Mary Love Yantis, Paragould, Ark.*

"WE GIVE THINGS AWAY TODAY"

So said the assertive young man who called at our door with a free sample copy of a fiction magazine. THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* give away sample copies free *every* day to those who wish to use them in securing subscriptions. As soon as the place and date of your convention are decided please write to us for sample copies of our papers and see how many subscriptions you can send to be credited to your state.

"THE SIGNAL is a joy forever."—*Ella Hoover Thacher*

"I have not failed to urge THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* every time I have communicated with the women, and do not see how they can be good workers unless they take our papers."—*Annie K. Weisel*, president Alabama W. C. T. U.

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J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

PENNSYLVANIA PEN POINTS

We are looking towards Lancaster, where the faithful will gather October 4-8 for the state convention. The corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Lancaster county, in setting forth the claims of Lancaster City for recognition, says: "Our beautiful city was also the capital of the nation for a short time during the invasion of Philadelphia by the British."

Washington is apparently to be a clubless town, as June 30 saw the closing of every one of the half hundred clubs where liquor has been dispensed, while over the county it is reported that not a single club, in the existence of which beer or whisky plays a part, will reopen. This is the result of the opinion Judge J. A. McIlvaine handed down in connection with the action brought against the Owl and Moose lodges at Avella, in which he stated that the clubs as constituted were violating the Brooks high license law.

Last year Mrs. George, the state president, carried home from the convention the $5 gold piece which was to go to the first county reporting doubled membership. The prize will probably be claimed by the same union this year.

Beaver county has had the privilege of having the Rev. William Sunday in its midst for six weeks. He spoke three times on the Sabbath and twice every week day, except Monday, and in all that time never failed, in the strongest terms, to denounce the liquor traffic with all its attendant evils. On one Sabbath afternoon, he preached what is known as his "Booze Sermon" to men only, and it was said that 10,000 earnest men listened to one of the most scathing denunciations ever uttered against this system. At its close he asked all who would do what they could to rid the county of this curse to stand, and all but four of the audience sprang to their feet. At another evening meeting the W. C. T. U. of the county occupied the 550 seats reserved for them. The members met in a nearby church, and formed in line and marched to the tabernacle, each carrying a small flag. Among a number of banners on which were inscribed telling epigrams was one prophesying "Beaver County Dry in 1913." This elicited much applause and the good people of the county have already begun a campaign to bring about the fulfillment of the prediction.

The program for the W. C. T. U. institute at the Honeoye Valley Temperance Assembly, to be held at Shinglehouse, late in August, shows almost an embarrassment of riches. Rev. Mecca Marie Varney is to be one of the speakers, and Miss Grace Hendricks, now one of the state lecturers, and who did most excellent service in the interest of Scientific Temperance Instruction, will have the management of the children's meetings. The state treasurer, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, will have charge of the program for the Franchise meeting.

Mrs. A. B. Parsels has been busy in many counties, Lehigh being the scene of the latest whirlwind campaign. Mrs. Parsels spoke in churches whenever possible, but if none could be found to open its doors to her, street meetings were held and many people reached. The closing meeting in Lehigh county was held in a park near Allentown, where hundreds listened to this eloquent speaker. The organization of two large unions and a large Y. P. B. shows that the effort was successful.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Send Out the Educators

Publicity is the popular watchword today, and distribution of literature is one of the chief agencies in securing publicity for any question—one of the chief factors in the education of the people. See the political parties, new and old, sending out the printed page to agitate and educate. See the liquor organizations distributing literature with unsparing hand. *We must do likewise.* We must deluge the country with prohibition tracts, posters, post cards, and other anti-traffic literature. We rejoice that W. C. T. U. workers *are* thus agitating and educating. The vast amount of literature going out from National Headquarters testifies to this fact.

Department Supplies

A new purity leaflet is the appealing little story by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, "The Hand of a Child"—a story of the Heavenly Father's message to an erring daughter through the medium of a stranger child. Just the thing to hand to those sisters of ours who have somehow missed the way. The Temperance and Labor department has recently added a new leaflet, "Temperance and Labor," and has issued a new supply of others already catalogued. We have also printed new editions of leaflets for the departments of Sabbath Observance, Work Among Lumbermen and Miners, and Work Among Colored People.

The New Post Cards

The four new prohibition post cards are fine, as regards both sentiment and workmanship. "Save the Boy" has a half-tone picture of a typical American lad—just such "raw material" as the legalized saloon is laying traps for. "The Home Crusher" depicts the Liquor Trust's steam roller in its devastating work. Another card, by means of black lines and startling figures, gives the sums of money spent annually in this country in upbuilding efforts, and the amount spent for drink. The fourth card puts a pertinent question "To the Voter"—the ever recurring question, the question that is going to be settled right.

Concerning the Charts

Our Missionary Charts are receiving warm welcome from mission workers. Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, principal of the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions, writes: "We regard them as a valuable addition to our library exhibition." From Mrs. Clotilda L. McDowell (wife of Bishop McDowell), president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, come these appreciative words: "I shall take pleasure in placing the charts on exhibition in our office in Chicago, where missionary women of the Northwestern Branch can easily see them. They ought to be of great service to both the temperance and missionary cause, for they present in very vivid form some of the facts and conditions against which we are all fighting." Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, Superintendent of the Temperance department International Sunday School Association, says: "The charts are a great addition to our supply of temperance ammunition, and you may be sure I will do my best to make our Sunday school workers acquainted with them."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Life As a White Ribbon Missionary in India

MISS M. A. LOCHHEAD

Group representing W. C. T. U. of Salem, India, Miss Lochhead in the center. This earnest, faithful worker is supported entirely by the white ribboners of her own land—Scotland

One night I found myself rattling along in the train to Tanjore, and then on to Trichinopoly, where we had a meeting for girls and adults in the Wesleyan Mission. One interesting incident occurred there. At the close of the meeting some dear Christians came to me in great distress about a relative of theirs who was giving way to drink. Would I allow him to come and see me in the evening? Certainly. He came—a tall, thin, emaciated man, but showing tokens of refinement in every movement. He was a Christian, but alcohol was overmastering him. He was in the snare. How could he get out? Oh, the despairing look!

We talked. We opened the Scriptures at the words, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me to preach *deliverance* to the *captives*." This special captive fastened on to these words. Deliverance to the captives! When? Now. Then the light dawned. The night of despondency passed away. On our knees we talked to the Deliverer, and He came in power and delivered this poor soul. He signed the pledge, but more than that, rose up with hope in his heart. He came into the room bowed with chains. He left with a straight back and a firm step. Was he not *delivered* by the Strong Deliverer! What a Savior!—who can lift men UP when alcohol and everything else is crushing them *down*.

* * * * * * * * *

Upon one occasion I climbed into the familiar bullock bandy—a bedroom with limitations, and for fifteen hours we crawled along. A motor-car passed my humble conveyance, mocking us with its superior powers. We were going at the giddy speed of two miles an hour. They went past like a flash. We meekly swallowed their dust, and hoped they wouldn't have an accident, the result of their recklessness.

* * * * * * * * *

Doors have opened so easily in my work, places we thought ungetatable were reached, prejudices have been broken down, and one has seen by penetrating to parts of India where the cold-weather preacher never goes, that there are great opportunities for developing our beloved W. C. T. U. work.

Temperance teaching is needed in the South as elsewhere. Where the toddy-palm grows there should always be temperance growth, and instruction—for obvious reasons.—*The Indian Temperance Record, organ of the W. C. T. U. of India*

Special Articles in This Issue

How the Railroads Stand on the Drink Evil—Our Washington Letter—The Present Day Problem of Social Recreation, Part I—What Is the Liquor Traffic?

How the Railroads Stand on the Drink Evil

In view of the recent stringent rule prescribed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, it is interesting to note the stand taken by the management of the great railroad systems. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones in his book, "On the Firing Line," gives the result of his investigation as follows:

The most effective temperance organizations in America today are the great industrial plants, and their leaders are the captains of industry. Their conclusions are based upon the unerring and consequently overwhelming testimony of the ledger. It is another case "where figures will not lie." They have discovered the persistent foe to prosperity, the insidious enemy of efficient labor, the sources of danger in places of trust and responsibility. In this great flanking army of business, perhaps the mighty railway systems of America are the most effective corps. Rule 8, published for the government and information of employes, on the working card of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system, in force on all the divisions of that road, runs as follows:

"The use of intoxicating drinks has proven a most fruitful source of trouble to railways as well as to individuals. The company will exercise the most rigid scrutiny in reference to the habits of employes in this respect, and any employe who has been dismissed on this account will not be re-employed. Drinking when on duty or frequenting saloons will not be tolerated, and preference will be given to those who do not drink at all."

This represents in substance the regulations enforced by all the leading railway systems of the United States and Canada.

The Burlington system, in its general rules, prohibits the use of intoxicants while on duty, and further states that the habitual use or the frequenting of places where intoxicants are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal.

The general manager of another great system centering in Chicago writes:

"While we have no printed matter on the subject, these unwritten rules are thoroughly understood. The drinking of liquor is not tolerated among employes, particularly those in train and engine service; and frequenters of saloons are arbitrarily dismissed whether seen in an intoxicated condition or not."

The following is from a general notice issued by the third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway system, January 1, 1908:

"Officers and employes will take notice that there will not be employed, nor permitted to remain in the service, in the capacity of trainmaster, dispatcher, operator, engineer, fireman or trainman, yardman, block or other signalman, watchman, or in other positions in any way charged with the direction or operation of trains, persons who use intoxicants, either while on duty or off duty. Under no circumstances will exceptions be made."

The Pere Marquette Railroad Company, in Rule 23, provides that employes in any capacity who frequent places where liquor is sold will not be retained in the service. The laws of Michigan provide that no person shall be employed as engineer, train dispatcher, fireman, baggage master, conductor, brakeman, or other servant, upon any railroad in any of its operative departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

A gigantic temperance movement has been organized among the employes of the North Western Railway system by their own initiative. When it was known that it was the settled policy of the road to retain the non-drinking men in dull seasons, a pledge signed by over 25,000 employes, which had been circulated throughout the 7,000 miles of their system, was forwarded to the president of the road.

The recent order of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad reads as follows:

"Employes in the engine, train, yard and station service are prohibited from using their time off duty in a manner that may unfit them for the safe, prompt and efficient performance of their respective duties for the company. They are strictly enjoined and required to use their time while off duty primarily for obtaining ample rest. The use of intoxicants while off duty, or the visiting of saloons or places where liquor is sold, incapacitates men for railroad service, and is absolutely prohibited. Any violations of this rule by employes in the engine, train, yard or station service will be sufficient cause for dismissal."

TO THE WISE—A BARGAIN

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

If by legalizing the traffic in liquor, we deprive thousands of children of their rights and privileges, we must expect in return a degenerate citizenship and a degraded manhood and womanhood.

Said the Slumchild to the Wise—
To the people of place and power
Who govern and guide the hour,
To the people who write and teach,
Ruling our thought and speech,
And all the Captains and Kings
Who command the making of things:—
"Give me the good ye know,
That I, the Child, may grow!
Light for the whole day long,
Food that is pure and strong,
Housing and clothing fair,
Clear water and clean air,
Teaching from day to day,
And room—for a child to play!"

Then the Wise made answer cold:
"These things are not given, but sold.
They shall be yours today
If you can pay."

"Pay!" said the Child, "Pay you?
What can I do?
Only in years' slow length
Shall I have strength.
I have not power nor skill,
Wisdom nor wit nor will—
What service weak and wild
Can you ask of a little child?"

But the Wise made answer cold:
"Goods must be bought and sold;
You shall have nothing here
Without paying—paying dear!"

And the Rulers turned away.
But the Child cried to them: "Stay!
Wait! I will pay!

"For the foulness where I live,
Filth in return I give.
For the greed that withholds my right,
Greed that shall shake your might.
For the sins I live in and learn
Plentiful sin I return.
For my lack in home and school,
Ignorance comes to rule.
From where I sicken and die,
Disease in your homes shall lie.
My all uncounted death
Shall choke your children's breath.
Degenerate—crippled—base—
I degrade the human race;
And the people you have made—
These shall make you afraid!

"I ask no more. I take
The terms you make;
And steadily, day by day,
I will pay."

—*The Public*

TEMPERANCE TRAINING FOR THE CHILDREN

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH

Show the children that strong drink is manufactured by man—that God never made a drop of alcohol. To say that alcohol is a good creature of God is one of the Evil One's lies. It is a manufactured article. The earth nowhere produces a drop of it. The good creatures of God have to be tortured and perverted before any of it can be obtained. There is not a drop in all creation made by God or that owes its existence to purely natural causes.

I myself got a clear view of the controversy when but seven years of age. A schoolfellow was a teetotaler and wore a medal. I asked the meaning of it. He explained that ale and wine made people drunk, and that when they were drunk they did foolish and wicked things, for which they were very sorry when they became sober. Of the truth of this statement I saw plenty of illustrations all about me. In my young heart I felt that drink must be very bad to make people do such things; and when pressed by my schoolfellow I promised that I would not touch, taste, or handle it any more. We then went together to a a certain shop where there was a pledge-book. I wrote my name in it, purchased a medal, and although tempted continuously and strongly urged to break that pledge by those whom I loved, I kept it until thirteen years of age, only breaking it then when urged for my health's sake to do so by one who had much influence over me. In conjunction with my beloved wife I have acted in this way with my children, and from their babyhood they have been made to feel and to look upon all intoxicating liquor as the wicked drink, and for many years they knew it only by that name. Show the children the evils that attend upon its use, and their own tender and unsophisticated hearts will tell them their duty with regard to it. An ordinary child of six years of age, on being shown a drunken man or woman, or upon having some of the consequences following the use of strong drink set before him, will voluntarily and cheerfully refuse to take it.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS ADJOURNS—PARTIAL RESUME OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED—KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL TO BE MADE SPECIAL ORDER BY SENATE ON DECEMBER 16th

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Congress has at last adjourned, and probably for the first time in history, it kept a President of the United States waiting in the Capitol until four o'clock in the morning for final adjournment, and then failed to complete its business.

When both houses reconvened for Saturday night's session, the leaders decided to adjourn at midnight, but when that time came, the Senate was in the throes of two filibusters, one relating to the refusal of the House to accept the Senate amendments on the General Deficiency bill, and the other caused by Senator LaFollette insisting upon an amendment for widening the scope of the Archbold-Penrose resolution, for investigating the Roosevelt campaign fund for 1904. The Senate did not adjourn until half past four a. m., and the House a little earlier, and then it was not a final adjournment. Anticipating that Congress would adjourn Saturday afternoon, the President first arranged to leave for Beverly, Mass., his summer home, at half past five o'clock. The conferees at that hour were still cajoling and threatening each other. Then the President planned to go at ten minutes past two a. m. When that hour arrived he sat impatiently in the marble room and as the minute hand of the clock drew close to the half hour after midnight, he directed that the railroad officials be asked to hold the train as long as possible. His car had been once more transferred from the earlier train to the later one, and all was in readiness for his departure. His automobile awaited him at the door of the Capitol, and he fingered the pen with which he expected to sign the Deficiency bill. By urgent telephone calls the railroad officials were persuaded to hold the last train until quarter of one o'clock, but when at that time there seemed no hope of an adjournment, the train left, and at half past four a. m. the presidential party returned to the executive mansion, tired and disappointed, and roused the sleeping servants. Fortunately there is a standing rule at the White House that quarters must be always ready for unexpected guests, so the party experienced no delay in getting to bed. While the President slept, White House employes were endeavoring to secure something for breakfast, dinner and supper—it being Sunday, no stores were open, and, after his departure for the Capitol, no provisions had been retained in the house for him.

Congress Adjourns

Sobered by the embarrassments of Saturday's all night session, of filibuster and disagreements, Congress adjusted its differences on Sunday, and Monday invited the President up to the Capitol once more, and at ten minutes past four on Monday afternoon, August 26, the President signed the General Deficiency bill, making certain the payments of the $1,800,000 deficiency in army pay, the $150,000 for the Gettysburg memorial celebration next year, the $350,000 for extension of customs work, and scores of other important payments that hinged on the passage of the bill. The last measure to which his pen was put, was a bill disposing of lands in the Colville Indian Reservation.

Only a handful of Senators occupied their seats when the president *pro tempore* announced the close of the session; but in the House, a wild burst of applause greeted Speaker Clark's announcement of adjournment, as his gavel fell. The floor at once became an animated scene, members shaking hands and bidding one another good-by. Old time political foes buried all differences, and all feuds apparently were forgotten in the general leave-taking. Without doubt Congress could have finished its work weeks, perhaps months ago, had one party been in control. The long drawn out fight had been made over general legislation, which the Democrats in the House insisted upon including in the appropriation bills. Knowing the necessity of passing all the appropriation bills, they took this device of forcing upon a Republican President and a more or less Republican Senate, unpalatable legislation.

Partial Resumé of Work Accomplished

Some of the things actually accomplished during the session just closed are: Appropriations of approximately $1,000,000,000, although only one battleship was authorized and there was no public building bill; passage of a pension bill, adding approximately $30,000,000 to the pension rolls; the creation of a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, for the purpose of studying the problems of child life; appropriation of the sum of $300,000 to equip army transports with life boats; poisonous white phosphorus matches taxed out of existence; authorization of an Industrial Commission to make a three years' study of the causes of industrial unrest, and the relations between labor and capital.

The treaty with Russia was abrogated because of that country's refusal to honor the passports of American citizens of Jewish faith. The Senate adopted a resolution, declaring this nation would resent the occupation by any foreign corporation of strategic military or naval bases on our coasts.

The Senate declared the seat of William Lorimer to be vacant, and the House declared the same of Congressman Catlin of Missouri, both Republicans. Lorimer was unseated because bribery and corruption were used in his election; Congressman Catlin was removed because his friends spent too much money for campaign expenses.

The House voted to impeach Judge Archbold of the Commerce Court, and Judge Hanford of Seattle resigned under fire of similar proceedings. Archbold will be tried by the Senate in December. The House spent $100,000 in its various investigations. Chief among them was the steel trust, which cost $39,000. Both bodies passed the bill preventing the interstate shipment of prize fight pictures or films. The Post Office Appropriation bill carried a rider, providing for the establishment of a parcels post on the zone system, but giving the Postmaster General discretion to change zones and rates. While this is being tried, a special committee will investigate the parcels post problem. An attempt to abolish the Commerce Court, in the legislative bill, was frustrated by two Presidential vetoes, and the life of the Court was finally continued until March 4, 1913. Both the House and the Senate failed to pass a resolution proposing an amendment to limit a President to one term of six years. Objection in both Houses caused the legislation to go over for the session. The Panama Canal bill was passed. This is regarded by many as the most important measure of the session, for it not only provides for the opening, operation, and maintenance of the Canal, but contains drastic anti-trust provisions. Trust owned ships are forbidden the use of the canal, and the railroads are prohibited from owning or controlling competing water carriers. The bill grants free tolls to American vessels in the coastwise trade. Congress disregarded the protest of Great Britain against the section. Special appropriations were authorized for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers, and for the aid of American refugees fleeing from Mexico. Three important bills were pigeon-holed in the House, their advocates declaring that political reasons were responsible for non-action. These were the Immigration bill, the Employers' Liability bill, and the Jones-Works Liquor bill. All of these bills passed the Senate.

Kenyon-Sheppard Bill to Be Made Special Order by Senate, December 16

An eight hour law applying to all Government contract work was enacted. **The Kenyon-Sheppard bill to regulate the shipment of intoxicating liquors into prohibition states was made a special order by the Senate for December 16. Senator Kenyon made this request, saying it would be impossible to secure consideration at this session of Congress.** The Post Office Department will have a general shaking up: The parcels post experience; the closing of first and second class post offices for the delivery of mail on Sunday, except in cases of special mail; and the looked for abatement of the abuses of general delivery. In the latter case, the following are some of the questions which the clerk at the general delivery window is expected to ask after nine o'clock Saturday, August 31: Are you twenty-one years of age? Have you a permanent home here? Are you using a fictitious name? Is this correspondence illegal? Those who are in the city for a few days, and have asked their friends to address them "general delivery," it is pointed out, need have no fear of using the service. But the young woman whose parents do not allow her to receive mail at home from this or that man is one who will be affected by the new ruling. During the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, the business coming before both Houses was so great, that 13,000 pages of the Congressional Record were required in which to report it. This year's permanent record, the bound edition of the proceedings, will number twelve or thirteen volumes—the largest ever printed. The bills that failed ultimately caused much of the talk of the session; probably ten million words were wasted on measures which are now defunct.

The General Deficiency bill contains a provision for the construction of a handsome boulevard between Mount Vernon and Washington, costing $120,000. This appropriation is to be made in the form of a payment of an old debt to Virginia, contracted in 1790. A preliminary statement has been issued by Director Durand of the Census Bureau, giving the number of women of voting age in the six states in which they have the right to vote in all elections, as 1,346,925. Of these 654,784, or 48.6 per cent, are native whites, of native parentage. The total number of women eligible to vote in the six states is divided as follows: California, 671,386; Colorado, 213,425; Idaho, 69,818; Utah, 85,729; Washington, 277,727; Wyoming, 28,840—total, 1,346,925.

August 31, 1912

THE PRESENT DAY PROBLEM OF SOCIAL RECREATION

WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, M. D., Sc.D.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"PLAY SEEMS TO BE NATURE'S WAY OF PREPARING HER CHILDREN FOR THEIR LIFE WORK"

You would hardly expect me, as a physician, not to approach this subject from a more or less scientific standpoint. So, of course, the first question we would ask ourselves, in considering this recreation topic, is "Is Recreation or Play Necessary?"—and "Why is it Necessary?"

As usual, we go to the animal world for our first observations. Play seems to be Nature's way of preparing her children for their life work. Wild animals are all trained by their parents in stalking, crouching and springing, so that when the time comes for them to shift for themselves they may not starve. The kitten playing with a spool or ball is gaining control of the muscles which will, in time, enable the cat to catch her first mouse.

The higher up the scale in the animal world we go the more time and preparation are required for the fitting of the young for their life work. Lower in the biological scale, less time is required and less play is demanded. Fishes have no play time, and hence are practically incapable of education. A doctor tells of a friend who spent months trying to teach the big carp in the fountain at Versailles. The most he could accomplish was to teach them to come to be fed at the sound of a bell. But he could never bring them to the point of themselves ringing the bell when they wished food.

Perhaps you may have noticed that in circuses or other animal shows where "trained fish" are advertised as one of the attractions they will almost invariably turn out to be seals, which, of course, really are not fish at all. When we come to the highest type, the human family, we find that the time of helplessness of the young and the time of preparation for their life work cover a very prolonged period.

Use is not only the law of language, but also the law of growth or development. No organ, tissue, muscle, or brain can reach its fullest power without use. In the free and unrestrained play of the child we find these conditions satisfactorily fulfilled,—muscles are increased in fibre and strength, tendons become denser, bones larger and stronger, and the heart enlarges and becomes more firm in texture, better able to do its work under the increasing strains of growth and adjustment to environment.

The child has a nervous system at least five times larger in proportion to its body than that of the adult. This is the reason for the restlessness and enormous animation of the child; for its quick actions and ready recovery; its power to bear rapid and varied movements and changes and its absolute intolerance of monotony. There is probably no influence so valuable to the nervous organization of a child as play. It is, as it were, the balance wheel which develops the nervous elements into an enduring, harmonious system.

In fact, play *is* the life of childhood, and in it almost all habits and tendencies are indicated and strengthened. And we must not forget that the quick changes and seeming superficialities of childhood are its strongest safeguard.

As an immediate and direct consequence of almost all forms of exercise, it is perfectly true that we sleep better and think clearer; we react, discriminate, and associate ideas quicker; we see, hear and taste more distinctly; the functions of the skin and kidneys are increased; digestion and assimilation are greatly improved; the expansion of our lungs is greater, and the contractions of the heart are stronger, blood pressure being slightly increased; and, finally, all the muscles, both voluntary and involuntary, contract more quickly and with greater effectiveness.

Playing Not a Waste of Time

Many people will say, "But I have my child taught gymnastics in school and why waste time in just playing after school?" Play seems to them an aimless diversion. They forget that the ideal physical education presents mental as well as physical problems. The child in free, unrestrained play is making rules for himself, and is controlling his body to live up to them. That is why play gives us more self expression than any other exercise. When the child plays it is organizing its brain—its thought machine. The influence of play, then, is obviously as important in brain building as in body building.

It is a physiological fact that large parts of the brain can be directly developed by muscular movement. Every game or sport should develop not only the physical powers of strength, endurance, speed, etc., but also the mental ones of alertness, quickness of response, and balancing judgment. It seems to me quite impossible to exactly divide or draw any absolute line between physical education and mental development. Take the very simple illustration of the world-wide game of tag. The child must not only run, turn quickly and dodge this way and that, but all the time and *at the same time* must watch his fellow players, observe and analyze their probable movements, estimate distances, etc.

We have looked very hastily at the physical and mental side of play; let us for a moment consider its social aspect. There is no doubt that under the present day living conditions, the masses of our people actually need the playground as an important factor in race development. In spite of the highly commendable cry, "Back to the land," the trend in America is still *from* the country *toward* the city. The movement is economic, and the reason for it is more easily understood than the results of it are recognized. England gives us, perhaps, the best examples, since the force of city life and the factory system have been in operation there for a longer period. Unhealthy, crowded city life has left an undeniable brand of haggard women, dwarfed men and defective children. Cheap labor and high profits weigh on one side of the scale, and child labor and race deterioration must of necessity occupy the other. One example will show this in a very practical manner: The standard of height for English soldiers at the time of the Crimean War, in 1853, was five feet, six inches. In 1883, thirty years later, the standard had been lowered to five feet, three inches. In 1900, when the recruits sailed for South Africa, five feet, two inches, was the height, and before the end of the campaign "five feet in stockings" passed muster; weight and girth of chest had decreased in proportion. The standard of weight required of the last generation was 136 lbs., but one-third of the whole number of the enlisted men in the Boer War fell short of this. Out of 11,000 young men examined in Manchester, 8,000 were rejected on account of some physical defect or lack of stamina. Youths were rejected even after the standard had been lowered. In 1903, 81,723 British soldiers were discharged as invalids after having seen less than two years' service; and it is a matter of history that strong men from the colonies, men more of the type the mother country had been wont to send to war in former days, men more of the type which we are sending into our cities today—these men helped to save the honor of the English empire, whose very existence had been almost threatened by the dragging out of the war by the debilitated city dwellers.

Race Deterioration in England and America

The race deterioration of England is more plainly shown than in America because of the length of time during which unhealthy conditions and habits have prevailed, and, also, because in America it has been better concealed by the steady influx of men and women from the country life and outdoor activities of Scandinavia, Austria, Russia and Italy. The assimilation of these immigrants into our national social life is by no means one of the least important phases of our recreation centers. One basket-ball team in a Chicago playground counted among its members an Italian, a Russian Jew, a Frenchman, a Swede and an Irishman.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," runs the old adage, and we have come to see that Jack may not only be a dull boy under these circumstances, but also a very bad and vicious one; and we know that in the planning of our cities, the majority of them until lately have taken no account of any opportunity for health giving. Play, re-creation, means literally to re-create or to renew, and active, happy, outdoor exercises within the reach of every city child, are absolutely essential, if we are to keep up the standard of the strong, virile work-a-day race upon which the health and efficiency of our great country depend! This is the social significance of play.

EIGHTH TRIENNIAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION

"Pioneer Group" Australasian W. C. T. U.

Members in attendance at First Triennial Convention when Australasian W. C. T. U. was organized in Melbourne, 1891, who were also present at Triennial at Brisbane.
Back row—(left to right): Mrs. Alexander Murray, Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, and Mrs. Everett.
Second row—Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss McLean, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Cumpston, Mrs. E B. Harris.
Front row—(sitting): Miss George, Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Britten.

The interest evinced in W. C. T. U. enterprises in Australia is shown by the recent report that comes to us of the eighth triennial convention, held at Brisbane, Queensland, participated in by men and women of high official position. In writing of the event, Miss Annie Carvosso, the new corresponding secretary, says: "Sir William MacGregor, Governor of Queensland, presided at a public meeting at which the Premier spoke. We have had a change of officers: Lady Holder, who has long been identified with our W. C. T. U. work, is the new Australasian president, and she has chosen Mrs. Hutchinson Asher for vice-president. The officers and the World's superintendents resident in Australia, with the Australian superintendent of Mission Fund were appointed a World's committee, with myself as a convener. This will, I am sure, help to bind our World's workers together and create a wider knowledge. The mayor of Brisbane gave a garden party for the entertainment of the delegates, and the Governor lent a steamer for a river trip."

Among the noteworthy features of the meeting was the address by the Governor, who spoke strongly in favor of total abstinence, a fine speech by the Premier, and the address of Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie for the W. C. T. U. Miss Anderson Hughes, who leaves soon to visit America, was a visiting delegate from New Zealand. The new officers are Annie Carvosso, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Everett, recording secretary. Mrs. Thompson was re-elected treasurer.

WHAT IS THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC?

FANNIE BIRDSALL BULA, Broad Ripple, Ind.

The liquor traffic is a "legitimate business," says the brewer; "a necessary commodity," says the saloon-keeper; "money for the city treasury," says a business man; "an evil that cannot be avoided," says the politician, and together they stand united to perpetuate this monster wrong. If you would know what the liquor traffic is see the mother, at the midnight hour, almost wild with despair, waiting for the return of her drunken, yet once innocent boy. Hear her groans and see her scalding tears as she cries out from her anguished heart, "Oh God, where is my boy tonight—once so pure, but now ruined and lost? Oh, that I could wipe this curse from the earth and save my boy!"

Go to the humble cottage; look through the window; see that poor care-worn woman. Sorrow has made deep furrows on her pallid face. Hear her bitter sighs! Do you ask the cause? Look in the corner of the room and see—shall I say a man? A fallen man! As a brute wallows in the mire so he lies intoxicated on the floor. Listen to her words: "This cursed liquor traffic has taken ALL! Joy fled from our once happy home when this curse entered. Oh, that the dove of peace would again return and that my husband might be saved! My heart is pierced by a thousand woes, but—WHO CARES?"

Hear the words of the once prosperous business man who has fought like a gladiator, but has each day fallen deeper in debauchery and sin. Filled with desperation he pours out the honest feelings of his soul: "Oh, this awful CURSE! Friends gone and I a wreck—a slave! Where can I find deliverance! I resolve, but with every resolution I meet an open saloon that dares me to resist its fiendish power, and the appetite grapples me like a lion!"

Listen to these voices from living tombs! Would you ask again, "What is the liquor traffic?" Neglected wives and ragged children can tell you. The mother who lays the cold form of her drunken son in the grave can tell you! The liquor traffic is a mighty reservoir of crime, misery, want and disgrace, flooding the earth with tears and blood! It is the breaking of the cyclone, tearing up happy homes, hurling children into the streets, wrecking the beautiful, the noble, and the brave, leaving death and devastation in its track! Look over the field where this destroyer has done its deadly work—the skeletons of noble manhood and of bright intellects are strewn everywhere, while from every quarter of the globe is heard the pitiful cry, "O Lord, how long?"

ONE THING TO BE DONE

There is but one thing to be done. Let all good men, all patriots, all philanthropists, and all Christians, of every name and creed, unite in one changeless purpose, in one determined effort, and condemn, eradicate and exterminate the liquor traffic.—*Bishop W. F. Mallalieu*

Float of Reedley (Calif.) W. C. T. U.

THE WAGES OF IGNORANCE

A CHAPTER FROM AN EVERYDAY TRAGEDY

LILI HOCHBAUM, Chicago, Ill.

It was five o'clock on a sultry midsummer day, just as the factories and shops were disgorging their multitudes of toilers and the streets were surging with homeward-bound crowds. A certain social settlement on the south side of Chicago was nearly deserted; the members of the various welfare classes had gone to their none too respectable dwellings; the last puny, scrofulous child had scampered from the kindergarten and the tiny play-ground and the short interim between afternoon and evening sessions had begun. The noise and dust of the busy street came through the windows of the office—a bare room, meagerly furnished with cheap chairs and a desk. Over the latter hung one of Murillo's madonnas and on the walls were printed likenesses of public spirited men and women, a symphony by Channing, anti-cigaret, anti-saloon and equal suffrage cartoons.

Miss Delafield, teacher and social worker, arose from her desk and with that sort of nervous haste which in an overworked body is a substitute for energy, prepared to leave the office. She was tall and slender, with primly-coiled reddish hair. From her somewhat tired, care-lined face looked dark eyes that sparkled with kindness and friendly humor. Startled by a modest tap at the open door, she turned abruptly to greet a young man who entered hesitatingly. He seemed to belong to the better class of workingmen, and there was a certain air of refinement about his person.

MISS DELAFIELD: Why, Robert Blackwell, I'm glad to see you.

ROBERT: Thank you, Miss Delafield. I wanted to ask you something, but you are leaving? I couldn't get away from the shop sooner.

MISS D.: I can wait if it is important. Won't you sit down? And how are your wife and the baby? I'm sorry I haven't had time to go to see them.

ROBERT (*impulsively*): I wish you would. I came to ask you. That is—they're pretty well, thank you. We—they—

MISS D. (*wishing to help him*): Let me see—the boy must be over a week old. What doctor have you?

ROBERT: Couldn't afford a doctor; but Mrs. Graner has most of those cases around here and she took care of Nellie.

MISS D.: And the baby is a fine little man?

ROBERT (*with an effort*): Well—his eyes—he can't see yet.

MISS D. (*amazed*): Yet?

ROBERT (*stammering in his difficulty*): You see, Nellie is very innocent and doesn't know much about such things; she thinks that a baby's sight must develop gradually as that of some animals does. (*He flushes as he meets Miss Delafield's horrified gaze, and continues more slowly.*) You are always so good to us folks that I thought you might tell her better than I—that is, if you will be so good. I couldn't tell her that he is blind. (*His voice breaks and he turns to hide tears. Miss Delafield does not spare his weakness but speaks sternly.*)

MISS D.: Any good doctor might have saved you this, for blindness of the newborn, if promptly treated, has long been obviated. Yet your false economy—you knew your own physical condition well enough to take proper precautions?

ROBERT: I didn't know—I thought I had been cured. (*He breaks down completely.*)

A PATRIOT'S SONG

O beautiful, our country,
Be thine a nobler care
Than all thy wealth of commerce,
Thy harvests waving fair;
Be it thy pride to lift up
The manhood of the poor;
Be thou to the oppressed
Fair Freedom's open door.

For thee our fathers suffered;
For thee they toiled and prayed;
Upon thy holy altar
Their willing lives they laid.
Thou hast no common birthright,
Grand mem'ries on thee shine,
The blood of pilgrim nations,
Commingled, flows in thine.

O beautiful, our country,
Round thee in love we draw;
Thine is the grave of freedom,
The majesty of law.
Be righteousness thy sceptre,
Justice thy diadem;
And on thy shining forehead
Be peace, the crowning gem.

—*Rev. Frederic L. Homer*

MISS D. (*impatiently, yet with a certain sympathy which he feels and to which he responds*): Of course, but why didn't you know? Why did you merely think?

ROBERT (*brokenly, yet as if relieved to find a confidant*): It happened so long ago—the year I was at college. After a football victory some of us fellows celebrated downtown, drank too much—went over to a joint where there are always gay women.

MISS D. (*interrupting him that he may recover his self-command. It is such an old story to her, that she feels no disgust nor pity, only a desire to remedy*): There are always some men to disgrace their *alma mater* and her victories with a debauch. Is that the only outlet for over-excitement?

ROBERT: It seems all right to drink toasts at such a time, and the rest follows. As I wasn't used to drinking much, I went clear out of my head. Next day I awoke to the fact that I had been infected.

MISS D.: Of course you told no one, but went to some quack for treatment.

ROBERT: I had to leave school. But I worked hard till I almost forgot. Several years later when Nellie and I were married, I couldn't tell her. She is so innocent—it would break her heart, though she would forgive me. To spare her, I thought it best to close the door on the past.

MISS D.: To which there is no lock or bar.

ROBERT: Oh, why was I born to inflict misery like this?

MISS D. (*scornfully*): For that matter, why are we here at all, if most of us have the wrong philosophy of life? Why are the children punished for the sins of their fathers? (*Checks herself and speaks with her usual kindness.*) But there, let us not waste time lamenting over the irrevocable. We might better consider what can be done. You yourself must make some explanation to your wife; that is a matter for your conscience alone. If you think she can bear the truth and help you to bear it, tell her. That is part of the expiation for your sin. As for the rest of it—you say you drink an occasional glass?

ROBERT: Yes, there is no harm in that, and I have never made another mistake.

MISS D. (*with patience for his lack of insight*): Yet your moderation encourages a trade which eventually ruins men's bodies, too often as yours was ruined. If there were no intoxicants, would you and I be talking here now? (*Robert, after silent consideration, shakes his head.*) Then profit by your experience and let others profit by it. Talk to young men wherever you can. Get statistics to explain scientifically where you cannot awaken a moral sense. Persuade your wife to join that company of white ribboners organized to combat temptation. Let your atonement be your ceaseless effort to bring light upon the blackest question of living.

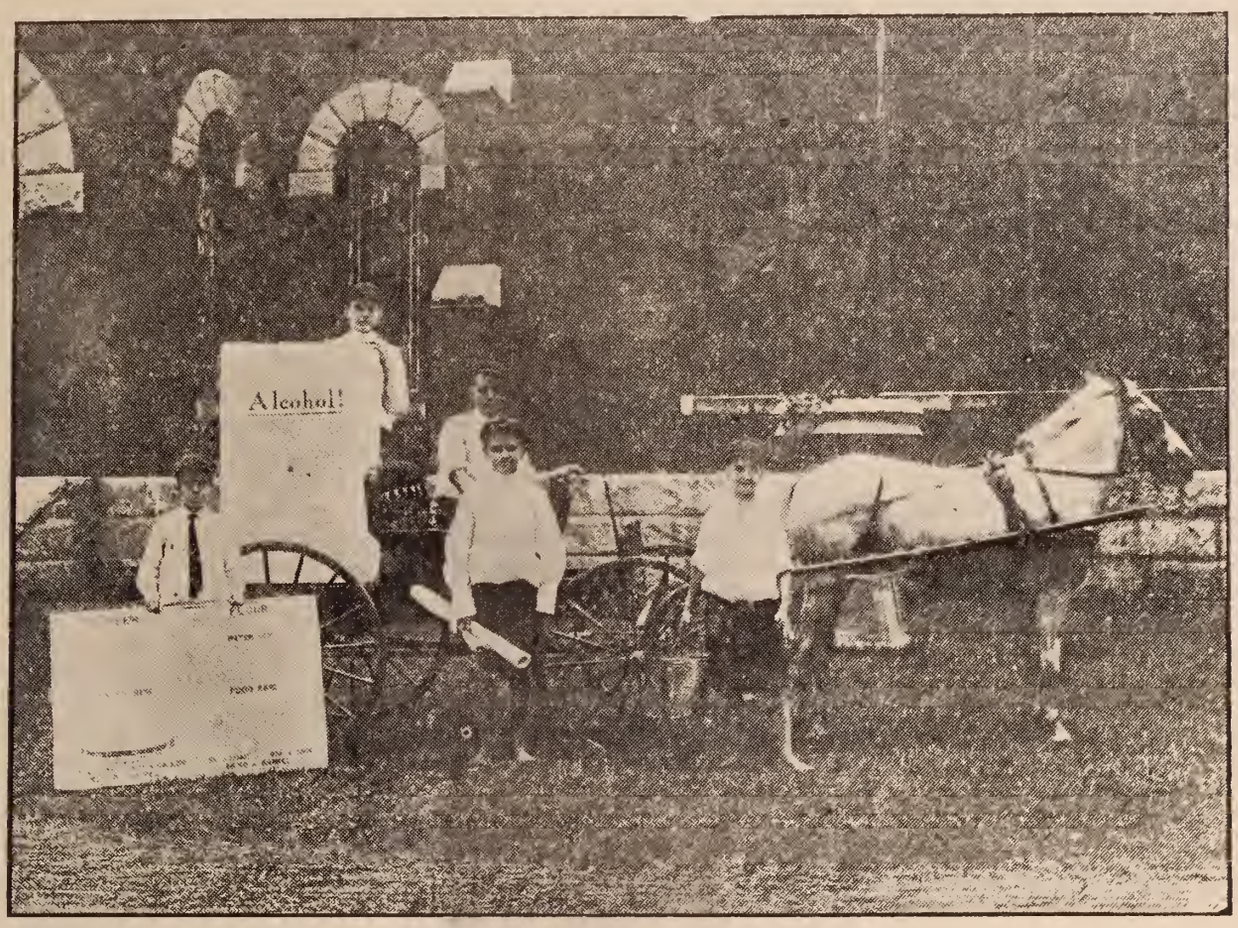
(*Robert, whose eyes reflect the glow of enthusiasm in Miss Delafield's face, while his own is illumined with determination, throws back his head and shoulders, as if he meant to bear his increased burden bravely.*)

THEN AND NOW

It was election day. *Wife:* "Please vote to protect our boys today." *Husband:* "Our boys are in no danger and prohibition is not an issue."

Four years later. *Husband:* "I can't get rid of the feeling that I helped to ruin our boy, because I voted for men who stood for saloons." *Wife:* "It was what I feared might come when I begged you to vote to protect your boys. We have buried our dead boy; let's do our best to save the others."—*Home and State*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER



L. T. L. Boy Squad of "Poster Pasters," Columbus, Ga.

These bright-faced boys, Carl Redd, Martin Burghard, August Burghard, Ralph Cotton and James Huff, are all members of the Loyal Temperance Legion and are helping along the good work of the white ribboners of Columbus, Georgia, by undertaking to post up and renew, when necessary, the educational posters which the W. C. T. U. is placing in the business centers of town and near large manufactories where they catch the eye of many men, women and children. The boys and Billiken, the pony, enjoy the work beyond measure, and though the latter once belonged to a circus and knows many cute tricks, he conducts himself exactly as a temperance pony should! He seems to be always willing to respond to the loving commands of his young L. T. L. master and his bridle is soon to be adorned with a white ribbon bow, the gift of Ralph's mother. Boys—and girls, too—here's your opportunity to follow a good example and help along the union in your town.

S. T. I. RALLY SONG

Sing the song of gladsomeness of childhood full of glee,
Children taught the truth of God in lands beyond the sea,
Children in all public schools from alcohol set free
As they are learning of temp'rance.

Chorus

We sing, we sing,
We are so wide awake,
We sing, we sing
For truth and conscience sake,
For we've learned the reason why no alcohol to take
And now we're working for temp'rance.

Sing the song of purity, of steady nerve and brain,
"Our strength is as the strength of ten," shall be our glad refrain.
For we never will allow King Alcohol to reign,
We know the value of temp'rance.

Sing the song of character, moulded firm and strong,
Learning every day in school to fight against the wrong,
Learning that the day shall come and glad will be our song
When we shall conquer for temp'rance.

—*Our Messenger*

TWENTY TIMES A DAY

Twenty times a day, dear,
Twenty times a day,
Your mother thinks about you,
At school, or else at play.
She's busy in the kitchen,
Or she's busy up the stair;
But like a song her heart within,
Her love for you is there.

There's just a little thing, dear,
She wishes you would do,
I'll whisper, 'tis a secret;
Now, mind, I'll tell it you;
Twenty times a day, dear,
And more, I've heard you say,
"I'm coming in a minute,"
When you should at once obey.

At once, as soldiers instant
At the motion of command;
At once, as sailors seeing
The captain's warning hand.
You could make the mother happy
By minding in that way,
Twenty times a day, dear,
Twenty times a day.

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

A certain Washington family is convinced that its eight-year-old hopeful is destined to become a great scientist, says *Lippincott's*. He has already begun to see the connection between cause and effect.

Not so long ago, this youngster was looking at a drop of water through a microscope. Here, there and everywhere were darting animalculæ.

"Now I know," announced the child to the family, "what sings when the kettle boils. It's those little bugs."—*The Interior*

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly **should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

Some of the delights to be enjoyed by the delegates and visitors to the National Convention at Portland, Oregon, are pictured in the article on page 13. Do not fail to read it.

How Account for Great Increase in Insanity

Every great alienist, every superintendent of an insane hospital, and indeed every intelligent and unprejudiced physician of large experience admits that nervous and brain troubles are largely due to indulgence in strong drink, or inherited tendency or weakness in the offspring of drinkers. The alarming increase in the number of insane people has led experts to a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the subject. Very recently Dr. Forbes Winslow, a recognized English authority on lunacy and nervous diseases, according to the London papers made this startling statement: "The world is rapidly going mad. Today there is one certified lunatic in every 269 of our population, and if the increase in lunacy continues at the same rate as it has done for the past fifty years, there will be one lunatic in every four of the population by A. D. 2159. One quarter of the world will be mad. I have no patience," continues this learned man, "with those who ascribe this terrible condition of affairs to increased competition, and the wear and tear of modern life. It is mere shelving of responsibility, and the true causes of insanity are the vices, not the worries of civilization." He then gives the causes of insanity in the order in which he believes they should be placed: "First, drink; second, cigaret smoking; third, heredity," and adds, "Until the drink question has been properly dealt with . . . the nation will continue to go from bad to worse."

Women in Halls of Legislation

The urgency of the need for "mothers to sit in our halls of legislation" and help make laws for the protection of the home is being realized in many sections of our nation. This year is a noteworthy one because of the unusual number of women proposed as candidates for legislative offices. Our National superintendent of Franchise, who is prominently mentioned as a candidate for state representative from a certain district of Washington, voices the thought of many women in the equal suffrage states when she says, "We feel that it is more honorable to legislate than to lobby." California, Colorado and Washington have many women among the candidates for legislative honors, and Helen M. Stoddard of California has been named as a candidate for United States Congressman. It is needless to say that every white ribboner who permits her name to be used for this purpose does so as a champion of the home. As an instance of the impelling motive for urging a mother to run for office, we quote from an appeal to the women citizens of Washington: "That it is necessary for us to have well qualified champions of the measures most needful for the protection of our homes, is made evident by the fact that recent sessions of the Legislature of the state of Washington have enacted what is known as 'the corroborative evidence' law, which means that there must be other evidence than that of the ruined girl to convict her seducer, and also the 'double standard law' which defines 'adultery' differently for the sexes. The crusade in legislative halls to which Miss Willard referred has in it great possibilities for service to society, now that so many women in equal suffrage states are eligible to membership in the law-making bodies, with the prospect that after the November elections their number will be greatly increased.

Who Encourages Law-Breaking?

There appear in the daily press numerous items chronicling the ugly fact of law-breaking and the ignoring of these offenses by state and city officials; but almost invariably these statements are accompanied by comments of disapproval. Certainly no reputable journal so far loses its self-respect as to appear to gloat over the defiance of the law. Even the kind of public opinion that tolerates somewhat scandalous newspaper reports would not approve of this. But there is a class of periodicals, not read to any extent by the general public, which seems to find the greatest possible delight in recounting instances of lawlessness and law-breaking, using them as arguments in favor of doing away with wise and righteous legislation—the papers published by the allied liquor interests. Whatever may be the relation between the acts of law-breaking referred to and the people who are back of them, the fact remains that the latter pose as honorable, patriotic citizens of our great commonwealth, men who are supposedly loyal to the government. It has been well said that while this country is a republic, as a matter of fact it is ruled by a monarch to whom all its people are subject. That monarch is not the President nor Congress, nor indeed, any human being, but the Law of the Country, which has been placed upon the statute books by the people through their representatives. To this monarch all honorable citizens must claim allegiance. No true patriot can look with anything but disapproval and dismay at the deliberate disregard and nullification of the law, and yet a large body of men in this country are guilty of outspoken violations through the papers they own or control.

That unhappy country, China, which so long has suffered from the opium curse, though free from the legal clutches of that monster, is fast coming under the rule of King Alcohol. Liquor is characterized as "new Jesus poison," "German poison," et cetera, to distinguish it from the English poison, opium. Alas and alas, it is reported, too, that millions of cigarets dipped in opium have been given away by Americans to try to create an appetite among the Chinese youth for the double poisons. Let our prayers arise to the God of us all for deliverance from this soul-destroying practice.

The citizens of Brisbane, Australia, were recently given a striking illustration of the fact that arrests for misdemeanors multiply with the opening of saloon doors and decrease when they swing shut. A big strike was on in the city and many workmen were idle. As an experimental measure the saloons were closed for one week. Convictions in the police courts promptly dropped from eighty-six to twenty-six, and arrests for drunkenness from fifty to five. After one week of prohibition the saloons were permitted to do business from three to six in the afternoon. Convictions promptly jumped to thirty-five, and arrests for drunkenness to fourteen. Next, the saloons were allowed to run twelve hours each day. Convictions jumped to eighty-eight, and arrests for drunkenness to forty. The following week all restrictions were withdrawn, and the convictions numbered 109, the arrests for drunkenness sixty-seven.

CORRECTION

The dates of Kentucky's state convention should be September 25-29 instead of September 29-October 1, as given heretofore in the convention calendar.

BUSINESS INTERESTS CRY OUT AGAINST IT

In a recent address, plainly, forcibly and eloquently stating his views on the prohibition question, Hon. William T. Haines, whom the friends of the Prohibition law hope to elect as the Governor of Maine, on September 9 next, said:

"One of the reasons why I am not in favor of the licensed saloon is that I don't want any multimillionaire trust coming into our state and running our politics. We think the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel corporations are large corporations, but the United States Brewers' Association represents eight hundred millions of invested capital, and it uses annually one hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of grain and hops, none of which goes to make gingerbread or raised biscuit. In speaking of the high price of living, this may have something to do with the cost of food products.

"This question should not be a political question, and I do not like to discuss it as a party issue. It is an economic question. It is a question of prosperity or poverty. It is also a moral question and a question of life and death.

"All business interests cry out against it. Even the last report, a most interesting volume, of the United States Brewers' Association says: 'There is no doubt that the real temperance movement is steadily gaining ground. The temperate man is a marked man in business and society. Public service corporations do not employ intemperate men. It is clearly recognized by organized labor that drunkenness is a proper cause for discharge.'"

GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

"I am for the ratification of the prohibition amendment and always have been for it," is the statement of Governor William E. Glasscock, of West Virginia, according to a local paper. "Furthermore," continued the Governor, "I believe that the people will feel the same way when the question is referred to their judgment at the election in November."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 18-20
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
S. Idaho—Nampa, Sept. 23-25
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
New Hampshire—Jefferson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Nebraska—Central City, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Delaware—Smyrna, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Nevada—Sparks, Sept. 27-28
North Dakota—Devil's Lake, Sept. 27-30
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 25-29
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
South Dakota—Pierre, Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Iowa—Maquoketa, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Vermont—Rutland, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois—Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Tennessee—Paris, Oct. 4-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Indiana—Kokomo, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18
Louisiana—Alexandria, Nov. 7-10.

PERSONAL MENTION

Word has been received of the marriage of Miss Mabel Dufford, a former assistant editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, to Mr. Allan Pinkerton of Duvall, Washington. The temperance principles of the bride are well set forth in the prophecy from her pen, "We'll make the map all white," a song well known in white ribbon circles. Hearty best wishes and cordial congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton, whose home cannot fail to be one of usefulness along all lines of Christian endeavor.

The women citizens of the forty-second legislative district, Washington, feel that the time has come when a "properly qualified mother" should have a seat in the state legislature to represent the interests of the home. They have chosen as their standard bearer Mrs. Sophie L. W. Clark, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Franchise department, whose wide experience as a home-maker and mother peculiarly fits her, they believe, for the larger "home-making of the state." Clubs are being formed in every precinct in the district, where the women may meet the candidate and discuss with her their "affair of the heart"—the home.

In an editorial naming the various men and women of Evanston, Illinois, "who from time to time sally forth into the broad world on errands of mercy and peace, and who having spent themselves for righteousness return again to renew their spirit," a local paper chooses our National President, and our Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon—to head the list. "They have for years been beacon lights in the fight for a better nation," says the writer, "and there is scarcely a city or hamlet from ocean to ocean where their faces have not been seen, or where their voices are unfamiliar."

Eight years of existence for the National Child Labor Committee has meant that five states have passed their first child labor law of any kind, nineteen have established the fourteen-year age limit for employment, twelve have instituted the eight-hour day for children, twenty-one states have prohibited night work to children under sixteen (nine states already had such a law in 1904), and five have forbidden night messenger service to minors under twenty-one. Last month Arizona passed a child labor law embodying the more important points of the Uniform law, drawn up by the National Child Labor Committee and endorsed by the American Bar Association. Thus Arizona provides the best legislation of the kind.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE MAN GOD CAN USE

MRS. S. R. G. CLARK

Not always the man who thinks himself called to some great mission becomes the world's benefactor, but rather the man whose heart is set on doing right at whatever cost. The world's heroes have generally been those who have not aspired to such honor, those who wrought unconscious that what they did was heroic. Even so the great issues of the centuries have often been finally settled by men who did not set out to do the thing accomplished, but who came upon it in the path of duty, and, seeing it needed doing, did it that they might press on to the object they had in view.

We are over-anxious to have others see as we see, sure that unless our leaders, political and social, agree with us they are unfitted for high service. But God, who uses what He can get, picks up the instrument at hand, however defective in vision and understanding, and accomplishes His purposes through these instruments that many of us would cast aside. Given an honest purpose to be true to his convictions, such as they are, given a heart longing to bless his fellows at all times, whatever else they may lack, God can work miracles through these men.

"God's greatness flows around our incompleteness," else He could never use children of error such as we mortals are. Defective sight—even when it is defective spiritual sight—cannot hinder God's working where there is an honest heart. "Is your heart, your purpose, pure? Are you ready for any task?" God asks. "If so, start out from where you are, after what you see. You and the world will yet be astonished at where you will bring up, at what I shall accomplish through you."

God has girded many a man besides Cyrus of whom He wrote "thou hast not known me," whom He anointed to do all His pleasure, whose right hand He held "to subdue nations." We may well rejoice then and give thanks for every clean man who comes to the front in our national or civic life, though he may not think as we do or see with us, eye to eye. If he desires things true, honest, just, pure, he is where God's mighty hand may at any moment lay hold of him to bring to pass the long sighed for, the unexpected.

As we go to press our Ohio friends are deciding some important questions, at their special election, September 3. We hope next week to be able to announce a victory for equal suffrage, and the defeat of the license proposal.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

What days these are! Even our beloved UNION SIGNAL has caught the everywhere enthusiasm, and exults like a thing of life. (Isn't it a live paper though?) The editors and contributors and superintendents all seem to vie with the others to keep the readers constantly on the qui vive. The doings of assemblies and institutes and red letter days and birthdays and special days are set forth in happiest fashion, and as we read we exclaim: Of all the years for "Doing Everything," 1912 is surely the record breaker. But alas and alas, Parliamentary Usage has no red letter day, and though all sorts of contests are reported, there seem to be but few parliamentary contests, though that is one of the special recommendations of the department.

However, no one is to conclude that parliamentary interest is waning or parliamentary achievements diminishing. Some of the state superintendents are doing exceptionally good work, and some of the state officers (bless their tired brains and hearts and hands) are evincing a livelier interest than ever before, and surely the outside world was never so wide awake. This is as it should be, for parliamentary knowledge is needed every day in the year. Not long ago, in a parliamentary preachment, your superintendent had the temerity to make such a statement, whereupon a man called out, "You would not include holidays." Most assuredly; it is a very common thing to adopt resolutions of commendation and to appoint committees to look after the aftermath, and to give a rising vote of thanks to the eloquent speakers—certainly holidays should be included. Then a dear saint with a soft, low voice, exclaimed, "But you don't mean Sundays." Why not Sundays, was the reply. Quite often bits of business are transacted in church, and in Sunday school, and as good religionists we should always observe that much needed injunction, "Let all things be done decently and in order." This very week your superintendent was written to for a ruling in a parliamentary entanglement in Sunday school business.

As our great constituency reads these lines (of course every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL pays special heed to the communications from the superintendents) let every union resolve to have one special parliamentary exercise between now and October 1, and then report it. It goes without saying that every convention program, whether county, district or state, will include such exercise, and make it the most enthusiastic hour of the entire session. Have ready at hand the department helps, and at the close of the lesson, or drill, or contest, let the conductor make the appeal, seconded and supplemented by the president. Then, send four of the most popular women (?) down the aisles, and you will easily place the "helps." Make your order before the last moment; in fact, give *plenty* of time. If preferred, your superintendent will gladly express the package to the convention city. It is not the credits, or the honors, or the prizes, in themselves, for which we care; but we do care for the knowledge.

One thing more: This year the innocent are not to suffer with the guilty, for on October 1 the books will close, and the record will neither be added to nor taken from. Your superintendent is already steeling her heart against the entreaties which may be made, and she really means that October 1, 1912, her books will close. Gladden her heart with first-class reports, taking special note of the paragraph at the bottom of the page under "N. B." If the question blank has failed to reach any state superintendent, so say by first mail.

Portland, Michigan

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

MRS. S. M. D. FRY

Some time ago there were sent report blanks to all of the state superintendents of Literature, upon which they are requested to make their report to the National superintendent. The special Convention train leaves Chicago October 12, and it is imperative that my report be compiled before that time.

Where the state corresponding secretary is acting as Literature superintendent, it is hoped that she also will use my blank, and thus make sure that her state will not be in the unrepresented list. Every year some state which has used much campaign literature appears in the Annual Report as having done nothing. States are urged to appoint a superintendent of this department and to see to it that the state has credit for work done.

Another important point is to notify the National superintendent of a change of state superintendent during the year or at the close of the year. May I urge all outgoing state superintendents of Literature to notify me at the earliest possible moment, giving full name and address. It is a great waste of ammunition to send literature to the wrong person—especially large amounts sent out early in the year.

I do not supply blanks for county or local use. This is impossible, as the states are not uniform as to methods of reporting and requirements. If the state does not furnish the necessary blanks, the state superintendent should adapt my blanks to her use.

The silver loving cup will be awarded to the state doing the most and best work according to membership. Will the state holding the cup please bring it to the National Convention and get it into my hands early.

One very especial point to be noted is this: Report in figures and let them be so plain that "a wayfaring man" (though a woman) "need not err therein."

If any one needs another blank please let me know.

Evanston, Illinois

CONTEST WORK IN INDIA

Medal Contest work in India is making progress. Mrs. G. F. Henry, writing to the National W. C. T. U. department superintendent, says: "During the first fifteen months of this biennial period more medal contests have been held than in any equal period of time previously. I expect to be able to report an increase of over thirty per cent." Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Burma, is interesting herself in contest work and the pastor of the English church in Lucknow, Rev. Mr. Pickett, was a contestant at the grand diamond medal contest held at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Nashville, Tenn. His interest in temperance, as manifested in his earlier years, continues unabated, as shown by helpful talks and suggestions made by him in India upon various recent occasions.

OREGON'S WOMAN HISTORIAN

ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Eva Emory Dye

It is a pleasure to introduce to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL the woman who gave to the world the romantic and true history of Oregon. Mrs. Dye is a white ribboner, though much too busy with her home cares and study to be such in more than name and sympathy.

It is especially fitting that the history of the state which owes so much to woman's enterprise and adventure should be written by a woman's hand, though the world would never have learned of its great debt had not the author of the story been one whose initiative led her to independent study and to leave the beaten path of research. Seeking for the *person* who achieved the thing and not for the man who did it, Mrs. Dye has written of woman's work as well.

The writer is indebted to Mrs. Dye's books, "The Conquest," "McDonald and Old Oregon," and "McLoughlin" for material for her articles concerning this northwestern region in which our women will adventure this fall when they come to our great National W. C. T. U. Convention. Commenting upon Mrs. Dye's work a certain paper says, "But Mrs. Dye is an historian and not a story teller. While she has that faculty of clothing her subject in interesting verbal attire, yet the facts with which she deals are never obscured by romance. To place before her readers a story throbbing with life, pulsating with human interest, is Mrs. Dye's object and in this she has achieved success. Her stories are the life stories of virile men; of men who have achieved."

ALASKA ACTIVITIES

The W. C. T. U. of Ketchikan recently gave a silver medal contest, which was well attended and elicited considerable interest. The medal was awarded to Miss Margaret Clemens, who gave as her selection, "The Siege of Lucknow."

At a Sunday school essay contest in Ketchikan, Miss Dorothy Michener was awarded first prize. The topic was, "Why Should I Sign the Pledge." Miss Dorothy is the daughter of Rev. H. W. Michener, resident pastor of the Methodist church.

Ketchikan and Seward each have a local W. C. T. U. and an L. T. L. Courageous hands are holding aloft the Home Protection banner in this difficult field, and hearts undaunted are looking forward to the day when Alaska, too, shall be free from the saloon.

CALIFORNIA'S WHITENING MAP

Special Correspondence

The unit of the local option law of California is the supervisoral district (of which every county has five), covering all but incorporated municipalities. These are behaving beautifully, and by these district elections continue to wipe out the liquor traffic and make dry ground in all directions. It is the fashion now, and the women's vote is aiding mightily. Even San Francisco is thinking about the matter.

Besides the whitening map, there are other geographical changes. By joint action of the two state unions, two counties have been transferred to the jurisdiction of Southern California. San Luis Obispo belonged there of right, but before railroads were built down the Coast it was commercially tributary to the North because of Nature's barrier of a nearly impassable mountain range. Long ago it came into the northern fold, but with present facilities of travel it takes its natural place again with the unions of Southern California.

Then there was Inyo, that gem of the mountains—its name means white—white and dry, splendid in all its aspects, but inaccessible, for there was no way to reach it except by passing through Southern California or Nevada. A new railroad has made it accessible to the south, so it goes in that family of counties, with all the love and good wishes of the North.

EAST WASHINGTON'S GOOD PART

Special Correspondence

There is much activity along all lines of reform, in Washington, and especially is this true of temperance. Many of our towns will vote on the question this fall, and white ribboners everywhere are alive to the great need. Spokane, the metropolis of the inland empire, is engaged in a campaign.

Our county conventions have been full of help and inspiration. Anti-cigaret Sunday was observed. Colfax union had a fine program in which some of the leading citizens took part. Miss Lois E. Smith, who is both L. T. L. secretary and musical director for the state of Oregon, captivated the audience with her message of song. Mrs. Anna Angier, our state president, was also at the meeting, and in the evening spoke to a fine audience assembled in the M. E. Church.

Frances Willard union of Spokane held a social for new members at the home of the president, Mrs. Crippen, on her birthday. The program consisted of songs, recitations and short addresses by the local and state presidents. Mrs. Crippen was presented with a beautiful gift betokening the love and appreciation of her union. The Spokane unions will hold a temperance picnic August 27 in one of the parks, at which it is expected Governor Hay will be present.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, who was with us during the month of May, won the hearts of our women. Four W's and three L. T. L.'s were organized, 150 new members were gained, and help and encouragement were brought to the cause everywhere by this worker.

We are looking forward with much pleasure to our visit from the National General Officers and others on their way to the Portland Convention, as we believe it will strengthen and encourage our work and workers.

MICHIGAN FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Special Correspondence

Michigan women are waging a strenuous campaign for equal suffrage. Here, as elsewhere, the slogan cry of "Votes for Women" is heard and seen on every hand. Well in the forefront of the battle are the ranks of the white ribbon army. Not only are their speakers in the field but splendid educational work with literature is being done.

Soon after the state convention a press bureau was established, and each month a bulletin of suffrage items for use in the local papers is sent to all the unions in the state. Voters' pledge cards are provided and five cash prizes are offered to the unions obtaining the largest lists of signatures. Suggestive programs for afternoon and evening meetings are given, with recitations, songs, etc. Blotters inscribed with the words: "Don't Forget to Cast Your Vote for Woman's Ballot, November 5, 1912," are also distributed.

The white ribboners also did excellent service in tabulating the lists of women tax-payers, property assessed, and the amount of taxes paid. Hand joined in hand with other organizations, our women are nobly doing their part to win in this fight for their enfranchisement.

Hurrah for Michigan and a double hurrah for the women! Hurrah! Hurrah!

THIRTEEN YEARS

Unlucky Number for Dakota Woman

The question whether the number "13" is really more unlucky than any other number has never been entirely settled.

A So. Dak. woman, after thirteen years of misery from drinking coffee, found a way to break the "unlucky spell." Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains *caffeine*, the drug in coffee. She writes:

"For thirteen years I have been a nervous wreck from drinking coffee—my liver, stomach, heart—in fact, my whole system being actually poisoned by it.

"Last year I was confined to my bed for six months. Finally it dawned on me that coffee caused the trouble. Then I began using Postum instead of coffee, but with little faith, as my mind was in such a condition that I hardly knew what to do next.

Extreme nervousness and failing eyesight caused me to lose all courage. In about two weeks after I quit coffee and began to use Postum, I was able to read and my head felt clear. I am improving all the time and I will be a strong, well woman yet.

"I have fooled more than one person with a delicious cup of Postum. Mrs. S. wanted to know where I bought my fine coffee. I told her my grocer had it and when she found out it was Postum she has used it ever since, and her nerves are building up fine.

"My brain is strong, my nerves steady, my appetite good, and best of all, I enjoy such sound, pleasant sleep." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book in pkgs., "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

West Washington W. C. T. U. in Action

Special Correspondence

Among the summer activities of the Western Washington W. C. T. U. was the maintenance of headquarters at the Northwest Chautauqua Assembly at Manitou Park, Bainbridge Island, and at Silver Beach Chautauqua, Lake Whatcom.

At Manitou Park, July 22-27, W. C. T. U. week was observed. Each morning at eleven o'clock Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, state corresponding secretary, conducted a class in parliamentary usage at the headquarters tent. At the same place from four to five in the afternoon the ladies met in a "tea chat," and a general discussion followed the presentation of some pertinent topic by the leader of the day's program. Tea and wafers were served and the hour assigned often lengthened to an hour and a half or sometimes nearly two hours. Both the parliamentary lessons and the "tea chats" were popular features of the Assembly and brought new friends into touch and sympathy with our organization.

Saturday, July 27, was W. C. T. U. day. Besides the above mentioned features a matron's gold medal contest was given at the auditorium, Miss Addie Patterson of Seattle being awarded the prize. In the evening, Hon. J. W. Bryan, state senator and candidate for Congressman-at-large, gave a short and felicitous talk, followed by Rev. Luther Little, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Seattle, who spoke to the great delight of his audience on "The Coming Victory—Will it Come!" Mr. Little resided in Texas during the prohibition amendment campaign, and speaks as a warrior tried and true, full of faith in the cause to which he gives allegiance. Music was furnished by the fine orchestra of the Lincoln High School, Seattle, led by Prof. David Davies. The singing of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920" was a prime feature of the day's program.

At Silver Beach, the parliamentary lessons formed an interesting number on each day's program. Some phase of W. C. T. U. work was presented each day in the auditorium, and on the closing day a young people's oratorical contest gave great pleasure to the large audience. The class consisted of nine members, the medal being awarded to Orin Stearns who gave, with exceptional ability, "The Political Parade." Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, National organizer, delivered the evening address.

On the following day the state president and corresponding secretary occupied Bellingham pulpits. Twenty-four new members were secured.

Mrs. Alameda Livingstone of British Columbia recently made a tour of Whatcom county, doing house to house work, holding parlor meetings and addressing Sabbath audiences. One hundred and three new names were added to the roll.

The state treasurer, Mrs. Mary M. Wade, has been holding a series of medal contests in Clallam county. A county option battle is on in this county, and it is hoped the contest campaign will prove to have been a potent factor in helping to win votes for a saloonless county.

In various towns and cities the W. C. T. U. has participated in Fourth of July parades and other festivals, always to the credit of the organization and the pleasure of the people, and in nearly every instance, prizes have been awarded the W. C. T. U. exhibit.

As the women of Washington are voters, candidates of all political shades are seeking the good graces of the women. Talk about the woman voter losing the respect of men! Why the women of Washington were never treated with so much respect and deference! Every candidate is looking to the "woman's vote" as a most important factor in his fate. In every contest between absolute right and money we are told, **"It's up to the women now to clean house."** 'Twas ever thus! But along with the dignity of the elector, woman has accepted the responsibility and she will not fail to measure up. Among other candidates subject to the September primaries we mention Mrs. Josephine Preston of Walla Walla for state superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Maude Tamblin of Olympia for state land commissioner, and Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, state and National superintendent of Franchise, for state representative from the Forty-second district.

PROHIBITION AND THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA

BUSH MEETING AT PURCELLVILLE

MAY PAULINE SPARKS

Tuesday morning, August 6, at nine o'clock, I found myself driving into the beautiful grounds of this famous Chautauqua. Business men of the community were already on the ground prepared to exhibit their wares and take orders. Mrs. H. M. Hoge, Virginia's chieftain, and I entered the W. C. T. U. cottage where couches and easy chairs were provided and all invited to rest. With the faces of Lillian M. N. Stevens and Anna A. Gordon looking down on us from photographs on the wall, we told the glad story of our blessed work, and, again and again, handed out the printed page to the sister whose face is toward the sunset of life, to the young mother as she rocked her baby, and to the beautiful young girl with her life before her. Now and then an honorary member, wearing his white ribbon, or an interested brother, would stop with a word of cheer and would register. Tuesday was Sunday school day, and the people of Loudoun county were astir early; by half past nine the spacious grounds were filling rapidly and vehicles of all descriptions were making their way in the same direction. The program, in the hands of Mr. Howard M. Hoge, was to be filled by the Sunday schools represented. At the morning and afternoon sessions we listened to the sweet voices of children and young people in recitation and song, interspersed with wise counsel and helpful suggestions from Sunday school workers. Between sessions the children enjoyed the merry-go-round. (Think of a merry-go-round in this pure atmosphere with no degrading or harmful influences surrounding it!) and patronized the peanut and ice-cream stands, while many improved the opportunity of having their pictures taken while wearing their Sunday school badges.

Ex-Governor Hanly and Col. Bain Deliver Addresses

Wednesday morning found Mr. Daniel J. Hoge, veteran in the temperance reform and president of the Association, presiding. Speakers for Wednesday and Thursday were Mr. Oliver T. Stewart and Hon. J. Frank Hanly. A feast indeed was ours who listened. Friday was W. C. T. U. day, the Loudoun county W. C. T. U. being in charge. Dr. Bacon of England and myself were the speakers, on Saturday afternoon. The Loudoun county union furnished one of the finest and closest grand gold medal contests it has ever been my privilege to witness. Sunday between 9,000 and 10,000 people thronged the grove and listened to three fine sermons by Dr. Bacon. Tuesday was Educational day with Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd and Col. George W. Bain as speakers. Wednesday, the closing day, was Patriotic day, and the speakers were Claude A. Swanson and others of national reputation. The Association procures the best musical talent in the country, who render fine concerts every evening and furnish music during the day. Ten cents admission to the grounds brings this eight days of the best things for mental and spiritual development, while this beautiful grove, in sight of the Blue Ridge mountains, with its delightful climate and pure water, makes an ideal picnic ground for the splendid folks in this section of the Old Dominion. Many people drive twenty-five miles to this remarkable Chautauqua, some crossing the Potomac and coming from Maryland, and the trains from Washington, D. C., make special excursions to accommodate the people. Those in the vicinity plan business and work so that the week of the "Purcellville Bush meeting" shall not be interfered with. A small flock of 18,000 chickens is duly hatched and raised for the purpose of contributing their portion of nourishment for this wonderful assembly. Have you eaten Virginia fried chicken and biscuit? Well! One week spent in Evergreen Home (three miles from this Chautauqua), with the strong, courageous leader of the white ribbon hosts in Virginia, noting the help of her stalwart prohibition husband, each day looking into the determined faces of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Hoge and the other officers of this fine Association, led me to exclaim, "It is not surprising that Loudoun county put away the saloons years ago," and glancing into the future I predict prohibition for the "mother of states," and that right speedily. Only eternity will reveal the powerful influence for good sent out from the prohibition and Evangelical Association of Loudoun county, Virginia.

HERE AND THERE

Recently Mrs. Mary A. Browne, formerly state organizer in Arkansas, who has removed to northeastern Wyoming, spent some weeks on business in the county seat, Sundance. She delivered several addresses on temperance work and planned and conducted an extremely interesting program of talks by prominent business men. As a result the women are arranging to organize a union.

Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, of Effingham, Ill., one of the old-time white ribboners of Illinois, has written a book, entitled "A Farm Philosopher," in which are recorded many noteworthy events of her life. The book will undoubtedly be read with interest by Mrs. Kepley's co-workers and associates in W. C. T. U. work, as well as by others.

At a soldiers' reunion, held lately in Sand Lake, Michigan, the local union provided a rest tent which was visited by 120 women. August 21 was observed as W. C. T. U. day with the largest attendance of any. The Harvard City, Cedar Springs, Pierson and Sand Lake unions joined in a picnic dinner. Among those present were Mrs. Carrie Knox Godfrey and Mrs. Bodwell of Grand Rapids. Among the numbers on the program were an address by Mrs. Godfrey and a paper on woman's suffrage by Mrs. Waymond. A straw vote on the question was taken among the men, only two giving a negative ballot.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25, 1912

Mt. Ranier, as seen from Seattle, Wash.

Our description of the itinerary to Portland, published in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 25, carried the traveler to Spokane and introduced her to the charms of that city.

From Spokane we pass through the Yakima Valley, one of the great fruit centers of Washington. Here are thousands of small fruit tracts, any one of which is as good as a gold mine to the owner, furnishing an unfailing and increasing income year after year. Thousands of cars of apples, cherries, peaches and other fruit are shipped from this valley to all parts of the country. At North Yakima the convention train will be met by local white ribboners and the city officials, and the delegates will have an opportunity of testing the size and flavor of the famous Yakima apples. Ellensburg is the seat of one of the state Normal schools, a flourishing and rapidly growing city. A large and well equipped Y. M. C. A. building has recently been finished here and the association is doing excellent work in its own peculiar sphere.

From here the route lies mostly through the Cascade Mountains, unsurpassed anywhere in the world for the natural beauties of towering forests and dashing streams. The road winds around precipitous mountain sides, over bridges which seem to be hung by giant hands in mid-air, often affording a bewildering view of the tree tops far below. From the great tunnel, the descent is quickly made and the train dashes through long reaches of the lumber section of western Washington and again through fertile valleys rapidly filling up with fruit and garden farms. The "logged off lands" of western Washington afford the most excellent opportunities for any one wishing to engage in the business of raising small fruits, market produce, dairying or poultry. All produce brings a good price and many canneries are being established to take care of any surplus. The state is being rapidly peopled with brave and hardy men and women from all sections of the Union who desire to have a part in building the great new empire of the western coast.

At Seattle the train will be met by a delegation of members and citizens and if fair weather prevails, the delegates will be given an auto trip to see the beauties of Seattle, which, like ancient Rome, is builded upon seven hills, affording a superb view of Puget Sound on the west and holding in her embrace three beautiful lakes. Lake Washington, on the east, twenty-five miles long, and Lake Union toward the west are now being connected by canal with Elliott Bay in order to afford a great fresh water harbor for United States ships and add largely to manufacturing facilities. No greater undertaking than this has been attempted on the coast; few indeed elsewhere.

Returning from the tour of the city, the visitors will be entertained at luncheon and a reception will follow.

Arriving at Tacoma, the delegates will be given a view of the high school stadium, one of the most magnificent of its kind in the world.

If you wish to go on the official train, write to the chairman of Transportation, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill., stating what sleeper reservations you wish made. She will also be glad to secure for you any information regarding stop-overs, side-trips or anything pertaining to the trip.

A large number of delegates have already manifested a desire to come back by way of the Canadian Pacific. Parties wishing to return by that road will confer a favor by writing to Mrs. Hutchinson at once, in order that arrangements may be made for a special train. The Chairman of Transportation has received a large number of letters from those who desire to return by way of California. We would be glad to have parties expecting to take the $80 trip notify us in order that arrangements may be made for a special car.

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

¶ We make a large variety of Ornamental Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

¶ Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works

118-120 Fifth Avenue, New York

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A PRESSING OCCASION

A most successful "party" was recently held by the Roseville W. C. T. U. of Newark, N. J., under the direction of the Press and Literature departments, Flora L. Woodhull and Edith Burgyes, superintendents respectively. Unique invitations were sent out to all members. The meeting was held at the headquarters, Temperance Hall. Two rows of chairs, facing each other, extended from the doors to the platform, so that it was easy for guests, on entering, to pass up the aisle and be introduced to others who greeted them with a *pressure* of the hand, they, in turn, thus greeting the next set of visitors.

When all had arrived, those whose names contained the letter "P" were asked to stand and find on the back of a chair in another part of the room a slip of paper so marked. This was done with the other letters of the word *press* until the entire company of people were seated in groups about the room. The meeting was formally opened with a few words of welcome from the Press superintendent, and devotional exercises were led by the president, Mrs. J. H. Clark.

An "oral publication" of a temperance paper was then given. The cover was represented by the words and music of "All Round the World" (sung by all). The following pages were represented: The editorial page, which consisted of comments on Evangelistic work by Mrs. Lucy Sloat; a news page—items of interest by the local superintendents of the different departments of work; a music page,—a piano duet and a violin solo; a literary page, consisting of recitations and a reading; a page of personals which contained many witty references; and a page of advertisements.

Refreshments in the form of *pressed* lemon juice and cake *pressed* in layers were next served.

A guessing game was now introduced, the names of periodicals and papers being represented by conundrums. To the one submitting the greatest number of correct answers was presented a year's subscription to the state paper.

Invitation

Dear Friend:

The *Press* and Literature committees of the Roseville W. C. T. U. *express* cordial greeting, and wish to *impress* upon your mind the fact that you are invited to a *Press* social on Saturday evening, in Temperance Hall.

We shall not attempt to *repress* our pleasure at seeing you, and you will receive a hearty *press* of the hand. Do not *depress* us by allowing *pressure* of business to prevent you from being *present*, but come and help us to have an evening of *compressed* enjoyment. You will find us, as ever, irre*press*ible.

Expressively yours,

Flora Landon Woodhull, *Press* Supt.
Edith Burgyes, Literature Supt.

N. B. *Pressed* refreshments will be served.

THE SAFE WAY

Professor William H. Burnham, of the department of pedagogy and school hygiene at Clark University, summed up the health problem for the children in the following words:

"You remember that when Ulysses made his first trip past the isle of the sirens he stuffed the crew's ears with wax and had himself bound to the mast so he alone might hear the singing and yet might not be able to tear himself loose. And you remember that on the second trip no one was bound, for Orpheus was aboard and his singing took away temptation to pursue the singing of the sirens.

"And there is a great psychologic truth in that story. One might go so far as to say that no adolescent girl is safe outside the walls of a convent, and no adolescent boy safe outside a reform school or a jail—unless each has heard sweeter, better music than that of the modern sirens.

"Unless there is model, wholesome training there is grave danger to boys and girls just reaching maturity. It is an essential. The aim of physical education, like that of hygiene, is not merely to provide a protection and a remedy against the unwholesome conditions of school life; it is also positive, the development of habits, of physical health in the broadest sense of the word."

Miss Helen Keller, the blind, deaf and dumb woman, whose mastery of an education in the face of these hardships has made her famous, has been offered a membership on the Board of Public Welfare of Schenectady, N. Y. This board will have jurisdiction over tenement conditions, children's playgrounds and numerous other matters that do not properly come under any regular department of the city government. Miss Keller is an ardent suffragist.

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

Historic Rest Cottage

Souvenir booklet of sixteen pages, describing the world famous home of Frances E. Willard.

Picture of Miss Willard on frontispiece.

Numerous halftones illustrating interior of the cottage.

Cover in sepia tints with fine photograph of exterior.

Price 15 cents.

New Rest Cottage Souvenir

Bas-relief plaque in terra cotta, 4½x7 inches. Hand-carved, hand-tinted

A realistic picture of the home of Frances E. Willard. The delicate carving brings out every detail of the double Cottage, front lawn, and trees, with remarkable fidelity. For further particulars see Publishers' Talk, page 16.

Price $2.00.

Crusade Psalm Cards

Size, 3¾x7¾ inches. Tinted.

Crusade Psalm in clear type.

Embossed pansy design in four colors.

Price 5 cents each; per dozen 50 cents.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

OREGON BEADS FOR SALE

Oregon W. C. T. U. will have for sale beads made of Oregon flowers, mostly of roses, to assist in meeting the expenses of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. The rose beads are very beautiful and hold their fragrance for years. They are in various shades of brown and black, with some in gray. The sweet peas are purple and lavender and while not so fragrant are most beautiful. They are mounted with gold beads and can be secured in any length. Prices range from $1.00 per foot for small, plain ones, to $1.50 for those that are carved and of unusual size. The sweet peas are slightly higher. Orders or inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, 1101 First St., Portland, Oregon.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Hvita Bandet

The Scandinavian White Ribbon.

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Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass.

The police court magistrate of a southern town was talking to his friend, a distiller. "Judge," he asked, "have you ever tried my number one brand of old Markham?" "No, John," admitted the magistrate, "but I tried three men in court today who had tried it."—*The Classmate*

SOUTH DAKOTA "PEGGING AWAY"

Special Correspondence

South Dakota is still on the map and "pegging away." Our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ruby J. Smart, who was also our UNION SIGNAL reporter, moved from our state last October to California. She kept up the work until April, when Mrs. Anna L. Rice was appointed to fill the place. We miss Mrs. Smart in all parts of our work and feel that California has an added attraction in her presence there. The work in all lines throughout the state seems to be progressing. Mrs. St. John was with us this spring and we found her a power in W. C. T. U. evangelism. She left a goodly number of new unions as a result of her labors, and returns to us September first for several months' work. She will speak at our state convention to be held in Pierre, September 26-October 1, her subject being, "Woman's Power in Government."

It is a pleasure to tell of the happy results of the work of one of our unions whose members study THE UNION SIGNAL to good effect. The women of the Avon W. C. T. U. were so impressed with the suggestions depicted on the cover page of the August 3, 1911, issue that they decided to make them of practical benefit to themselves and to all those whom they could reach. The opportunity presented itself on July Fourth at a celebration in their town and the pictured "float" was copied and carried out with real live material. The "consequences" (!) were beyond the expectations of these wide-awake women. They won the first prize of fifteen dollars and increased their membership by over fifty new recruits. Is that all they won? No. The mysterious power of influence goes "steadily marching on." Such a living picture presented before hundreds of pairs of eyes is bound to leave a mighty impression. The sentiment thus created will express itself in thought and deed. It is not for us to measure the results. Is it not for us, however, to be up and doing

"With a heart for any fate—
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait!"

Results follow earnest effort.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

Resolutions relative to Sabbath observance have been passed by the W. C. T. U. of Minot, N. D. One section reads: "We as a W. C. T. U. give our encouragement and support to the baseball teams and all other sporting associations so long as they do not violate section 8570 of our laws which enumerates the following as acts of Sabbath breaking, namely, servile labor, public sports, trades, manufacturing and mechanical employments, public traffic, and serving process; and section 8573—Prohibited sports enumerated as follows: All shooting, sporting, horse-racing, gaming, and other public sports upon the first day of the week." The W. C. T. U. will put forth strenuous efforts to have the laws regulating Sabbath observance enforced.

As a fitting close to her twenty-six years of efficient labor as county superintendent of Medal Contest Work, Mrs. Eva Munson Smith of Springfield, Ill., recently called together as many as possible of the 1,600 people, ranging in age from 6 to 76, who have been contestants during her years of service. Mrs. Smith has held 600 contests, which means that approximately 3,600 selections have been committed and given to the public. It is impossible even to estimate how many thousands of people have listened to the 3,600 selections, or to know what change in sentiment these 600 contests have brought about. With such a splendid and unusual record Mrs. Smith, who retires from the contest work this fall, deserves great honor, and has the gratitude of all for having brought temperance truths to the attention of so many.

"Hurrah for the W. C. T. U. of Hancock's Bridge, N. J."—"Hurrah for our twenty-nine new members"—"Hurrah for ourselves and everybody else" were the thoughts in the hearts of those who attended the union's recent celebration upon the close of a four months' membership contest. At one point in the glorification proceedings the enthusiasm ran so high that during the singing of a prohibition song, one member sprang to her feet and holding aloft a W. C. T. U. banner waved it vigorously, calling to others to join in the demonstration, which they did in hearty fashion. Thus glad were the white ribboners to welcome their new sisters in a common cause. The union now numbers eighty-eight members, fifteen of whom are honoraries. It is now entitled to a free lecture by some prominent W. C. T. U. speaker and hopes—yes, expects—as a result of its efforts in gaining new members, to carry off the banner to be awarded at the county convention at Elmer.

"It's abominable, the way our papers and magazines and even our preachers are talking about matters of sex. I shall keep my girl innocent of such contaminating information as long as I can," says a mother.

Fifteen years later: She is urging at a women's club, with tears in her eyes, that all mothers should teach their children about their sex life before evil-minded persons or base books can get at them.

(*Reason:* Her own daughter became a profligate for lack of the knowledge her mother kept from her.)

—*Christian Endeavor World*

MRS. DAVIS TELLS OF RELATIVE VALUE OF BEER AND FLOUR

The relative value of beer and flour was set forth by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis recently at the W. C. T. U. congress of the Epworth assembly at Lincoln, Neb. As National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction she knew whereof she spoke and produced in chart form the "cold facts of scientific analysis" with which to substantiate her charges against the drink in question.

"Women have told me that their husbands had to work so hard that they had to drink lots of beer to keep them going," declared the speaker.

"Do you know what beer is? Why it is 98 per cent poisoned water. The analysis shows that there is but 2 per cent of nourishment and 98 per cent of water and that poisoned? How about a barrel of flour? Don't take my word for it, here is the analysis of its constituents. Eighty-eight per cent nutriment and but 12 per cent water." She told how she had witnessed foreignborn mothers forcing their babies to drink beer, and of others who soaked bread in whisky and fed it to their infants. She was told by a public school teacher of New York city that seven out of her thirty-five pupils were mentally and physically deficient and this was due to the drunkenness of their fathers and mothers. Mrs. Davis found that the majority of the boy pupils in the fifth grade of the primary department of one of the St. Louis public schools used tobacco, chewing it and smoking it. They were the offspring of foreign parentage. These children are not given a chance to make good citizens. They are being robbed of their birthright, she declared.

THE MODERATE USE OF ALCOHOL

I hear makers of alcohol, at last aroused by the prohibition wave, crying out that they stand for its moderate, not its immoderate use.

In reply to this I answer that if they make it and sell it the use is practically beyond their control, and that their plausible declarations are as light as the paper on which they are written, and can in no way affect its use, whether moderate or immoderate. I further inquire why these gentlemen have been so long in reaching this benevolent conclusion. I declare that I believe their contention and their expressed desires are specious and false, and, further, I aver that, judging by such scientific evidence as we now have, there is no such thing as a moderate use of alcohol.

If it is "a sign of weakness to be a total abstainer" I hasten to confess my weakness, and I confess it for all who are dependent upon me; would that I might also make confession for the whole world. We are no stronger than many of the thousands of bright young men and fine women who thought they were strong and found out their weakness only too late.—*Dr. Howard Kelly, Baltimore, Md.*

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OPEN TO EVERY STATE

Any person having credit for 250 yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken), between October 14, 1911, and October 4, 1912, will receive, at the Portland Convention, a cash premium of $25. If you unite to credit subscriptions to your state superintendent, you can secure this premium and thus honor your state and advance your own work. Credit must be requested on the subscription letter.

BANNER STATES

THE UNION SIGNAL banners, now held by Vermont and Wyoming, will be awarded at the Portland Convention to the states having the largest subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL in proportion to W. C. T. U. membership. Winning states must have gained in both subscriptions and membership. Every subscription you send before October 4, when our books close for the year, will count for your state.

BOOKS CLOSE OCTOBER 4

Our subscription records for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* close with the mail received October 4, 1912. All subscriptions to count on this year's record and reported at the Portland Convention must reach us on or before October 4. Please remember the date and start your subscription letters in time.

THE 1912 LEGION OF HONOR

The Honor Roll of the Portland Convention will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between October 14, 1911, and October 4, 1912, and the number of subscriptions sent in by each. The list will include not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must ask for the credit with each list of subscriptions sent in.

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her. Four Campaign Edition subscriptions are credited as one yearly one.

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A BOOMING COUNTRY

An immigrant was coming over from Ellis Island on the ferryboat as the sunset gun was discharged.

"Phat's thot?" he inquired of his friend, rather alarmed.

"O, that's sunset," was the reply.

"B' th' powers, it must be a great country where the sun goes down with such a flop as thot!" he exclaimed.—*Judge*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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BITS OF NEWS FROM MONTANA

Townsend held an enjoyable meeting at Mrs. M. V. Brown's. After the opening exercises and the program, plans were made for a mothers' meeting at Mrs. E. H. Goodman's on August 7. The Ladies' Aid and Episcopal Guild were invited to meet with the W. C. T. U. An interesting program was rendered and a ten-cent lunch served.

L. T. L. Picnics

Butte has three new Legions—the Edna Rowan Legion with Mrs. Alma Carlson as superintendent, the Frances E. Willard with Mrs. Elderkin as superintendent, and the South Side Legion with Miss Logan as superintendent. With the two Legions formerly organized, Butte and its suburbs have five Legions. A union picnic, in honor of the birthday anniversary of Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's Loyal Temperance Legion secretary, was held in Columbia Gardens, July 25. Under the leadership of Mrs. R. Drysdale (state L. T. L. secretary), Mrs. J. D. Haines and other W. C. T. U. women, over 100 children were banqueted in the grove at the Gardens. The children wore red sashes bearing the letters, "L. T. L.", and the large silk United States flag won by Montana in a national contest was conspicuously displayed.

The Townsend Legioners were anxious on the morning of picnic day, July 20, when the rain came. But they gathered at the M. E. church and, while waiting for lunch, led by jolly Mrs. M. V. Brown, played games. Then seated in the church, they were told by Mrs. Keith a thrilling Indian story based upon her own experience of early days in Minnesota. A fine picnic dinner was eaten on the church steps, after which the children gave a short program and five new subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* were secured.

Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, state president, accompanied by the state department superintendent, has been holding institutes in the Bitter Root Valley. Darby, Hamilton and Stevensville have recently been visited and at the latter place a silver medal contest was also held. Many subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* were taken.

PUBLISHERS' TALK

Get Ready to Campaign

Prohibition campaigners everywhere are emphasizing the importance of campaign literature. "Supply the workers," urges one, "and let each worker mail this literature to voters on her list." Says another: "Get in first, and early, and continuously everything that can impress the indifferent voter." That is, do not wait until you are in the midst of a campaign; do not wait even until the campaign begins; *get ready for it today.* Educate the men and women of your state, your city, your county *now.* Remember our goal is National Prohibition within a decade.

Everybody Can Help

Never before have there been so many voters to be reached with prohibition truth, and coming months and years will bring them in increasing numbers—voting citizens to be educated. The distribution of literature is today one of the W. C. T. U. worker's first duties, and tomorrow it will be a still more insistent duty. Every local union should have a systematic plan for reaching the individual voter. Let every member help. Let every boy and girl lend a hand. Use posters, post cards, blotters, everything that will put the prohibition idea into the public mind and the public conscience and that will make it stay put.

Just Off the Press

"Beautiful!" is what they all say when they see the Crusade Psalm cards. You will be delighted with them. The size of the card is 3¾x7¾ inches. Two large pansies of exquisite coloring with a background of green are pictured upon the upper part, and beneath are arranged the words of the Psalm. They are in four different colors; that is, you can have the pansy blossoms in either of four colors, or better still, in all four colors—for it is hard to choose. These cards are most appropriate little gifts for shut-ins. They also make dainty birthday and Christmas remembrances.

Rest Cottage Souvenir

And speaking of gifts, let us remind you of our new souvenir. This is a bas-relief of Rest Cottage, 4½x7 inches, exquisitely carved and tinted. It was made by an English firm noted for its skilled workmanship in this kind of handicraft, and who make a specialty of historic subjects. This artistic plaque combines sentiment—which is well said to be the "life and soul of fine art"—with real intrinsic value, and we are proud of it as a truly worth while souvenir of Frances E. Willard's home.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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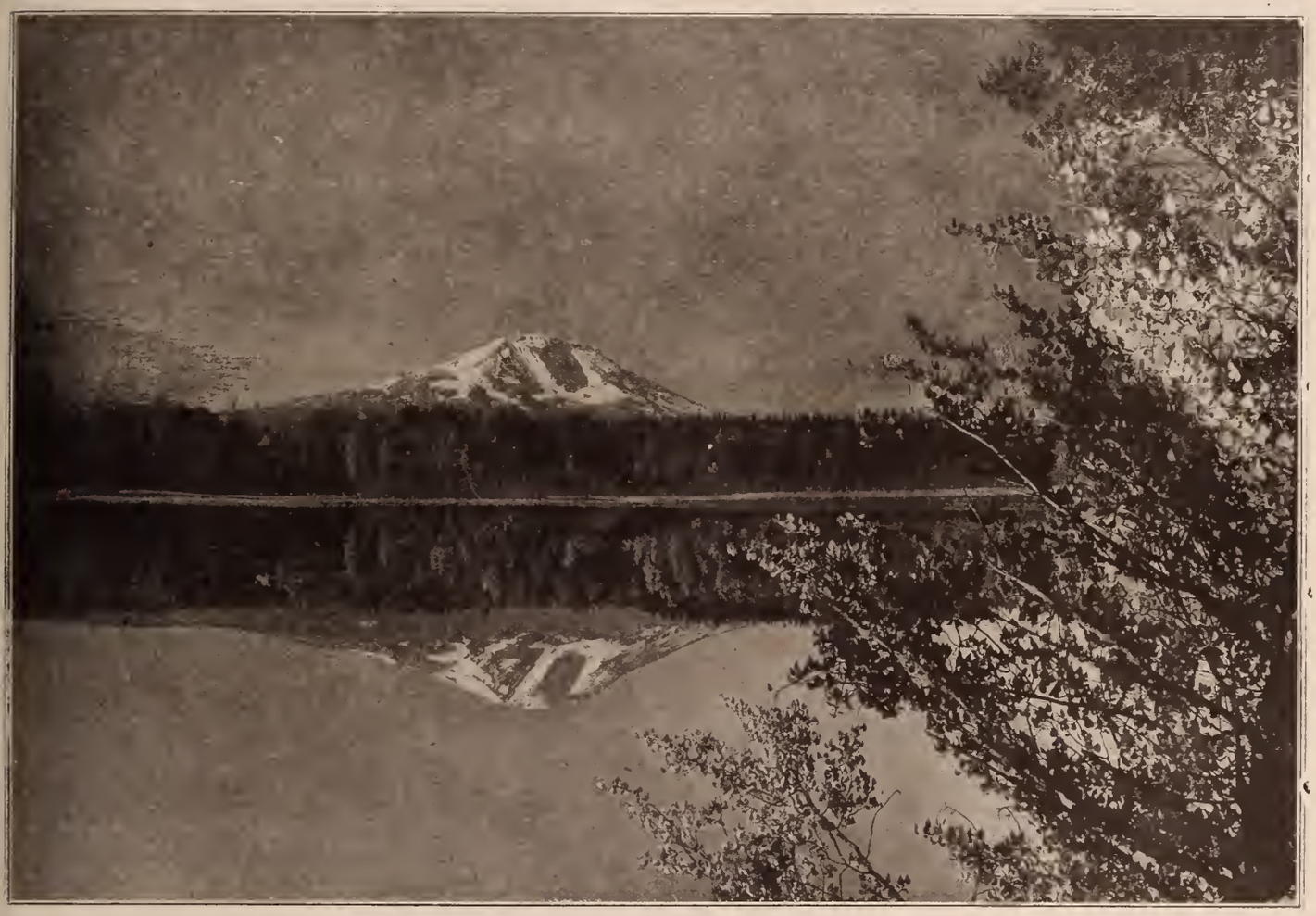


VIEW OF MT. ADAMS, FROM TROUT LAKE

One of the many beautiful scenes to be enjoyed by delegates en route to the National W. C. T. U. Convention, at Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

O what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed, and days well spent!

—*Longfellow*

Special Articles in This Issue

The Present Day Problem of Social Recreation, Part II—Less Whisky and Fewer Drugs; Better Health—Work of Young People's Branch—In and About Portland, Oregon.

THE PRESENT DAY PROBLEM OF SOCIAL RECREATION

WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, M. D., Sc.D.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

"THE PLAYGROUND BUILT TODAY SAVES THE BUILDING OF A JAIL TOMORROW"

In Chicago, since the establishment of a playground in a stockyard district, the number of cases of juvenile delinquencies has decreased nearly one-half. Some one has said, "The playground built today saves the building of a jail tomorrow." In a well-conducted and supervised playground there is established an ideal standard of fair play and "team work" that cannot fail to be an important aid in forming not only the individual character of the boys, but, also, their ideals of fair play in the civic life, of which sooner or later they must become a part. When the boy plays in the street it is every boy for himself, and it is the strong, the sly and tricky boy who escapes being "caught by the cop." When he plays in the playground he submits his own individuality to the welfare of the whole group of boys, and the boy must obey the rules or not play at all, and new standards of self control, of general helpfulness, and a disgust for any unfair victory, are set up. This education can but promote respect for the law and make all these boys self-supporting and better citizens. Governor Hughes of New York said: "We want playgrounds in order that we may develop the sentiment of honor. In the playground the child learns it without any suggestions of rebellion against instruction and precept and preaching. He learns it because he does not want anybody else to cheat him and he is down on the boy who does not play fair. Thereby he maintains a standard which he must establish in the community, and particularly in our great cities. This is a safeguard of the country and of the institutions of our government.

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey, the creator of the famous children's court in Denver, says:

"In dealing with the problem of crime in youth, we shall make progress just in proportion as we appreciate the absurdity of limiting the remedies to the court, the hangman and the jailer. Our plea for public playgrounds is a plea for justice to the boy. We are literally crowding him off the earth. We have no right to deny him his heritage, but that is just what we are doing in nearly every large city in this country, and he is hitting back, and hitting hard, when he does not mean to, while we vaguely understand and stupidly punish him for crime. Why shouldn't he rebel? The amazing thing is that he is not worse than he is."

It needs little argument to convince us of the child's need of play. Let us look for a moment at his older brother and sister. Perhaps there is today no more important problem than the bringing together in innocent and beneficial association the young of the two sexes. In all our large cities it is becoming more and more difficult for the nice boy to meet the nice girl, or the nice girl to become acquainted with the nice boy. The vicious have organized and formed ways of meeting and of tempting those not victims, so that they will ultimately join their ranks. They have been, as they always are, aggressive; have formed the positive side of the question, while the righteous have been largely content to take the negative side. As an instance, they forbid, and rightly, the bad features of the dance, but what do they substitute in their place?

Among the rich, fun has been organized. In the great resorts, Palm Beach, for example, men are regularly engaged not only to act as professional entertainers, but also to show the people who patronize these places how to have fun a la mode; men and women are hired to lead cotillions, and are even paid to show the hotel guests, by example, how they should dress upon different occasions.

Among the great middle class of our city life there is no room in the home for social affairs. Fifty years ago the family found all its amusement in the home or in social occasions in which the whole family joined. But how is it today? Our present-day city civilization tends to throw us out into outside interests and recreations rather than to draw us into a general home center. The younger children save or beg pennies to go to the moving picture show; the older brothers and sisters go to theaters, bowling alleys, billiard parlors and the like; the father, who is generally worn out with the strenuous day's work, may stay at home, his wife staying with him, or she may even seek a friend's home for the diversion of a game of cards. If the home is blessed with a grandfather and grandmother, it is possible that *they* may go to a prayer meeting.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE

Plenty of room for dives and dens,
(Glitter and glare and sin!)
Plenty of room for prison pens,
(Gather the criminals in!)
Plenty of room for jails and courts,
(Willing enough to pay),
But never a place for the lads to race,
No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores,
(Mammon must have the best!)
Plenty of room for the running sores
That rot in the city's breast!
Plenty of room for the lures that lead
The hearts of our youth astray,
But never a cent on a playground spent,
No, never a place to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport,
Give them a chance for fun—
Better a playground plot than a court
And a jail when the harm is done!
Give them a chance—if you stint them now,
Tomorrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill,
So give them a place to play!

—*Dennis A. McCarthy, in American Journal of Education.*

The one thing it seems to me we must face is that we are living in *today*, not the days of fifty years ago. Undoubtedly there were problems then, but they were not ours to deal with. *Today is ours*, and the future will be our children's. How, then, can we so build character, so protect during the perils of youth, and so inspire, that a standard of higher, purer ideals may be raised?

Let us for a moment consider our problem. In New York alone more than 300,000 New Yorkers daily patronize the moving picture shows, and there are 800 dance halls commercialized. The latter influence hundreds of thousands. Five million Americans *every day* go to the moving picture theaters—many times more than the number that use our public libraries.

Besides the moving picture theaters so universal all over the country, and the dance halls, are the billiard and pool parlors, the political committee rooms, the slot machines, etc., etc., each with its promise of excitement or "fun" in some specialized form or other.

Are we not leaving *to commerce* the emotional, ethical and civic education of our young? Some one has said, "The business of public health is prevention," and "locking the stable after the horse is stolen" is a very poor, as well as an expensive policy for us as a nation. What is needed is a very *positive* influence to guide and direct our young people in this most important business of normal, healthy, social life.

When we stop to think that all the vital questions which affect humanity, directly or indirectly,—matrimony, the birth rate, crime, disease, health and happiness,—are involved in it, can we imagine anything more important?

Far be it from me to lay down any laws of what is right or wrong, or the form which social recreation should take. Neither am I advocating any of the amusements that follow in my suggestions. This, however, I do feel most strongly,—that we should not put into the hands of vice, or ourselves relinquish, *anything* which can help us in our fight for the good and true and pure. Let us look at dancing for a moment. The dance did not originate in vice. It is one of the many things vice has seized upon and turned to its own purposes. Dancing originated in the religious instinct. * * *

Joy, happiness, pleasure, have immensely more power than fear and pain. Our social workers have found that they cannot solve the problem of the poor except as they also give attention to this problem of recreation. Individuals, big commercial and industrial enterprises, as well as smaller business houses, have all recognized the need and the value of the proper kind of social recreation; and many of them have tried to furnish it to their employes, often on the mere basis of its being "good business."

Why shouldn't the school and church recognize their duty to our future citizens on even higher ground? Why not even seize the devil's own weapons? Why not have the moving picture in our Sunday schools, using it to show pictures of Palestine and the Orient, and to make Bible lands real places in the minds of the children? Why not go a step further and have the moving picture theater on week-day nights selecting plays (and many such even now, are included in the commercial show) which teach some moral lesson or illustrate manly or womanly virtues? Why not have a gymnasium, club rooms or reading rooms in every church instead of in only a few so-called institutional churches? In fact, why not have *every* church an institutional church and the center of all the social life of the community?

It is well known that young people are far more conventional than their elders. If they think a certain way is the proper way to do a thing, that is the way they all want to do it, or to act or dress. Let us give them so much of the right kind of pleasure, stimulate them to such ideals and standards of living that the power of the lower will lose its appeal. We cannot draw "full buckets out of empty wells." We must put into the life of our young people the joy of physical and mental activity necessary to their well being if we are to produce strong, steady, moral and efficient citizens.

Less Whisky and Fewer Drugs; Better Health

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN.
Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U., Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

Sir Frederick Treves, one of the foremost surgeons of London, said a few years ago, as he was laying the cornerstone of a hospital, that the time is fast approaching when physicians will give very little medicine, but will, instead, teach the people right methods of living so that sickness may be avoided. This prophecy is already being fulfilled to some extent by state and city Boards of Health in the bulletins which they send out in hot weather, and in epidemics of different kinds, and also in the articles by physicians published in papers and magazines of late.

In May, 1911, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the well-known pure food expert, in an address before an important medical society spoke specifically of alcohol as an agent that had fallen into disrepute as a remedy, and he predicted that ere long its medical use would be only a memory.

The fight against tuberculosis has done much to convince many thoughtful physicians that drugs, including alcoholic liquors, are not of such service in the treatment of disease as they were once supposed to be. It has been learned that the stomach of a consumptive must be kept in as good condition as possible for the reason that considerable quantities of food, well digested and assimilated, are essential to overcome the wasting nature of the disease. Nearly all drugs have a harmful influence upon the stomach, hence they are rarely given to consumptives now by men who understand the proper treatment of such patients. Pure air, good food, rest, and proper exercise are the agents relied upon for cure.

Careful study of the effects of alcoholic liquors and many other drugs has shown that although they may seem to be relieving distress at one point they are at the same time likely to do harm in another part of the body. Thus quinine may relieve a cold, or aid in malaria, but, used often, it may cause ear troubles, or ovarian difficulties which lead to necessity for operations. Acetanilid may relieve headache, but at the same time it may injure the heart, and if the heart is very weak or tired it may cause death. Morphine and cocaine and chloral may benumb pain, but their use even once in susceptible persons may start a fire of consuming desire that only the waters of death can quench. Sleeping powders may tide over a bad case of nervous shock, or of indigestion causing wakefulness, but used often, sleep may be difficult to induce without them, and continued resort to them may cause both brain and heart to suffer injury. A few hours of natural sleep will refresh more than a whole night of drugged sleep.

Whisky may seem to be helping a weak heart because it drives the blood to the surface for a time and thus temporarily relieves the heart of some work, but this relief is bought dearly if often resorted to, as it will lead to permanent dilation of the blood-vessels, and the heart itself will be weakened in its very structure by the building up of impure fat where firm muscle ought to be.

As physicians have learned facts of this kind from experience, and also from the careful studies being made in medical laboratories, the use of all drugs, including alcoholic liquors, has been greatly lessened in up-to-date hospitals, and in the best private practice. Indeed, there are many physicians who would prefer to give almost no medicine but for the fact that patients would be dissatisfied without it. A great multitude of people believe in "drugging," and the physician must do the best he can with such persons. They will not forego the bad habits of living which cause their ill-health, so drugs are necessary to cover up their discomfort.

Alcoholic Liquors as Drugs in Disrepute

Of all the drugs that have fallen into disrepute in late years alcoholic liquors may be said to take the lead. Whisky was once thought an essential for consumptives. Now consumptives are warned against it on every side, except by a few ignorant, or worse, doctors such as those who give testimonials to Duffy's Impure Malt Whisky. Indeed alcoholic liquors are now declared to be a prolific cause of consumption.

Medical men who a few years ago advocated the addition of a few drops of brandy to the food of delicate children as an aid to strength are now teaching that alcohol is very poisonous to the young, and should never be given to them. In England this opinion has gone so far that a law has been passed, through the instrumentality of physicians, making it a criminal offense for parents to give any alcoholic liquor to a child under five years of age, and even the Lord Mayor of London has opened his official residence to a temperance meeting addressed by leading physicians on the topic of the harmfulness of alcoholic liquors for persons under twenty-five years of age.

Preventive Medicine the Medicine of the Future

The great Chicago surgeon, Nicholas Senn, said shortly before his death: "Preventive medicine is the medicine of the future, and the final triumph of scientific medicine will be the suppression, not the cure, of disease. We have learned by long experience that the most formidable weapons in fighting disease are not drugs. We must give to the sick careful nursing and hygienic surroundings if we wish to secure the highest possible percentage of cures."

As many successful physicians now make little or no use of alcoholic liquors and other dangerous drugs in their practice because they believe they can save life better without these agents, it would be well for the public to be informed as to this condition of things so that the family use of whisky and patent medicines made up with dangerous drugs may become a matter of the past also. The W. C. T. U. can do much to aid in enlightening the public as to the new teachings of physicians against alcohol and drugs by distributing the literature which contains these teachings.

It is not a wild prophecy to say that in ten years the advocacy of alcoholic liquors will be done away with so far as the medical profession is concerned. If the people are to follow soon in this good way, the W. C. T. U. must help to bring the truths about alcohol and drugs to their knowledge. This is work in which every woman can help by the judicious use of the leaflets and books on alcohol which give the facts. It is not wise to wait until people are sick to tell them of these new teachings; educate when they are well. W. C. T. U. members should learn for themselves how to keep well, so that they may help others to this much needed knowledge. Avoidance of alcoholic liquors and drugs for every little imaginary or real ill will help materially in establishing good health. Good habits, absence of worry, with trust in God, and nothing put into the stomach but proper food and drink in proper quantities will give good health in most cases. If a person has something seriously out of order in his physical condition, he needs the best physician available; it is wasting valuable time to resort to self-medication. If there is nothing seriously wrong with him, "drugging" will soon cause something to go wrong. Well will it be for humanity when this truth sinks deep into the consciousness of every rational being.

NOTE:—This article is recommended as a reading for W. C. T. U. conventions, and for meetings of local unions.

It is just the damage that liquor does to the most important cell elements in the human body that makes it utterly impossible for a surgeon to do his work. Many a patient of mine I have been unable to help, or have seen lose his life for the simple reason that the effect of alcoholic liquors on his kidneys and his liver destroyed his power for recuperation. Therefore, from my point of view, alcohol is unnecessary and inadvisable.

—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

AS THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS

RHENA E. G. MOSHER, General Secretary

A touch of frost in the air and the yellow and red tints of the leaves remind us that our summer days are nearly over and by the time many of our Branch members read these lines the schools will be open and our young folks will once more be busy with their science and art, history and literature, mathematics and philosophy. An education is a thing to be desired by all young people, but the right use of an education is also to be desired. A great educator once wrote: "The use of education is to enable us to consult with the wisest and greatest on all points of earnest difficulty. To use books rightly we must go to them for help when our own knowledge and power of thought fail. We must be led by them into wider thought and purer conception."

The wise man left us in Proverbs many beautiful sayings about wisdom, which he tells us is more precious than rubies and a tree of life. There is also the beautiful promise that if we seek wisdom as silver and search for her as hid treasures we shall understand the fear of the Lord and the knowledge of God. Our scientific studies should bring us nearer the thought of the Creator and teach us the inevitableness and yet loveliness of natural laws.

Our studies in history should impress upon us not simply dates and names of people and places but enable us to note the relations and circumstances which have caused the rise and fall of nations; to catch sight of the "fateful threads of woven fire which connect error with retribution." Then, too, history should teach us that each moment we live we are helping to determine the history of our nation. Mathematics should teach us a beautiful accuracy and a conscientiousness in the use of money whether it be for our own needs or the expenditures of the nation.

Thus we might go on to elaborate the thought which I am hoping you who are in school will take with you all through the year—that with all your getting you are to get understanding, and learn to apply your knowledge to the world in which you live to make it a better place. Do you think that any person who thoroughly understands the scientific effect of alcohol upon that most wonderful work of the Creator, the human body, and who knows the effect of the traffic upon the nation's finances and its terrible ravages upon society can long be indifferent or silent upon the question of strong drink?

All about us we see the effects of sin; we see that which is degrading and destroying and threatening the life of our nation, but we are not to be overwhelmed by the vision of evil, knowing that as our young men and women enter into life seeing the opportunities for heroism, knightliness and romance, in the life of our own time, evil can be overcome if they will but determine first to be clean themselves and then to wage a holy warfare in behalf of the oppressed.

May I urge our Branch members to tactfully bring the temperance question into the school life, when possible, through essays, debates, scientific experiments and personal influence. Begin right where you are, in your own circle of friends, to create a sentiment against alcohol. I am not forgetting that we have many members who are not now in school but in the home and in business. Surely we may look to these to wage a noble warfare this year. I have faith to believe that the next twelve months may show great service rendered the temperance cause because many young people shall determine early in the morning of life to sow the seed of good habits and to enter the ranks to fight for a nation free from the manufacture and sale of strong drink.

Are you emphasizing the temperance work in your Sunday school? Miss Harriet Drake, president of Endeavor Chapel Y. P. B. of Holyoke, Massachusetts, recently was asked to prepare a Sunday school program and, loyal to her Y. P. B. training, she had a fine one on temperance. Let others do likewise.

IT IS YOU

It is you, my dears, and the gladness
You bring to the tasks to do,
Who can lessen this old world's sadness
By as much as the joy of you.
It is you, my dears, and your glory
Of sunshine and word and song
Who can make life a sweeter story
Wherever you smile along.

It is you, my dears, with your beauty
And freshness of mind and heart,
Who must offer your share of duty
And play yet a nobler part.
For the world, it has need of beauty
And youth that is fine and new,
And the call you may hear to duty
Is for you, my dears—just you.

It is you, my dears, that the sages
Have written their counsels to.
It is you, my dears, that the ages
Leave legacies to—just you.
And remember that every letter
That Wisdom has graven through
The years, so the world will be better,
Is for you, my dears—just you.

It is you who must be the bravest
To fight, if the cause be true;
It is you who must be the gravest
In word and in deed—just you.
It is you who must be the strongest
To stand till the battle's through,
And you who must smile the longest
And never despair—just you.

It is you, my dears, and your glory
Of gladness and youth and smile,
Who shall help to say if the story
Of life and the world's worth while.
For the years of all Time have shaped us,
And the lore of the Ages, too,
And to say if the Truth's escaped us
Is for you, my dears, just you!

J. W. Foley in New York Times

WIDE AWAKE IN Y. P. B. WORK

The Milltown (S. D.) Y. P. B. with five paid-up members has paid pledges as follows: Legislative fund, $5; state, $2; district, $2; Willard Memorial Fund, $2; Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, $1. If every city and village had so energetic and wide-awake a Young People's Branch, what great things might be accomplished for temperance and righteousness! The influence of these faithful young people will be felt for good in their community.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

MESSAGE FROM THE COLLEGE SECRETARY

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Paid College Young People's Branch Secretaries

To North Dakota belongs the distinction of having the first paid Y. P. B. college secretary. Miss Ethel Halcrow, a student of the State University, at Grand Forks, will look after the college Y. P. B., as the settled college secretary. She is a talented young woman who has been assisting in the English department of the University. This work she gives up in order to take charge of the Y. P. B. *The North Dakota Bulletin* says, "Miss Halcrow possesses the rare but most valuable grace of being dependable." She was a reader at the North Chautauqua, North Dakota, this summer.

Minnesota will pay a salary to the college secretary at the State University at Minneapolis this year. She will be responsible for the meetings and program.

In many of the states where I have labored, I have left money in the state treasury to carry forward this work, and I do hope that this year they will invest the fund in paying a secretary to take charge of the college Y. P. B. Many young women have to do something to help defray college expenses; they either teach in some department or tutor the backward students and get pay for their work and time. Y. W. C. A. secretaries receive salaries as high as $1,000 per year for the college secretaryship. While the W. C. T. U. cannot at present pay large salaries, yet it can make a start and put the college work on a paying basis. This is especially important at the state universities, and an appeal could be made to the whole state to support the work in a state institution. If you can do no better at first than pay a salary of $5 per month, it would be possible to find a young woman who would put in $5 worth of work each month in keeping the college Young People's Branch in healthy activity.

Program for September

The officers should get together early the first week of the college year. If any of those elected cannot return to college, then the vacancy should be filled by the Branch electing someone to the office at the first meeting. Appoint an outlook committee who will invite new students to join. Have a reception for the faculty and new students the second week. Someone—the president, or someone appointed by her—should explain the object and aim of the Y. P. B. and ask the cooperation of students and faculty in making your college the highest possible in its ideals for the finest development physically and intellectually of every college student. Have some rollicking temperance college songs and your Y. P. B. yell. Serve frappé and wafers, or cocoa and wafers, with plenty of good cold water. A recitation from one of the W. C. T. U. Medal Contest books might also be given.

September Business Meeting

Singing—Reading of Psalm 90—Lord's Prayer.

Filling Vacancies in Offices

Election of Superintendents of Temperance Science Bureau, Press, Medal Contests, Medical Temperance, Evangelistic Work, Anti-narcotics, Health and Physical Culture, Purity, and Sabbath Observance.

Appoint a Committee to see professor of English concerning the essay contest to compete for the Susan J. Steele prize of $100 in gold.

[Write Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, of Hartford, Wis., for the plan of the college essay contest. Appoint a committee to ask the librarian for *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* and THE UNION SIGNAL for the college reading room]

Welcome Service to New Members (see page 32 of the "Plans for College Young People's Branch")

Review "The Peril of The Drug Habit," by Charles B. Towns, in *The Century* for August, 1912. Discuss the remedy. Is government monopoly the best way to deal with habit forming drugs?

Singing College Temperance Songs.

Report officers of your college Y. P. B. to Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, 721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minnesota, as your college secretary wishes a complete roster for the next "Plan of Work."

TEMPERANCE STORY CLUBS

A story telling club is not unusual, and though we do not often hear of one devoted entirely to the telling of temperance tales, the Y. P. B. can make this a happy possibility. There are always children to enlist, and these clubs usually prove to be most popular. The children will enjoy spending a few hours in one of the parks or on the spacious lawn of a white ribbon home, and the lesson of some afternoon may, sometime, bear golden fruitage. Let the young women of the Branch "take turns" as story tellers, endeavoring to make the story cover as many of our W. C. T. U. principles as possible, emphasizing always temperance, anti-cigaret and mercy. Pledge cards might be distributed, resulting in a nucleus of an L. T. L. for later organization. Try the Temperance Story club in your Young People's Branch.

THE HEROIC AGE

He speaks not well who doth his time deplore,
Naming it new and little and obscure,
Ignoble and unfit for lofty deeds.
All times were modern in the time of them,
And this no more than others. Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made all days immortal! So shall men,
Gazing long back to this far-looming hour,
Say: "Then the time when men were truly men;
Though wars grew less, their spirits met the test
Of new conditions; conquering civic wrong;
Saving the state anew by virtuous lives;
Guarding the country's honor as their own,
And their own as their country's and their son's;
Defying leagued fraud with single truth;
Not fearing loss, and daring to be pure.
When error through the land raged like a pest,
They calmed the madness caught from mind to mind
By wisdom drawn from old, and counsel sane;
And as the martyrs of the ancient world
Gave Death for man, so nobly gave they Life:
Those the great days, and that the heroic age." —*Richard Watson Gilder*

THE SIGNAL Y. P. B. CRUSADE

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

The meeting was held on the east porch, cool and shady, and the president rapped for order when the clash of tongues became too insistent, after the routine of business was over. "Really, girls, we must be more parliamentary," she said. "Of course we are interested, but we must dig regular channels in which our interest may run, or we shall accomplish nothing. What was it you were saying, Belle, about The Union Signal?"

"I was saying, Madam President, that it is perfectly wonderful how much people don't know about the temperance cause," replied Belle White explosively. "When I told Maud Elliot that I belonged to the Branch, she looked as mystified as if I had told her that I was a Mason or some other Odd Fellow. She said she had heard of Frances Willard."

"Now really. Is it possible?" cried Carrie Dean derisively.

"What we need here in Durant, girls, is a thorough course in temperance education," remarked Niua Drayton, a tall, intellectual girl, "and in no other way can it be so well obtained as by a large circulation of The Union Signal. Think of it, the paper is taken by only three persons in the parent body."

"And some of the members borrow mine when they want to look up something special," added Nell Bond, "but I don't mind that, I am willing to lend, but I'm thinking of the greater number who don't realize that there is anything special to be looked up."

"There should be at least fifty copies taken in this town," added the President thoughtfully, "and it would make a vast change in the outlook when the time comes to vote if there were."

"What do you say, girls, to organizing a Signal crusade, and going out among the people for subscriptions?" asked Nina Drayton. "We have wanted something practical to do for the cause, and this ought surely to bring really definite results."

"Go out two by two, as the Mormon elders do," laughed Carrie Dean. "I'll go —for one. It will sharpen our wits and, if nothing more, will teach us to talk."

"Talk! Mercy on us!" Maud Elliott shrugged her dainty shoulders suggestively.

"Well, present a subject in a persuasive and convincing manner, if that suits you better, Maud, and that is something which we need to learn if we are going to be effective workers in the cause."

"Very true, Carrie. Your ideas are fine," added the President heartily. "Let me suggest, however, that each member of the Branch shall herself become a subscriber, or you may hear, as a counter argument, 'Physician, heal thyself.'"

"I 'fess up to borrowing," one of the members admitted ruefully. "I suppose I can give up that posy wreath I have so wanted for my hat."

"Yes, we can all give up something for the sake of the really essential," remarked the President earnestly. "I saved my Signal dollar out of the difference in the price of a pair of gloves, and I have never regretted it. It is like working without tools to be without The Signal."

The remainder of the hour was devoted to the working details of the plan, mapping out the town and assigning routes. "You won't get any subs down that street," declared Carrie when one locality was mentioned. "Poor souls, they have enough to do keeping souls and bodies together."

"Don't be too sure, Carrie. It isn't always the richest people who care most for truth. If I ever made bets I'd be willing to risk a penny that Mrs. Knowlton, the richest woman in town, turns us down flat." And so it proved.

The girls arrayed themselves in "purple and fine linen," as Nina expressed it, and went out upon their errand. "We are going through the town with a fine tooth comb," she said, "and no family shall escape, whether it is a friend of temperance or not."

"How about that fine home over there owned by a saloonkeeper?" laughed Carrie.

"The very ones who ought to read The Signal," was Nina's smiling answer. "I think I will suggest an exchange of civilities. If they will subscribe for The Signal I will take the Wine and Spirits Gazette. It would make a fine text-book for our meetings—a manual of what not to do."

"A short cut to legislation," laughed Carrie. "One is so puzzled sometimes to know just what to advocate, or to do, when by juggling words, wrong can be made to look like right, and right to look like wrong."

The first call was upon Mrs. Ashton, a little lady who sat upon her porch in a lovely morning robe, doing an elaborate pattern in Irish crochet. "Oh mercy, I've got such loads of stuff to read now that I can't begin to get through it," she exclaimed when the girls explained their errand. "I told Mr. Ashton the other day that if he brought another paper or magazine to the house, I'd burn it."

"But aren't you interested in temperance, Mrs. Ashton?"

"Oh yes, in a way. It's all well enough, of course, but really I believe in each one taking care of her own doorstep. I don't serve wines, and Mr. Ashton doesn't go to saloons, so far as I know, and if other people were as careful as I am, there wouldn't be any need of all this fuss about temperance. Isn't that a pretty pattern?" dismissing the subject as she held up her work for inspection.

"One might as well talk to a punch bag," Carrie said indignantly, as they escaped from an enthusiastic description of a bridge party at which Mrs. Ashton had won a prize the day before.

"One word of seven letters gives an elaborate description of a woman like that," replied Nina. "When her own doorstep is clean, to use her own words, it is a matter of no concern to her what others may suffer."

"Take The Signal? Well, now, dearie, I'm real glad you called. My mother took that paper thirty years ago, and I've always loved it, but of late years I've sort of slipped away from it. I have a dollar of egg money saved up, and I couldn't have a better use for it," and good little Mrs. Penryn brought out a broken-nosed teapot from her neat cupboard, and produced the dollar.

"My husband laughs at my bank, but I tell him it isn't likely to get lost or stolen."

"I wish that we might find as ready and helpful a one in every house, Mrs. Penryn," Nina replied cordially.

"I wish you might. It is enlightenment people need in this day when there are so many things to absorb one's thoughts. We get selfish, and do not think of what our neighbor may be suffering when we ourselves are safe, and thus great causes are left to struggle against mighty odds without the help we ought to give. I do hope you girls will get a long list of names."

"Thank you, Mrs. Penryn, I hope so, too. It has been a real refreshment to meet you after some of our calls."

These are only samples of the day's happenings as the girls went from house to house, and the most common plaint was the overplus of reading matter. In homes where there was not a book or paper to be seen, this bald excuse was offered with an amusing glibness, if not sincerity, and Carrie found her powers of persuasion taxed to the utmost to convince such overwise people that there was yet something which might be learned.

There was an exciting hour at the next meeting of the Branch. The working force in The Union Signal crusade was telling its experiences, fairly tripping over one another with eagerness to tell the story. "Seventy-five names in all," announced the President, jubilantly, "seventy-five dynamite bombs planted to blast away ignorance and indifference."

"Did you get that saloonkeeper?" asked one.

"No, but we got his wife, poor soul. I have a lot more respect for her than for some of the fine ladies who simply don't think or care. She said she was afraid her mother would turn over in her grave if she knew what 'Sam' was doing for a living, and that she hoped The Signal would help him to see how wrong it is."

The town of Durand had been tolerant of the liquor traffic for years, accepting it as a necessary evil, with such unpleasant features as there were in other lines of business—the tan yard, for instance, and the slaughter house. The hotels all had their bar, the druggists sold drinks openly, and such law as there was, was only conspicuous by its inefficiency.

Then one day there arose a moral whirlwind long to be remembered. A woman wearing a white ribbon, a woman so widely known that the place where she spoke was packed, came to Durand and the town received a jolt.

Before the array of facts and figures which she presented, the people looked at each other in amazement that they had so long submitted to the evils which she painted in such lurid but truthful colors. The next day a large and enthusiastic Union was organized, and later on a Young People's Branch.

The effects for good of The Signal crusade became apparent as the people read, and became convinced of the truth of what they read.

"Why, it is all a revelation to me," said one prominent business man to another. "Before my wife took that paper I had an idea that the W. C. T. U. consisted only of a lot of hysterical old women, trying to make the world over and not succeeding, but I read The Signal regularly now, and I tell you it's great. The work those good women are doing cannot fail to make its impress upon the next generation, even if it doesn't reform the world today."

"You are right there, sir, and we owe the ballot to them and to all other women who are working so earnestly for the good of the race, and it will come sooner or later. Then let those fellows at Washington have a care how they block the way of decent legislation. This country is not always going to submit to the injustice of things."

"You should hear my boy and girl discuss these matters," laughed the first speaker. "As I said before, the next generation is going to be better informed and better equipped than we have been, and the good work will go on after we have made our mistakes and passed on."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A BOY AND A BROKEN WHEEL

M. DISQUE, Muncie, Ind.

It was a clear, crisp Saturday morning in March. Jason Oliver was hopping around in great glee. There was no school, so he could go to the city with Hiram Watts, the hired man, who had to take in a load of corn. Only once before had Jason been to the city. That trip and an equally remarkable visit to a state fair were events treasured in his memory.

It was noon before they arrived at their destination, and Jason felt very cold and hungry, in spite of the soft robes in which he had been snugly wrapped, and the sweet cookies which his mother had put into his pockets.

"Why there's Flynn! Hello Flynn!" called Hiram to an unkempt and shabby man whom they passed on the street. He crossed over to them and said, "Why, how are you, Watts? Glad to see you. And who is this young man here?"

"That's Master Jason Oliver," announced Hiram, smiling. "I brought him along to take care of me."

"A pretty good idea. What're you going to do with your corn, Watts?"

"Sell it. Are you busy now, Flynn?"

"Do I looked rushed to death?" Flynn grinned rather sheepishly.

"Well, if you'll take care of the team while Jason and I go to get a hot lunch, and warm up a bit, then it will be your turn to lunch."

After a good meal in the nice, warm restaurant, they returned to the wagon to find Flynn kicking the pavement in his impatience.

"Now it's your turn, Flynn!" cried Hiram gaily.

"Mighty glad of it. Seems to me you're patronizing very high places, Watts. Come along with me, and I'll show you something better for less money. The boy can mind the horses that long; they're tired and glad to stand anyway."

Jason was only too proud to climb into the seat and take charge. Hiram Watts and Flynn disappeared, and the "few minutes" dragged on to intolerable hours. At least, so Jason thought, as his feet and fingers grew numb with cold. He finally climbed down and put his hands under old Dock's blanket, while he kicked his feet against the curb. At times he walked around and around the wagon, or clambered over the load. He began to feel quite abandoned in this big city, and was in the depths of despair when a big policeman came up to him.

"What are you doing here, sonny?" he ased kindly.

"Watching the team," came the answer in a quavering voice.

"Whose team?"

"My father's. Hiram Watts, the hired man, brought it and he went away. Oh, there he comes!" pointing to Watts, who, with Flynn, was hastily approaching. As he saw the policeman, Flynn turned and walked away rapidly, while Hiram Watts climbed unsteadily into the seat and took up the reins. Before they had gone far, however, Flynn met them and climbed up, taking the reins, while Hiram crawled upon the sacks, and fell asleep.

They drove for a long time, and finally stopped to talk with a big man who wore a red beard.

AN EXERCISE FOR THE L. T. L.

MILDRED AUTEN SPENCER

For three boys, each holding one of the placards—"Loyal," "Temperance," "Legion."

FIRST BOY

LOYAL to our pledge are we and to our country too,
And as we're loyal to our flag, there's work for all to do.
No liquor will we ever touch, we'll turn our glasses down,
And hope some day to drive away saloons from every town.
We want to grow up honest men, kindly, brave and true,
Good citizens and loyal, teetotalers all through.

SECOND BOY

We're TEMPERANCE boys and though we're small, some day we'll have a voice
In politics and government, and right will be our choice,
We'll vote for prohibition and work for it, you know,
Until the map of all this land is clean and white as snow.
For "God and Home and Native Land" we ever mean to fight
Against the wrong, and valiantly we will uphold the right!

THIRD BOY

You'll find our number's LEGION in all this world so wide,
Comrades have we in every state and foreign lands beside;
United with a single aim—King Alcohol to rout—
We'll never rest at all until this fiend we have put out.
We'll agitate and educate until this land is free
From liquor's curse and kindred ills, and then how proud we'll be!

"Want to buy a load of corn?" called Flynn.

"Well, that's according to the price. How much do you want?"

"Mighty cheap. Sixty bushels—thirty dollars."

The red-bearded man shook his head.

"This corn was selling at eighty-five cents, this morning, but you can have the lot for twenty-five dollars," said Flynn.

"All right, call it a bargain. Deliver the goods at this address," handing Flynn a card, "and get your money."

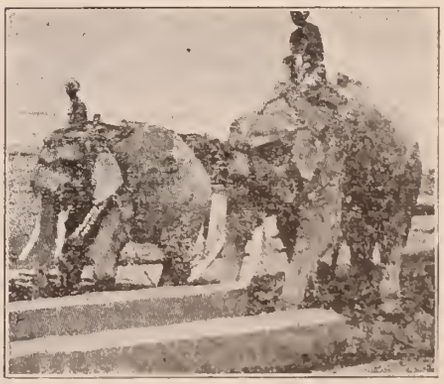
Jason felt that things were not right. He had heard his father say that the corn should bring more than fifty dollars, and why was Flynn selling the corn?

As they crossed some car tracks a wheel came off the wagon,—and so did Hiram, though he merely rolled over and went to sleep again. Cars were stopped, a crowd gathered, and a policeman came up. Jason tried to waken Hiram, but without success. He ran up to the policeman, and pulled at his coat to attract his attention. "Please, sir, Hiram Watts won't wake up, and Flynn has sold Daddy's corn!"

The officer ran after Flynn, who was trying to get away from the crowd. He and Hiram Watts were taken into custody, and Jason's father was summoned by telephone. At the police court, Flynn was sentenced to the workhouse, and the judge, in his warning to the convicted man, said, "You would have been sent up for grand larceny, but for the boy and the broken wheel."

Although Jason's father was very angry with Hiram Watts, and wished to discharge him, he finally gave him another chance, on his promise to swear off. Hiram later signed the pledge, and what is better, he kept it faithfully.

DOING THEIR PART



Everybody who is worth anything has a share in the world's work in some form or other. Boys and girls can help at home and whenever opportunity offers, and even these great creatures pictured above are doing their part. If you look closely you will see that they are preparing to lift, with their trunks, heavy pieces of timber, which, no doubt, will be used to some good purpose. They are at work in Siam, Southern Asia.

From drink with its ruin, and sorrow, and sin,
I surely am safe if I never begin.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

TRIUMPH FOR PROHIBITION IN MAINE

As we go to press, the news is received from our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, that William T. Haines has been elected Governor of Maine. This is a splendid victory for prohibition, and a heavy blow to the liquor interests who have been using every effort to defeat him.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The books of the National Treasurer will close October 5, 1912. Through the columns of your state paper your state treasurer has announced the date of closing the state books. I wish especially to urge all Young People's Branches to see that dues are collected from every member so that all may be counted in this year's record. We hope that the Y. P. B. will show this year a larger membership than ever before, and this can only be made possible by every member paying her dues to the local treasurer, the local treasurer forwarding promptly these dues to her county or state treasurer, as the constitution may require, and the state treasurer sending the dues to the National Treasurer before the date of closing the books. State treasurers will confer a favor upon the Treasurer this year if they will send on the dues as soon as possible after closing the state books. No money received after the date above given can be credited on this year's accounts.

We desire to call special attention to the important official communication of the Press Bureau, on page 11, which is based on a written statement of the Western Newspaper Union.

The Indifferent Citizen an Ally of the Liquor Traffic

It would be a hopeless task to convince the good, yet indifferent, or lukewarm, citizen who does not believe in the liquor traffic and who would not for the world have his name classed with the men who are in the nefarious business, that he is its ally; yet it is too true that every defeat of anti-liquor legislation must be laid to the charge of the indifferent citizen, the man or the woman who declines to take seriously his civic responsibilities. A great preacher once uttered the telling epigram: "It is a beautiful thing to see a man take off his hat and bow to an ideal, but it is an infinitely finer thing for him to take off his coat and fall to work for it." The many are willing to do the easy task of bowing to the ideal, but only the few are willing to invest time, talent and energy, and self-sacrificing labor, for the cause that needs assistance. "One man with a conviction is worth a hundred men with mere opinions," says John Stuart Mills, and conviction is the thing we must have if we are to sweep this country for the temperance reform. Let the other side have the mere opinions; opinions may be purchased; convictions never; opinions may change from day to day; honest, deep-seated convictions can be depended upon to remain steadfast to the principles upon which they are founded; opinions may be borrowed from one's neighbor, for an occasion, but it is the privilege of white ribboners, through their literature, their personal influence and their platform utterances to have a large part in forming convictions in the minds of those in their respective communities. *Convictions* by the hundreds, the thousands, yea, the millions are what we must have to bring about a fulfillment of the prophecy, "Prohibition for the nation in a decade."

LIQUOR INTERESTS PREVENT VICTORY FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN OHIO

Victory for equal suffrage in Ohio has been delayed for a time by the unscrupulous and aggressive efforts of the liquor interests. That it is only temporarily deferred no student of current history can for a moment doubt. The women of Ohio, as of every other state in the Union, will before many years have a hand in enacting laws, and that they will not be slow to throw the weight of their influence and their ballots for legislation prohibiting the legalized liquor traffic, the liquor men well knew, as is indicated by their efforts to defeat equal suffrage. The acceptance of the proposition providing for license carries with it certain regulations very distasteful to the liquor men, one in particular, stating that there shall not be more than one saloon to every 500 population in a municipality or township. It is said this limitation will close approximately 2,500 saloons in the state. Every other provision proposed, including the initiative and referendum, was accepted by the voters.

What Would Actually Happen?

Among the fairy tales that the liquor men and their political friends endeavor to foist upon the susceptible public as the truth is the story of sad things which will happen on the day when the brewing and distilling establishments are shut down and cobwebs grow over the saloon doors and windows. That this tale of woe exists only in the imagination of its authors is apparent to any one who has studied the subject. What, indeed, would happen if the places where liquor is made and sold were blotted from the face of the earth?

First, numberless families would find themselves possessed of the wherewithal with which to purchase the necessities of life. As a consequence, the legitimate lines of trade in foodstuffs, meats, boots and shoes, and dry goods would feel the beneficial effect, and from an economic standpoint society would be benefited.

Second, the men of the family who, in too many cases, have through patronage of the saloon ceased to be the bread winners, would again assume that responsibility. As a consequence, the mother would be free to give to the house and the children the care they need; the great army of children who have been compelled to enter the industrial world as laborers would be reduced to a minimum and social conditions would adjust themselves.

Third, with no liquor shops at work, a large proportion of the criminal offenses would cease, police courts would become only a memory; bats, rats and spiders would be the only inhabitants of the jails; the number of occupants of the insane asylums, poorhouses, etc., would gradually decrease for lack of victims. Bank accounts would grow more numerous and substantial; homes would rise in place of poorhouses and prisons; school-houses instead of asylums. Not all men would be well and wise and good, but every boy would have a fair chance to grow to manhood uncontaminated and untempted by the presence of liquor shops; babies would be born into the world unhampered by a heritage of appetite for strong drink, a frail body and a degenerate nature caused by the taint in its parentage. The world would be a cleaner, sweeter, safer, saner place for young and old. God hasten the day when this happy era shall be ushered in in America.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE CONVENTION

The opportunities for sight-seeing offered the delegates and visitors to the National W. C. T. U. Convention, at Portland, Oregon, next month, are innumerable. Some of the most attractive are graphically pictured in an article on page 13, written by Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, Oregon's able and beloved W. C. T. U. president. In next week's paper, railroad rates from southern and eastern points will be given, also a statement regarding railroad connections and the names of chairmen of Convention committees.

WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

Miss Minnie E. Neal, President Florida W. C. T. U.

A God-fearing people—that is what the W. C. T. U. prays for. A sober people that is our supreme desire. An intelligent people—this ideal is provided for in the splendid scheme of systematic plans of our great organization.

Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, President New Hampshire W. C. T. U.

The smallest union is an important factor in the work of the W. C. T. U. As a traveler passes through Switzerland, the guide warns him to be careful—"Don't touch anything like that." "Why?" "There is a pile of snow a thousand feet high which, flake upon flake, has been accumulating probably for years. A touch, possibly a loud word, may loosen it, and an avalanche will follow." And here we have it, piling up flake after flake,—a whole mass of Christian conditions, getting heavier and more powerful. In God's own time somebody will speak the word and the avalanche will come, and every saloon in the world will be destroyed.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, President Connecticut W. C. T. U.

Whatever else you may or may not be these days, you must be "up-to-date." This is absolutely essential for the W. C. T. U. workers. How easily we sometimes "back down" when some argument or statement is presented with which we are not familiar. We must be informed, and we can acquire this information only by reading literature, leaflets, and books, and above all by reading our papers, both state and National.

Mrs. Frances Ensign-Fuller, President Ohio W. C. T. U.

To keep our pledge, to pay dues, to wear the white ribbon is worth much, but no woman should be content simply to be an enlisted soldier, unless providentially hindered from doing more. When each member's heart becomes so aflame with holy enthusiasm for our own great cause that she seeks earnestly not only to make her own home safe, but to make the community, the state, the nation a "larger home," then shall we see placed under the saloon, the gambling den, the haunt of shame, the dynamite of its destruction. Hear ye, beloved comrades, the divine command to Israel's leader, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward and possess the land."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 25-27
Minnesota—St. Paul, Sept. 20-24
Rhode Island—Providence, Sept. 23-24
S. Idaho—Nampa, Sept. 23-25
South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
New Hampshire—Jefferson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Nebraska—Central City, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Delaware—Smyrna, Sept. 25-27
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
Nevada—Sparks, Sept. 27-28
North Dakota—Devil's Lake, Sept. 27-30
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 25-29
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
South Dakota—Pierre, Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Iowa—Maquoketa, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Vermont—Rutland, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois—Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Tennessee—Paris, Oct. 4-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Indiana—Kokomo, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18
Louisiana—Alexandria, Nov. 7-10.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN

Will any state superintendent of the department of Work Among Railway Men who has not received an annual report blank please send for one at once to the National superintendent, whose address is given below? All state superintendents should send in their reports to me not later than October 1.

EVALYN N. GRAHAM,
2 West Eighty-eighth St., New York City, N. Y.

NOTICE

Mrs. A. E. Carman, National superintendent of Medal Contests, desires a copy of the drill book published by Mrs. Tanncher, at one time state superintendent of the Medal Contest department of Arkansas. Anyone possessing a copy of the book will confer a favor on Mrs. Carman by sending it to her as she wishes to use some of the drills contained in the old book for her new Medal Contest book soon to be published.

ARIZONA IN "VOTES FOR WOMEN" CAMPAIGN

A state-wide equal suffrage campaign is to be inaugurated in Arizona this week. The proposed amendment to the constitution, giving women full suffrage, will be voted upon November 5. Arizona makes the fifth state to submit this question to the vote of the people at the fall elections.

There was a time when the subject of alcoholism was studied from the point of pity and sympathy for the loved ones of the afflicted, but today it has become a question of science, of health, and of economics. We are living in an age of thought and action, and coming to a saner treatment of conditions, and may not the Woman's Christian Temperance Union modestly claim a share in the good results?—*Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, former president California W. C. T. U.*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

WHY NOT?

Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National Superintendent Evangelistic Work

Come unto Jesus, why not now,
And at His feet most humbly bow?

He will thy heavy burdens bear
And lighten every toil and care.

Come to Jesus, why not today,
With all thy griefs, without delay.

New life He'll give, new hope inspire,
Your heart diffuse with holy fire.

Come to Jesus, why not this hour,
With song attuned to Eden's bower.

He will thy every need supply,
And let thee on His strength rely.

Come to Jesus, for now He calls,
"Come unto Me," all sorrowing ones.

Sweet rest He'll give from every ill,
That each may do His hallowed will.

SING A SONG OF HOPE

One of the beautiful things about the W. C. T. U. work is its many-sidedness. It affords opportunities for service to every type of woman, in every circumstance of life. Not to all may be given the talent to plead eloquently from public platform or in legislative hall, but every woman can help in the preventive work of our great organization. The author of "Aunt Hope's Kitchen Stove," in that delightful little book, voices the ambition of many a white ribboner when she says, "If I can put a little song of hope or love or strength or purity into the hearts of the girls, think what a wonderful anthem they will sing at the marriage supper of the Lamb." The story of how "Aunt Hope" did that very thing for girls who through hard circumstances were forced to earn their livelihood in difficult, oftentimes disagreeable ways, is told in the little volume referred to, which contains many suggestions for white ribboners. The highest type of rescue work, after all, is that which extends to all who are in need of it, a motherly and sisterly sympathy and makes the girls wise and strong to meet temptation. Such women are sorely needed in every community.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

W. K. Hicks, one of the oldest honorary members of the Big Sandy (Tenn.) W. C. T. U., a loyal and honored friend of the work.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

HEALTH AND HEREDITY

LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D.

There is so much to think of in the line of reporting!—so much that relates to human well-being in your community and mine.

There are problems in education relating to the public health; problems of drink and narcotics; of stimulants to lessen the sense of fatigue; of soft drinks, many of them a tasty beverage to which a dangerous alkaloid has been added. There are community pests, the scales, the moths—gypsy, brown-tail, etc.; and always the food problem, including that of the milk problem.

There is less typhoid fever, infectious diseases and tuberculosis, but more of nerve dissipation, mental trouble, and too early collapse.

The problem of the child and the conditions under which mental and physical growth are attained is an ever-present one.

Are we co-operating on these lines, studying defects that we may contribute helpfulness for human betterment? We can do this by suggesting improvements in social centers; working for definite needs—personal and in the schoolhouse and community in general. We shall always, or often, come up against the—what shall we call it?—the octopus of human greed and commercial interest.

And then there is the problem of the misfits, and unfits, the abnormal child. Nearly $6,000,000 was recently appropriated in Massachusetts to take care of the "unfits" of that state, and only a little over $1,000,000 for constructive educational work.

The study of heredity is the greatest and most necessary of all. A few lonely scientists have proclaimed the doctrine of human birthrights, but only of late are the problems being handled with any degree of popularity.

We have in Boston a special appreciation of women like Dr. Evangeline Young, who presents so sanely and well the problem of eugenics—the duty of providing the boy and the girl with information as to his and her mission to the race. "We are just beginning to realize," she says, "that much of the sex impulse which is now being wasted in vicious living might be sublimated and utilized in intellectual, artistic, or other lines of accomplishment."

David Starr Jordan at the National Education Association emphasized the need of instruction in sex hygiene. * * * "We need especially doctors of health."

Possibly some reporter may send in word "Nothing doing," on lines as suggested above, or any line. It is often true that though living we are dead—to living issues. As if one could live—*just live*—and do nothing.

Statistics show that within fifty years the death rate in New York has been reduced 50 per cent, and similarly almost everywhere. So remarkable is the advance in health supervision, and so adequate are protective sanitary measures that it may be said of any community that its health record is in its own hands.

Congress adjourned without appointing Dr. Wiley to succeed himself! In the meantime the U. S. Department of Agriculture has indulged itself in a persecution of Mrs. Caroline B. Crane, a sanitary expert, for her activities against the sale of diseased meat. This was the beginning and ending of her offense. Dr. Wiley writes of her that the statements made, insinuations, etc., are libelous; also that she proved her case. Mrs. Crane's has been simply an humanitarian effort to remedy what she considers "an outrageous condition of affairs."

Mrs. Crane is, or was, chairman of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs—a part of the National Federation which at its recent meeting refused to commit itself officially on the question of woman suffrage. It is not so fearless as the National Education Association, which resolved, "That the Association believes in and urges the granting of the right of suffrage to the women of the United States." Both organizations endorsed all civic measures for health, including studies in good citizenship, but that the former was inconsistent is easily evident.

As one specially jealous for the achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union I believe I ought to correct an impression current in Federation annals that work for pure food was begun in the clubs almost from the beginning!

I believe I am right in saying that a former associate in the W. C. T. U. department of Health, Mrs. Marion A. MacBride of Massachusetts, was the first representative member of any woman's organization, years and years ago, to interview Dr. Wiley at Washington and ally the organization on the preventive side for a high standard and purity of the goods.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received during June and July; in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

Miss Alice Payne, New York, $10.

A visitor at Rest Cottage, $5.

Nevada: Reno, Sparks.

Tennessee: Jackson, Memphis (E. End), Malesus, Dickson, Nashville (West), McKenzie Y. P. B., Union City, Memphis (F. E. W.) $3, Middleton, Erin L. T. L. $2.50. Total $21.50.

New Hampshire: Manchester $5, Hinsdale $3.76, Epping $3.50, Dover $3, Rochester $3, Keene $3, Tilton (Soldiers Home) $1.97, Hollis $1, Hampton Falls Y. P. B. $1, Berlin $2.05, Simersworth $4, Boscawen Falls, Warner, Nashua, N. Woodstock, Claremont, Laconia, E. Rochester, S. Acworth, Lebanon, Marlboro, Exeter, E. Manchester, Ashland, W. Stewartstown, W. Unity, N. Charlestown, Sunapee, Derry, Peterboro, Tilton, Littleton, Concord, Franklin, Plymouth, Stratham, Colebrook, Whitefield, E. Colebrook, Gonic. Total $91.28.

Georgia: Crawfordville, Atlanta (Patterson), Augusta (Woodlawn), Richland, Athens L. T. L. $1, Thomson, Brunswick, Penfield, Chauncey, Cordele, Cairo L. T. L. $1, Ft. Valley, West Point, Newman, Glennville, Witmon, Demorest, Winder, Reidsville, Claxton, La Fayette, Thomasville, Chauncey L. T. L. $1, E. Macon, Saperton, McRoe, Zebulon, Greensboro, Geneva, Climax, Homersville, Athens, Bremen, Sandersville, Albany, Greensboro Y. P. B., Dawson, Irwinton Y. P. B., Albany Y. P. B. $1.09, Eastman, Baxley, Waynesboro, Savannah, Cartersville, Lumpkin, Valdosta, Albany (Y. P. B. $1, L. T. L. $1), Milledgeville $2.66, Augusta, Whigham, Union Point, Greenville, Cedartown (W, L. T. L.), Monroe, Savannah (Tribute) $2.50, College Park, Covington, Atlanta (F. Willard), Rome, La Grange, Waycross, Ellaville, Hawkinsville, Ocilla (W, L. T. L. $.50), Irwinton, Madison $12, Madison L. T. L. $1.25, Columbus City $3.25, Columbus (Rose Hill) $2.75, Marshallville, Bainbridge, Convilla $3, Macon City $3, Ashburn, Monticello, Barnesville, Tallapoosa, Oxford, Elberton, Douglasville, Atlanta (Patterson). Total $175.

South Carolina: Denmark, Ward, Edgefield $4.19, Prosperity, Saluda, Harmony $4.94, Chapin $2.91, Bamberg, Manning $6.58, Manning Y. P. B., Scranton, Phillippi, Georgetown $2.80, Newbury $2.50, Cogarle, Paxville. Total $44.02.

Iowa: $89.75.

North Dakota: $18.75.

N. California: Salinas, Alpaugh, Corralitos, Mendocino, Penryn. Total $10.

Alabama: Anniston, Birmingham, Bessemor, Boaz, Collinsville, Tuscaloosa, Clio, Carrollton, Ensley, Ft. Payne, Guntersville, Mobile, Montgomery, Union Springs, New Decatur, Prattville, Piedmont, Selma, Woodlawn. Total $38.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PRESS BUREAU

CLARA C. CHAPIN, Director

A sample sheet of the temperance matter issued by the Western Newspaper Union was recently sent to each state press superintendent, also to each state president. Some of them are asking for further information. We give the following explanation here because all readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are interested in this new phase of W. C. T. U. publicity work:

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union supplies the Western Newspaper Union with copy which is used by the regular Temperance department of the Western Newspaper Union in both its ready-print and newspaper plate service. The newspapers taking it purchase six columns every six weeks.

Now as to this service:

1. **The ready-prints.** The Western Newspaper Union supplies approximately 6,500 newspapers with what is known as ready-prints. That is, the Western Newspaper Union prints one side of the paper and ships these partially printed sheets to the local publisher, who prints his local news, etc., on the other side. Any publisher using this form of service is privileged to request the Western Newspaper Union to run this Temperance department (consisting of one column each week) in his paper if he so desires. The matter would not run in his paper without his request, and it would not even then be furnished if some other paper in the same town had made a previous request for the department. That is to say, the Western Newspaper Union would not duplicate material to any two papers in the same locality. Any publisher who is purchasing the ready-print service of the Western Newspaper Union may secure this column for his use (provided it has not been previously requested by a competitor) without additional cost of any kind.

2. **The plates.** In the form of newspaper plates the Western Newspaper Union deals with 10,000 newspapers, and to these papers they sell the Temperance material prepared by the National W. C. T. U. at seventy-five cents for six columns. The price shown on the sample proof, sent to state press superintendents and state presidents, was fifty cents, but since that proof was printed the company has raised its plate price.

It will be seen that ready-prints and plates are two distinct services, the temperance material being used in both. Between three and four hundred newspapers are using the temperance ready-prints, possibly one to two hundred more purchasing in the form of plates, thus making some five hundred papers publishing the temperance matter prepared by the National W. C. T. U. This service opens up an immense field for prohibition sentiment making, and much depends upon our local women in carrying this part of our publicity work to success. The Press Bureau, therefore, is asking W. C. T. U. press superintendents to make special and immediate effort to get local newspapers to use the temperance column. We must get it into as many as possible of the papers now served by the Western Newspaper Union, as well as into others not yet using that service.

Let every local press superintendent interview her local editor, inform him that the column is conducted by the National W. C. T. U., and that it can be used regularly as part of the Western Newspaper Union service. Every newspaper publisher will understand how he can secure it either in ready-prints or in plates.

All letters of inquiry regarding both the ready-print and the plate service should be addressed to the Western Newspaper Union at any of the following cities, in each of which the company has a distributing branch:

Atlanta, Ga.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Baltimore, Md.	Kansas City, Mo.
Birmingham, Ala.	Lincoln, Neb.
Boston, Mass.	Little Rock, Ark.
Charlotte, N. C.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Minneapolis, Minn.
Cleveland, Ohio	New York, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Dallas, Tex.	Omaha, Neb.
Denver, Colo.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Des Moines, Ia.	St. Louis, Mo.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Fargo, N. D.	Sioux City, Iowa
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Houston, Tex.	Wichita, Kan.

If it would be any inducement to editors the local union might pay the small charge itself. The liquor organizations are doing this very thing—furnishing plate matter free of charge to newspapers.

We shall be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the Press Bureau's part in this work, but—we repeat—inquiries concerning anything connected with ready print and plate service must be sent to the Western Newspaper Union at its nearest distributing point.

We want white-ribboners of every state to realize the greatness of the opportunity afforded by the ready-to-use temperance column, and we want every W. C. T. Union, every field worker, national, state and local, to actively cooperate with our press superintendents in pushing the work.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

Vermont: $25.26.

Florida: McDavid, Tallahassee, Manatee, Montbrook, Ft. Lauderdale, Lockhart, Hernando, Tampa, Plant City, St. Augustine, Lockhart L. T. L. $1, Coleman $4, St. Petersburg $1.55, Daytona Beach $1.50. Total $28.05.

Kentucky: Covington, Paintsville $3, Louisville (E. End), Cave City, Nicholasville, Bowling Green, Parkland, Campbellsburg. Total $17.

Massachusetts: $43.

New Mexico: E. Las Vegas, Springs. Total $4.

Illinois: Chicago (Baptist Training School) $9.91, Timewell, DeKalb, Elva, Genoa, Sycamore, Minonk, North Shore Federated $4.50, Libertyville, Downers Grove $1, Naperville, Bowen, Batavia, Bushnell, Chrisman $3, Toulon, Shattuc $1, Channahon, Frances E. Willard, Mary Allen West, West Salem, Mattoon, Casey $6, Belleville, New Salem $1, Hampshire, Waukegan, S. Belvidere, Aledo, Epworth, N. Henderson, New Boston, Pontiac $1, Odell, Meredosia, Forrestown $4.25, Polo, Cutler, Du Quoin, Davis, Deer Creek $1, Morrison, Durand, Swedish, Rockford (West End), Auburn, Illiopolis, Chicago (Central), Frances Willard $2.25, Palmer Park, Leland $1, Streator, Reno, Port Byron, Huntley, Marengo, Ludlow, St. Joseph, Henning. Total $129.91.

Missouri: Poplar Bluff, Chula. Total $4.

Delaware: Slaughter Neck, Wyoming.

Oregon: Athena $3, Dundee, Astoria. Total $7.

Maine: Damariscotta and Newcastle.

District of Columbia: Hamlin, F. E. Willard, Petworth. Total $6.

Tennessee No. 2: Fisk University.

Rhode Island: Slocum, Willard, Wood River, Natchemoket, Manton, Woodville. Total $12.

Wisconsin: Appleton, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Clinton, Dodgeville, Eleva, Elkhorn, Fairwater, Friendship (Antigo), Green Lake, Hayward, Hingham, Kilbourn, Milwaukee (Lathrop), Madison (6th Ward, Willard), Mazomanie, Menomonie, Merrimac, Melrose, Mellen, Milton, Milton Junction, Mt. Hope, Mt. Horeb, Neillsville, New Auburn, New London, Oregon, Poynette, Plainfield, Racine, Roberts, Sharon, Soldiers Grove, Springfield, Stephensville, Stevens Point, Viroqua, Waldo, Whitewater, Loyal $.80, River Falls $.25, Windsor $1.75. Total $84.80.

Nebraska: Guide Rock, Fullerton, Boone, Weeping Water $2.85, Burkett, Wakefield, Dunbar, Gordon, Fairmount $3, Omaha (F. Willard), Grand Island, Franklin, N. Platte, Red Cloud, Elk City, Wymore, Valley, Loomis, University Place, St. Edwards, Geneva, Osceola, Cozad. Total $47.85.

Colorado: Denver (Leonard), Central, West Side, Faith, Pueblo (Central Mesa), Merino, Salida Y. P. B., Pagosa Springs, Hotchkiss, Hartman $2.50, Wray, Burlington, Ft. Lupton, Platteville, Hermosa, Rocky Ford, Campaign, Highlands, Stratton $2.50, N. Delta, Olathe, Dry Creek, Victor, Amity, Ridgway, Laporte, Las Animas, Clifton. Total $59.

New York: Middleville (Wide Awake Y. P. B.), Clarkson, Burlington $1, Nelson, Columbus and S. Edmeston, Norwich, Lockwood, Smithboro, Nichols $1, Taberg, Utica (First, Somerset), Vernon, Afton $1.65, New Berlin $1, Jacksonville, Trumansburg, Coddington Rd., Clinton, Oriskaug Falls, Rome, Greenwich $3, Hartford, Hudson Falls, N. Granville, Shushan, Etna, Cossayuna $1, Cincinnatus, Ellenburgh, Easton, Ft. Edward, Salem, Kerhonkson, Laurens, Bolivar, Friendship, Rushford $3, Portville, Auburn (F. E. Willard), Mahopac Falls, Cohoes, Cornwall, E. Leptondale, Middlehope, Montgomery, Newburgh, Mt. Vernon, Breesport, Elmira (Beecher Central, F. E. Willard), Post Creek, N. Chemung, Smartwood, Tottenville, Port Richmond, Wakefield, Brooklyn (Bethesda, Mary Wardell, Rescue), Syracuse (F. E. Willard Memorial, Rhena Mosher, South Side), Cranesville, Indian Lake, Bangor, Ft. Covington, Malone Y. P. B. $1, New York (Central, F. E. Willard), Barnerville, Cobleskill, Richmondville, Bridgeport, Canastota, Cazenovia, De Ruyter, Georgetown $1, Kenwood Y. P. B., Lakeport, Munnsville, Oak Hill $1, Oneida, Union Corners, West Frankfort, Oxford, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Genoa $1.10, Gifford Y. P. B. $5, Glenville, Pattersonville, Schenectady (W, Bellevue, F. E. Willard, Mt. Pleasant), Coram L. T. L. $1, Riverhead (Sound Ave. L. T. L. $1), Huntington, N. Ridge L. T. L. $1, Fairport, Rochester (6th and 12th Wards $4, 11th Ward $1), Webster, Keeseville, Binghamton (West End), Kendall, Kendall Mills, Knowlesville, Cattaraugus, Delevan, East Otto $1, E. Randolph, Ellicottville, Franklinville $1, New Albion $1, Plean, Otto, Sherwood, Johnson Creek, Tuscarora, Luzerne. Total $235.75.

Oklahoma: Clinton, Norman, Kingfisher, Okeene, Muskogee, Edmond, Sickles $1.30, Wewoka $3. Total $16.30.

Michigan: Freeport, Scotts, Stockbridge. Total $6.

Y. P. B. NOTES

Y. P. B. work continues to grow in Iowa. The matter of the Branch has been presented at district conventions with good results. The state secretary has offered a banner in Y. P. B. colors to the Branch making the largest gain. This will be presented at state convention.

In Florida, because of the heat, June 26 was not celebrated as Y. P. B. Day, but will be observed this fall and a cheering note of expectation comes from the state secretary.

Indiana's secretary has sent out over 300 copies of the personal letters prepared by the general secretary and 300 Year Books. Such work is bringing response in the line of new Branches and requests for helps.

A note received from Manitoba requests information in regard to the Y. P. B. study course. It has adopted the name, Young People's Branch, for its young people's society and will begin the study course.

Do you wear a Y. P. B. pin with its pretty white letters on a blue background? This pin has been much admired. Price $3.00 per dozen.

Though the death of West Washington's state Y. P. B. secretary somewhat retarded the Branch work for a time, a new secretary has been elected and the workers are now trying hard to bring the Branch membership up to five hundred.

Y. P. B. day was observed by about half of the unions in Delaware, with an increase in Branch membership. The state Branch held an all day institute in conjunction with the W., at Laurel, Bethel Camp, August 28.

Are you planning to send someone to the Portland Convention to "catch the vision" and be trained for service?

About fifty Y. P. B. workers attended the institute at Lakeside, Ohio, in August. These summer Y. P. B. institutes are very helpful as the young people are free from school work. Ohio may hold three next summer.

Atlantic City (N. J.) Y. P. B. gave "Glimpses of Fifty Countries" to help in raising funds for World's work.

Has your UNION SIGNAL subscription expired? If so, renew at once, as the next Y. P. B. number will contain important information.

Miss Edna Rowan recently addressed a union mass meeting of young people's societies in Denver. There were about 600 present, and all pledged their loyal support for a dry Colorado.

A Y. P. B. was organized at Portsmouth, N. H., with a membership of twelve. Miss Jeannette Cooney was elected president.

NEW Y. P. B.'s

Kansas: Osborne, 17 members, Miss Myrtle Allen, president.

Minnesota: Excelsior, 9 members, Miss Elsie Nelson, president.

Perhaps the commonest wildflower may bear, by the tender memories it awakens, a more hallowed message than the costliest hot-house blossom. With the fields and woods a glad riot of autumn blossoms, the Y. P. B.'s in rural communities especially, have a golden opportunity to make their Flower Mission department of great service. Gather the wildflowers and when you have supplied your own shut-in charges, send even the commonest of your posies to those in the nearest large city to whom even such a "breath of the country" may prove the richest of blessings.

The Saturday "hike," under the leadership of a social settlement worker, is the delight of a group of Chicago L. T. L. boys who look forward, with the keenest anticipation, to the weekly tramp through woods and fields where the wonders of plant and bird life are a source of unending interest. The young men of the Y. P. B. can find few better opportunities for helpful endeavor than to organize a "hikers' club" among the boys of the community and act as leaders on their jaunts. There are many ways in which these boys may be taught valuable lessons—obedience, courtesy to each other, unselfishness, etc., and the leader will also find opportunities for imparting temperance and anti-cigaret truths. Let the young men try this form of outdoor activity—it will be of value to them as well.

THE WRONG SPECIALTY

A young man had just told the general manager that he had been six years with the firm, and thought that he was entitled to more salary. He was still in the place they had given him when he first went to work. Others of shorter service had been promoted, and had their pay increased. He did not think that he had been fairly treated.

"You're fond of baseball, aren't you?" asked the general manager, suddenly. The assistant shipping clerk admitted that he was.

"Go often to the games?"

"No, I can't get away very much."

"Who has the highest batting average in the league?"

The clerk gave the name.

"Who pitched for the Athletics last Saturday?"

The clerk had the name at his tongue's end.

"How many times was Smith struck out last season? What do you think are the merits of Brown over Jones?" and so forth.

The answers came quick and clear; they showed thorough familiarity with the game.

Suddenly the questions changed: "What ward do you live in?"

"Lemme see—six—no, eighth."

"What precinct?"

The clerk grinned. "You've got me," he said. "I don't know."

"Who's the alderman?"

"Um-in, why, er—Connors!"

"Wasn't Connors beaten last spring?"

"Yes, he was. I've forgotten who beat him, though."

"Who is your representative in Congress?"

"Senator Black."

"Senator Black is dead. I mean your Representative in Congress, your Congressman?"

"Why—Johnson. No, Johnson is our mayor. I can't think of his name."

"You are twenty-seven years old, you say? You must have voted for two Presidents."

The clerk was silent. Then he said:

"I'll tell you, Mr. Blank, I never voted in my life. I don't take any interest in politics."

"Well, William," said the manager, "I never saw a better posted man on baseball than you are, and I'm something of a fan myself. Baseball is a mighty fine sport, but it isn't everything, and there's always danger of your becoming a monomaniac on the subject. Now, Gates, your chief tells me that he has to watch you constantly, to see that you don't ship half our orders to towns of the major leagues instead of where they belong.

"He says, too, that you talk baseball so much that he and the other boys can hardly do their work properly, and that you certainly cannot do yours as it should be done. I have found you sadly deficient in the field of politics. You have neglected your vote, and if you hadn't, you probably would have cast it ignorantly. I don't care what party you vote for, but vote!

"I have no doubt I could find you quite as lacking in information about business as about politics. I can't give you a promotion or a raise; I don't think that you deserve it. You are devoting too much time to baseball—to thinking about it, I mean. You have not been promoted, because newer men have passed you by dint of learning, to do something additional. And most of them like baseball, at that.

"You are where you started, and you will stay there so long as you take only a passing concern in our affairs. You must interest yourself in other matters, and above all, you must begin to *vote*, and *vote intelligently*."—*Youth's Companion*

A FOOD CONVERT

Good Food the True Road to Health

The pernicious habit some persons still have of relying on nauseous drugs to relieve stomach trouble, keeps up the patent medicine business and helps keep up the army of dyspeptics.

Indigestion—dyspepsia—is caused by what is put into the stomach in the way of improper food, the kind that so taxes the strength of the digestive organs they are actually crippled.

When this state is reached, to resort to tonics is like whipping a tired horse with a big load. Every additional effort he makes under the lash diminishes his power to move the load.

Try helping the stomach by leaving off heavy, greasy, indigestible food and take on Grape-Nuts—light, easily digested, full of strength for nerves and brain, in every grain of it. There's no waste of time nor energy when Grape-Nuts is the food.

"I am an enthusiastic user of Grape-Nuts and consider it an ideal food," writes a Maine man:

"I had nervous dyspepsia and was all run down and my food seemed to do me but little good. From reading an advertisement I tried Grape-Nuts food, and, after a few weeks' steady use of it, felt greatly improved.

"Am much stronger, not nervous now, and can do more work without feeling so tired, and am better every way.

"I relish Grape-Nuts best with cream and use four heaping teaspoonsful as the cereal part of a meal. I am sure there are thousands of persons with stomach trouble who would be benefited by using Grape-Nuts. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND, OREGON, THE HOSTESS CITY OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

PINE WOODS OF OREGON

There is probably not a city in the United States that can equal Portland, Oregon, in beauty of natural surroundings or in the variety and artistic loveliness of the scenery to be found near it. The Columbia and Willamette Rivers, near whose confluence the city is located, the verdure-clad hills surrounding it, the stately, snow-crowned peaks that look down upon it, are God's own setting for our beautiful city; while the splendid homes of infinite variety in architecture, the public and private parks laid out with prodigal hand, the air laden with perfume from gorgeous blossoms whose beautiful form and coloring delight one on every hand, and last, but not least, the rich orchards and vineyards on valley and hillside are man's contribution to the most glorious picture in the world.

I am asked by our National treasurer to outline some of the trips that may be taken into this scene of beauty. The sight-seeing trip around the city, with the views from Council Crest and Kings Heights, can be made in observation cars at an expense of twenty-five cents (special rate to us) if a large party goes. From these heights above the city, reached by a winding path in and out of the canyons and hills, past homes shining like jewels in Nature's own setting, one can get a bird's-eye-view of the city at his feet, the rivers winding like ribbons of silver in and out of the peaceful scene, the mountain range beyond, and still farther, Mt. Hood, the "Witch Mountain" of Indian legend. The view is worth coming from Boston to Oregon to see, and the delegates can enjoy all this and more, in two hours, and for twenty-five cents!

Is there any scenery worth while en route to Salem where we desire a large number of delegates to go, and hold a meeting in the Capitol Building, with our own Governor West as host? I can truthfully say that one cannot at random select a trip in any direction from Portland, and fail to be repaid by the beauty of the scenery. On the Salem trip, either the electric line or the steam cars follows the Willamette, every inch of whose banks is full of charm. Its picturesque islands, waterfalls and hilly banks are a constant delight, even to those of us who know them. The far-famed falls of the Willamette River can be seen from the train. Chewawa, our great free Indian school, is en route and a stop can be arranged there, if desired; and Salem itself needs no other recommendation than that it is on the Willamette. It is the home of the greatest governor in the United States and it is planned to hold a big suffrage rally in the Capitol Building.

Up the Columbia, the river Wauna of Indian history, past the palisades that by far surpass those of the Hudson, with Bridal Veil Falls and the Multnomah Fall, a sheer drop of over 700 feet down the face of the palisades, past the wreck of the "Bridge of the Gods" and the cascades will be a trip never to be forgotten. On the west side of the Willamette, visitors can go to Newberg and McMinnville, passing beautiful scenery and seeing the orchards, which at that season will be laden with the ripened and far-famed apples.

Those having the time can stop off at Hood River, en route on the O. R. & N., over which the White Ribbon Special makes the return trip and can ride for miles among the famous orchards of the world which furnish apples for the tables of presidents, of kings, of the rulers of nations and of kings of finance. If delegates wish to see the Pacific Ocean, they will have the choice of two routes near Portland, one to the seaside through Astoria, noted in the history of Hudson Bay City in Tillamook county. Both roads are beautiful beyond the imagination of those not familiar with mountain scenery. The country opened up by the new railroad that is to be continued to Crater Lake follows up the Des Chutes river, one of the most beautiful in the northwest. Every one of these trips mentioned offers an opportunity to look for profitable investments, or beautiful homes.

Those who return via California will view the Willamette Falls and pass through our agricultural country; will see many of our best cities and in the southern part of the state will pass through the most beautiful scenery in the world. Ashland, at the extreme south line, is a good place to spend Sunday, and if any stop here, they will be royally treated and have an opportunity to see the prettiest city of the northwest, in the midst of scenery more beautiful than human eyes often feast upon.

L. T. L. HARVEST HOME PROGRAM

FRANCES E. WILLARD'S BIRTHDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

Announce the entertainment largely through personal invitation given by the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Also issue a general invitation through press and pulpit and by poster, suggesting an admission gift of flowers, fruit, or small vegetables, to be distributed later among the sick, the aged, and the needy.

Decorate the platform with grains, leafy boughs, banners, flags, wild flowers, and a portrait of Frances E. Willard. Place on a stand banked with autumn foliage, to the front on each side of the platform, a large gilded basket trimmed with white ribbon, for holding the donations of fruit received at the door, and carried to the platform in small baskets by Legioners appointed for the purpose.

THE L. T. L.'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCES E. WILLARD

[*Sung by* THREE SMALL GIRLS *dressed in white and wearing wreaths of flowers. They carry a rope of flowers tied in the center with a large bow of white ribbon. At the close of the song they place this around the portrait of Frances Willard.*]

TUNE—Page 40. Marching Songs No. 1.

We're the Loyal Temperance Legion
With our ribbon white,
In the freshness of life's morning
Marching toward the Light.
We would bring a loving tribute
To that life so grand:
Fragrant flowers in their beauty
From our temperance band.

Listen, all who love the children,
Listen to our song.
Where our little feet are walking
Never license wrong.
Hold the light up higher, higher,
Higher all the way;
Hear the prayer of little children
On this sacred day.

—*Anna A. Gordon.*

CHILDREN'S PLEDGE-FAVORITE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

Introductory Remarks by a girl Legioner, who steps from the ranks and says:

"In the big family Bible at 'Forest Home,' Frances Willard's mother carefully wrote a temperance pledge, and after father and mother had signed it, the children wrote their names—Oliver, the eldest, first, then Frances, and lastly, dear little Mary. This is the pledge:" (*All recite*)

"A pledge we make no wine to take,
Nor brandy red that turns the head,
Nor fiery rum that ruins home,
Nor whisky hot that makes the sot,
Nor brewer's beer, for that we fear,
And cider, too, will never do—
To quench our thirst we'll always bring
Cold water from the well or spring;
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate."

[*All raise the right hand as they repeat the last two lines.*]

HARVEST HOME WELCOME. By a young girl Legioner.

Welcome to our Children's Harvest Home! We cherish this Red Letter Day, for the reason that on September 28, 1839, Frances E. Willard, one of the world's purest spirits, entered her earth life, to be a blessing to her home, to her country, and to the world. She was gentle in her ways, strong in her convictions of duty, and fearless as a champion of truth. She served her God and humanity with a love that never failed, and with a zeal well worthy of imitation. We are thankful that she lived, and that her life words and deeds will never die. She might have lived a more restful life, had she chosen another vocation; but she obeyed the call of her Heavenly Father—which came through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—to go to work in this great organization. Although she realized that this decision would occasion prolonged absences from home, long journeys by land and by sea, exposure to storms and heat, lecturing when the frail body was weary, a sacrifice of strength in every particular, yet she gave herself unreservedly, that the women might be aroused from their indifference; that the men would act well a brother's part in defending the weak; and that the children might have a good inheritance, and be taught the effects of any wrongdoing.

Among the many true and beautiful words that Frances E. Willard said are these:

"God has given us a good world. If we will use its grain and its fruit as we ought . . . we shall keep our health, our wholesomeness, our happiness."

"Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny."

And this:

"Our Loyal Legion work is the hope for future leaders."

May the Legions of every state adopt these precious words into their lives, that they may go forth into the fields that are ready to harvest, and bring in their sheaves to help "Raise the anthem swell of victory some glad day."

Again, we give you our joyous Harvest Home Welcome!

Short talk by president of local union on "The Future of Our Work Rests with the Children"

Paper by member of local union on "The Work of the Loyal Temperance Legion in Other Lands"

SONG—"The Harvest Home."
(*Marching Songs, No. 2.*)
[*All stand while singing.*]

RECITATION—"For an Autumn Festival."

Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems or gold;
Once more with harvest song and shout
Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.

O favors every year made new!
O gifts with rain and sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fullness shames our discontent.

*So let these altars wreathed with flowers
And piled with fruits, awake again
Thanksgiving for the golden hours,
The early and the latter rain!

—*John Greenleaf Whittier.*

*[*Indicating Harvest Home offerings on the platform.*]

DEDICATION OF THE HARVEST HOME INGATHERING. By a small girl Legioner (*who carries the Legion colors*).

In the name of Temperance
You have given us today
A lovely gift from God's own ground.
No need have we to say
That we will pass it on with joy—
This present you have brought.

This is the Children's Harvest Home,
The natal day of one
Who loved the good green things that grow
Beneath the Harvest sun.
*And so we dedicate these gifts
In her dear name today.

*[*Indicating Harvest Home offering.*]

SONG—"A Harvest Hymn."
(*Marching Songs, No. 2.*)
[*All stand while singing.*]

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

S. T. I. WORK IN NEBRASKA

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis has just closed a thirty-seven days' (hot summer days, too) trip in Nebraska, making forty-seven addresses in twenty different counties, reaching in all more than 2,565 of our public school teachers, and adding sixty-six members to the W. C. T. U. Besides the regular evening addresses she spoke in four Chautauquas, four teachers' institutes, two Normal schools, three county institutes, and eight street meetings. Many engagements were for collections, nevertheless her receipts lacked only a few dollars of covering all expenses, and we feel it has been the best work ever done for the state. S. T. I. institutes, whether local, county, state or National, ought to be made the most prominent feature of our work. Our state convention meets at Central City, September 24-27.

NEW BOOK From the Bar-Room to the Pulpit and Mission Fields of Africa.

The author is the son of a former Chicago saloon keeper; converted, but not until he fell into the depths of sin. He becomes a flaming Evangelist—a live wire for God. Later, makes three trips to darkest Africa as a Missionary. 36 chapters; each a well of living water. 400 pages, in cloth. Gold lettering. 40 illustrations of life in Africa. Price $1.00. 12c extra by mail. Address
REV. FRED WEISS, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL
Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

PATCHES OF NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Special Correspondence

In the woods of a farm in Montgomery county, sitting on one rock and using another for a desk, THE UNION SIGNAL correspondent will attempt to tell something of the work in the state. The county, of which Mrs. Sara L. Oberholtzer, National superintendent of the department of School Savings Banks, is president, has just made arrangements to hold its annual meeting in Pottstown, in September.

That notable speaker, Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, will be in Philadelphia, September 15-22, and preparations for her coming are already well under way.

A large audience of children and their mothers assembled on the lawn before the home of the state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, Beaver Falls. Mrs. Ida M. Wynkoop made an address to the parents, and Mrs. George gave a talk on the importance of temperance work among children. At the conclusion of the program games were played, and the happy afternoon closed with music and refreshments. The meeting resulted in a deepened interest, on the part of many, in the work of the W. C. T. U.

Allegheny union is proudly waving the county "membership banner" with the determination to hold it during the next year. It uses the program year book with much benefit. This is a splendid reminder to every member of the next place of meeting and the subject to be discussed and it keeps the distant and shut-in members in touch with the regular meetings. On Flower Mission Day the superintendent distributed some thirty bouquets, and on Memorial Day presented to street car men carnations accompanied by Scripture texts. The superintendent of Literature, in soliciting for state and National papers, dressed a young lady, hobble style, in copies of THE SIGNAL and THE BULLETIN and she recited very earnestly, "Subscribe for W. C. T. U. Papers and Free Me." Some very good programs have been given by department superintendents. The annual picnic was held August 22, when "The Year's Story" was told by superintendents of departments. The election of new officers and a picnic the following week completed the year's work.

A Successful Out-Door Auto Campaign

The W. C. T. U. of Bedford county, Miss L. D. Shuck, president, is forging ahead in the conflict against King Alcohol and is winning to the cause many influential friends, such as lawyers, judges, burgesses and politicians who are open to conviction on present day moral issues. The ministers, also, are with the organization in its aggressive work. The county has just closed a most successful temperance campaign with Mrs. Addie B. Parsels of Philadelphia as speaker, many most spirited addresses being delivered from an automobile. Mrs. Parsels' work resulted in the strengthening of the local unions, the arousing of the public conscience in the interests of prohibition, and the reimbursement of the county treasury from collections received and organizations effected. The county president makes the following suggestion: "Auto campaigning is as successful in Pennsylvania as in Maine! Try it!"

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels has spoken in five towns in Bedford county and among other things accused the liquor traffic of being "the chief corrupter of politics, the home's greatest enemy, the foe of the church, the chief agent in defeating moral uplift, the intimidation of pulpit and press." Mrs. Parsels insisted that prohibition is the truest type of restriction as applied to personal habits in things harmful and the solution of national problems threatening our peace and business prosperity. She also pleaded earnestly for a consecrated ballot wherein principle should be considered before party or men.

Lancaster is preparing for the state convention, October 4-8. It will no doubt be one of the best the state has ever held.

Write SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION San Francisco

OFFICIAL ROUTE
St. Paul to Portland
SELECTED BY GENERAL OFFICERS
W. C. T. U.

Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway through the Land of Fortune." Service, scenery and equipment unexcelled.

LOW RATES—LIBERAL STOPOVERS
RESERVE YOUR BERTH NOW!

For reservations, descriptive literature or information, address
A. C. ODENBAUGH, Gen'l Agent Northern Pac. Ry.
144 S. Clark Street CHICAGO ILLINOIS

ONTARIO COUNTY (N. Y.) CONVENTION

Ontario county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held its annual convention at Phelps, August 28, with an attendance of 103 registered delegates. Mrs. J. S. M. Malette of Geneva was re-elected president, Mrs. Helena Davis of Canandaigua, vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Malette, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Cora Sutherland of Canandaigua, recording secretary. Mrs. Harriet Steinbaugh, for several years corresponding secretary, was made general secretary of the Y. P. B. work. A prize of $5 offered for the largest number of delegates sent by any union in proportion to its membership, went to Reed's Corners, and the county banner, presented annually to the union having the greatest proportionate increase in membership, was given to Gorham.

A poster parade, participated in by nearly all the county superintendents, was unique, the posters showing much labor, originality and patience. The L. T. L. secretary, Miss Alice Tozer of South Bristol, carried off the prize for the best poster, and the superintendent of Red Letter Days, Mrs. Roat, received honorable mention. The reports of corresponding secretary and treasurer showed a gain in receipts and new members. The county now has 526 members and twelve live unions. By a UNION SIGNAL demonstration about fifteen new subscriptions were obtained, loosening the hobble skirt of the imprisoned damsel very materially. Ina V. Burt, M. D., a prominent physician of Phelps, gave a very strong and comprehensive paper on "Eugenics," and the noontide Bible talk and prayer were conducted by the veteran worker, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds of Clifton Springs. She also gave the evening address, a masterly review and comparison of the modern political parties with the methods of the patriarchs as told in Judges 60, 7-15, through Jotham's Parable of the Trees.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

THE PRICE IS UNIFORM

The subscription price of THE UNION SIGNAL is uniform at $1.00 per year (foreign countries $1.52, 6s 4d). *The Young Crusader* is uniform at 25 cents per year (foreign countries 37 cents, 1s 6½d). No subscriptions are accepted at reduced price. There are no club rates or agency discounts.

VALUED AND RELIABLE

A friend writes: "The Central W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL for Dr. Horace Day, pastor of the Congregational church where the National Convention was held in 1905. Knowing the time for renewal is near I inquired of Dr. Day if he liked the SIGNAL. He said, 'Yes, I do like it. I feel that I can rely upon its statements. How it has improved. I value it highly.'" Does your pastor also enjoy reading the SIGNAL? You ask many favors of him. Provide him with the ammunition of facts and figures found only in THE UNION SIGNAL.

PLEASE "CIRCULATE"

Any one sending 100 or more subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, between October 14, 1911, and October 4, 1912, will receive recognition as a *Crusader Circulator* at the Portland Convention of 1912. Please ask your friends that all subscriptions be credited on your Circulator list when they are sent in. We want at least 1,000 Circulators this year. Will YOU be one?

NO PERSONAL CHECKS

As we must pay for cashing all personal checks (which includes "certified checks" and "cashier's checks"), we cannot accept them at face value in payment for subscriptions. If you must send a personal check, add ten cents to pay the cost of cashing it. Please send drafts, postoffice or express money orders or registered letters, saving annoyance to both yourself and us. Quite often a friend writes: "Your bank should not charge you for cashing my check." In the words of a celebrated American, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The bank *does* charge for cashing checks and we feel sure you will not send them when you fully understand the situation.

ALLIE J. KESSLER of *Millville, Pa.*, writes that she has taken the paper ever since she joined the W. C. T. U. twenty-five years ago, and could not do temperance work without it.

THE NEW BOOK
"FRANCES E. WILLARD"
by
ANNA ADAMS GORDON
With an introduction by Lady Henry Somerset

This new biography was written in response to the insistent demand for an up-to-date volume of convenient size for home and public library. The author has prepared it with remarkable skill—the thought being to make the book not only interesting as the chronicle of "a life unique as it was great," but also valuable to students and to all who are actively interested in the temperance cause—thousands now where there used to be hundreds.

A leading New York daily in a recent editorial says, there are four biographies that

SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY WOMAN

namely, those of Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, and Frances E. Willard. This "Life of Frances E. Willard" should find a place in every library in the land. We ask the co-operation of all white-ribboners in putting it there.

The book is bound in dark blue cloth, front cover and backbone stamped in gold from specially designed dies. The leaves are deckle edge, untrimmed, except at the top, which is gilded. It has

FOURTEEN FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

Some of these are portraits of Miss Willard never before published, the frontispiece being a photogravure from a crayon sketch made in 1894 by the noted artist, Lisa Stillman, of London.

The price of the volume, cloth bound, is $1.50.

Special gift book, bound in morocco and boxed, $2.50.

This biography is owned and published by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and all money received from its sale will be used in the furtherance of organization work.

The book is off the press and now in the bindery. Send in your orders at once.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

Special Correspondence

These are busy days for white ribboners, and although the heat is intense the work does not flag. Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizer, spoke on four different occasions as she passed through the state and encouraged and aroused the workers to more active service. Canyon county, with its eleven unions, expects to go to the state convention with good reports. A state institute and a county meeting at which Miss Edna Rowan, National general L. T. L. secretary, spoke, were held in Caldwell, August 28-29.

Twin Falls county has been organized, with Mrs. Vanderbarker as president, and we predict splendid results in that part of the state, as the new officer is an experienced worker from Ohio.

Ada county has reason to feel proud of the achievements of its county officers. Although they did not win in the fight to make the county dry, they expect a victory the next time the question has to be met. To aid in campaign work new unions have been organized, and it is planned to double the membership.

Mrs. Florence Atkins spoke at the Central union's institute. Miss Edna Rowan held an outdoor meeting in Columbia Park and also delivered an evening address August 30. The county convention will be held in Boise, about September 13. Miss Christine Tinling, National organizer, will be in Idaho through September, and will be one of the principal speakers at the state convention at Nampa, September 22-25.

The white ribboners of Idaho are eagerly looking forward to October 27, when the National W. C. T. U. Officers will be the guests of the city of Boise. May their coming bring a great blessing to our work and the state.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president of the Kansas City (Mo.) district W. C. T. U., has a clear and nimble pen. She has done some splendid feature work in the Kansas City papers for the local unions. She has just published a leaflet, "How a Local Union Can Be Successful," and presented 1,500 copies to the state.

Missouri is still making cities and counties dry. Mrs. Kate F. Newton, the state president, says that everything is coming the white ribboner's way. The cities of Fayette and Cameron are the last ones that have voted dry.

Miss Permelia Mahan, National organizer, spent a delightful midsummer month in work in Canada. From there she went to Montana, where she has also been winning laurels.

Geneva (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting August 21, at the home of the president, Mrs. J. S. M. Malette. Following the business meeting, at which all the officers were re-elected, the members adjourned to the summerhouse, where a picnic supper was served, and a social hour enjoyed by the forty-five women present. Reports were encouraging, showing a gain of forty members, making a total of 1,070. Fifty-two meetings had been held, of which fourteen were for prayer. Special work was done in the winter and public lectures were given by Dr. J. A. McCraig, Rev. W. K. Towner, Col. G. W. Bain, Hon. Michael J. Fanning, and also Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, who spoke to the children in several schools.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 19, 1912. No. 38

W. C. T. U. Float in the National Swedish Parade at Worcester, Mass.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE

You cannot buy immunity for any price for your boys and girls; you cannot buy safety as long as the saloon is opening its doors and inviting them in. As long as you permit these places, you may expect to furnish the material that goes into this ceaseless death grind. In the name of common justice, and in the name of the manhood and the womanhood of our beloved land, in the name of the stainless homes of America, let your patriotism appeal to reason, let your conscience whisper in the ear of judgment, and in the rectitude of your Anglo-Saxon manhood, in this hour of your country's need, register your votes against a continuance of the curse of the legalized liquor traffic.—*Ex-Congressman George C. Sturgiss of West Virginia*

VIRGINIA EDITION
Special Articles in This Issue

Prohibition Maine's New Governor—West Virginia Jurist Declares for Prohibition—Colorado Putting Up a Brave Fight—Advance Steps of Oregon's Governor—The Voice of the Governors—Do you Know These Facts—Prohibition a Fixture in Kansas—Virginia W. C. T. U.

PROHIBITION MAINE'S NEW GOVERNOR

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Two years ago the insurgency wave which covered many sections of the country swept into Maine a Governor and associates who were opposed to the prohibitory law. The temperance question did not openly appear as an issue in this gubernatorial campaign, but later on it became evident that it was an issue with the liquor fraternity, which quietly took a hand in the campaign.

The Legislature chosen at this election voted for resubmission, and then came the notable campaign which closed September 11, 1911, with a decision in favor of the retention of the Maine prohibitory law. The Governor and his coterie elected the year before (for two years) did not intend to accept this verdict, and a special session of the Legislature was called for the purpose of securing another method of overthrowing prohibition; but the Legislature refused to accept the Governor's plan. It is believed by temperance people that this scheme was concocted at the National Brewers' Congress.

During the past summer Maine has had another remarkable campaign, the leading issues being finances and prohibition versus license. The great question was whether Mr. Plaisted, the anti-prohibition governor, should be continued or his opponent, Mr. Haines, who is out and out for prohibition and its enforcement, should be elected. Mr. Haines was elected. During the campaign he was outspoken for prohibition. At a great political meeting, among other things, he said:

"One of the reasons why I am not in favor of the licensed saloon is that I don't want any multimillionaire trust coming in to our state and running our politics. We think the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation are large corporations, but the United States Brewers' Association represents eight hundred millions of invested capital, and it uses annually one hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of grain and hops, none of which go to make gingerbread or raised biscuit. In speaking of the high price of living, this may have something to do with the cost of food products.

Hon. William T. Haines

"A rumseller who has to pay a license to sell rum has to get just so much more out of his patrons and he must have certain legal protection by the government to which he pays his money. Why should the saloon-keeper be protected by our Government any more than a man who sells dry goods, groceries, hardware or farm products?

"All business interests cry out against it. Even the last report, a most interesting volume, of the United States Brewers' Association says: 'There is no doubt that the real temperance movement is steadily gaining ground. The temperate man is a marked man in business and society. Public service corporations do not employ intemperate men. It is clearly recognized by organized labor that drunkenness is a proper cause for discharge.'"

In speaking of the license system he said: "Sunday observances are disregarded. Prohibitions against the sale to minors and inebriates have no effect. This system calls for a wet and dry vote annually. Practically the town and city elections are each year turned over to a fight with the rumsellers. The schools, highways and economic questions pass into insignificance in comparison with whether or not rum is to be sold. This is what local option means for Maine, and as one born and bred in Maine, and a well wisher for her future, I can never give my consent to it."

The innings of the opponents to prohibition, with an unlimited amount of money at their command, the help of distinguished out-of-state local option—"local self-government"—speakers and advocates, combined to inspire confidence among the license forces in Maine. They are terribly disappointed, and they have reason to be. A leading daily paper well said the next morning after the election, "There is gloom today in the inner circles of the liquor trust," and throughout all liquordom this gloom prevails, because Maine has kept and sustains her prohibitory law.

Distinguished West Virginia Jurist Declares for Prohibition

HON. L. JUDSON WILLIAMS, ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS TELLS WHY HE WILL VOTE FOR AMENDMENT

Published in the *Wheeling Advance*

I herewith give you a brief statement of my reasons for supporting the constitutional prohibition amendment:

(1) Alcoholic drink destroys the virtue of the race. It not only weakens the physical and moral powers of the individual, but visits its direful consequences upon his posterity. The laws of nature are immutable, and drunkenness is one of the sins of the parent, the evil of which is visited upon his posterity generally to the third and fourth generations. It is injurious to both brawn and brain, and unfits a man for the duties of life and of good citizenship.

The Parent of Crime

(2) It is the parent of more crime than any other cause, and entails want and misery upon the innocent and helpless.

(3) The state should not pursue a policy that impedes a healthy physical and moral development of its citizenship, but should strive to better present conditions, and thus lay the foundation for a nobler race of citizens in the future. In obedience to nature's law of economy and evolution, we owe to the succeeding generation a healthier childhood and a more wholesome nursery in which to rear it than we inherited from the generation that preceded us. But, by debauching the manhood of its citizenship by authorizing the sale of alcoholic drink, the state is robbing the next generation of its natural birthright, and is itself committing a crime against nature.

Folly of License

(4) Many years of experience have fully demonstrated that it is false economy to raise revenue by debauching manhood and breeding crime and misery. The wisdom of such a course is like that of the man who set fire to his barn to destroy the rats; it is a short-sighted, penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

(5) Prohibition is preferable to local option, because local option encourages the unscrupulous man to violate the law, by making unlawful sales of liquor, in the hope that, by doing so, he may create a public belief that it is not practicable or possible to prevent the traffic, and that, therefore, it is the better policy to license the business and thereby get a revenue from it. Moreover, local option causes frequent agitation of the license question, and produces a state of unrest and discord among the people of a community.

(6) The adoption of the amendment will remove from the pale of state politics the baneful influence of the liquor traffic, and will tend, in an immeasurable degree, to promote political honesty and civic righteousness.

What Prohibition Will Accomplish

(7) That prohibition does not prohibit, one of the stock arguments against the amendment, is no saner reason in favor of licensing the traffic than to say that men ought to be licensed to steal because the law against theft does not prevent all men from stealing. The law of the state has placed unlawful selling of liquors, without a license, on a par with stealing, by making them both crimes. Prohibition will remove much of the temptation to indulge in unlawful selling, and will make it much easier to enforce obedience to law than under the so-called local option system. It will make it easier to do right and harder to do wrong, a good test of wise law.

For these, and many other reasons which I have not time to give, I shall vote for the amendment. In fact, I have been brought up to obey the voice of conscience in political as well as in private affairs; and, entertaining the views I now have concerning the evil effects of the traffic, which has not a single redeeming feature that presents itself to my mind, I could not get the approval of my conscience to vote against it.

THE VOICE OF THE GOVERNORS

Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas

There is nothing radical or unreasonable in helping a weak man to carry his week's wages home to his wife on Saturday night; there is nothing fanatical in enabling her to send her children to school with good clothes, good shoes, and a good dinner in their little baskets. Prohibition serves the child as well as the man. It is for the wife as well as the husband. It is for society as well as for the individual. It is for the government as well as for the governed. In Kansas, it pays the doctor his bills, the lawyer his fees, the pastor his salary. It helps the milkman, the farmer, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the newsboy, the dentist, the bookstore, the photographer, the tailor, the dressmaker, the merchant and the manufacturer. This is why the people of our state are so thoroughly committed to its support. Opposition to it has practically ceased in every quarter.

Ex-Governor Haskell of Oklahoma

Oklahoma's condition has vastly improved under prohibition and we are daily gaining in sentiment and votes in favor of it. Our best argument is the statement by small merchants, that their customers are buying shoes instead of whisky. Men are paying their bills with greater promptness and buying more for their families. This is strong evidence of the practical benefit of our law.

Ex-Governor Dawson of West Virginia

Do men deplore the rule of corrupt political bosses? It is the saloon that rallies the mass of venal and unpatriotic voters, who constitute the phalanx of the bosses' power. Has crime become rampant on the streets? The saloon is the refuge of the criminals. Does vice seek protection? The saloon effects the arrangement with the policemen, who are familiar with its dark secrets and comrades of its debased fraternity. Do gamblers wish to ply their demoralizing trade among the young? The saloon affords them not only the shield, but brings them the susceptible patronage of inexperienced youths.

Governor Burke of North Dakota

At each session of our Legislative Assembly since statehood, and until the session of 1909, a resolution to resubmit the prohibition clause of the constitution to the people was introduced. The resolution had fewer adherents at each session, until finally they became so few that no resolution has been offered since the session of 1907; so it would appear that prohibition has become a settled policy in this state.

Business reasons alone are sufficient justification for the enactment of such laws, but there is the greater reason that it elevates the moral tone of the country and removes temptation from the paths of our weaker brothers, who, on account of weaknesses, need the use of all their God-given faculties in the great battle of life.

Governor Vessey of South Dakota

I believe that the liquor traffic is in reality the highest tax that is being paid by the common people of today and that it is the heaviest drain upon their resources. If this is a fact, it is our duty to legislate in the interests of those people, and not in the interests of the men who are in the business for a profit or a money consideration.

Ex-Governor Noel of Mississippi

It was prophesied by the liquor interests that when the liquor business was destroyed, schools, business, and prosperity would also go. The prophecy has utterly failed; the liquor, at least the open saloon, has gone, but the schools were never more successful, and business was never more prosperous.

That our prohibition laws do immensely curtail the selling and use of intoxicating liquor is manifest to all intelligent and fair-minded men who have seen our laws tested, and is demonstrated by the immense expenditure of time, money and work on the part of the brewery and liquor interests in their persistent endeavor to discredit and repeal prohibition legislation.

Ex-Governor Noel of Mississippi

Governor Benjamin W. Hooper of Tennessee.

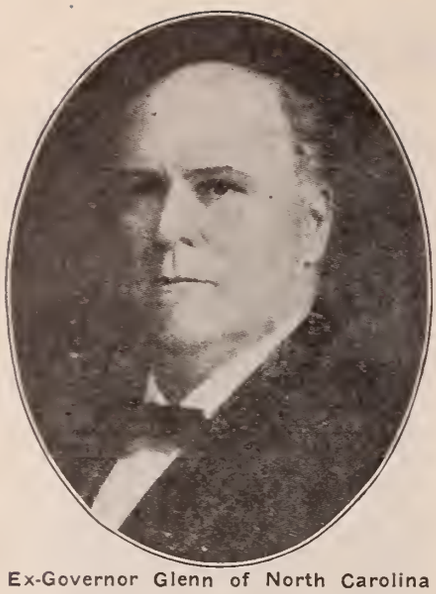
We have swung too far around the cycle of civilization to force the state to sit with closed eyes and folded hands, and offer no resistance to her worst scourger. The man who advocates that society do nothing more than to build and equip the hospitals, asylums, jails and penitentiaries and dig graves for the victims of the demon rum will find that the world has moved on and left him. The time has passed when license may run rampant and unrestrained in the name of liberty. The highest courts of our nation and of practically all the states have sustained the right of the people to prohibit as well as regulate the sale of whisky.

Ex-Governor T. M. Campbell of Texas

I believe that the saloon is a bad thing —a thing from which no good can come. Those who vote for a partnership with the saloon, vote for the crack of the pistol in the saloon, and for all the other crimes that follow in the wake of the liquor traffic. Vote for it if you will. I wash my hands of it. The widows and the orphans shall never in the judgment day stand up and charge me with the iniquities which overtook them through the saloon. Abolish the saloon and allow this money to enter the legitimate channels of trade. Wherever it has been tried, the community has blossomed like a rose.

Governor Kitchin of North Carolina

We have done little more than plant the seed, whose full fruitage will be gathered by coming generations. And yet already the results fully justify its adoption. There has been, as appears from the attorney general's report, based upon court statistics, a marked diminution in crime, even in the crime of violating the prohibition law. Business has experienced increased rather than diminished prosperity. Morality, industry and frugality have increased, and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences.



Ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina

I come from a state where we have driven liquor out and there is no grass growing in the streets of any of our cities and towns. Whereas North Carolina formerly was noted—and shamefully so—only for her tar, pitch and turpentine—now the state is entering upon an era of prosperity the like of which she never has known. She is gaining with leaps and bounds and this is attributed to state-wide prohibition. Crime has diminished fifty per cent, as is shown by the fact that forty prisons in the state are empty and idle. Formerly mothers were ashamed to allow their children to go to school because the fathers had taken the clothes from their backs that strong drink might be purchased. Since 1907, when the state went dry, the school attendance has doubled. There has been an increase of one-half in the attendance at the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and a great wave of spirituality has swept over the state.

Governor Lee Cruce of Oklahoma

The prohibition law is a desirable law from every standpoint. Looking at it from the moral viewpoint, it tends to better citizenship and better government. From the economical standpoint, it is clearly demonstrated that it means homes, better food and better clothing for thousands of women and children in this state. . . . In Oklahoma the overwhelming verdict of our home-loving, law-abiding citizenship is in favor of our law providing for state-wide prohibition.

The people of Oklahoma are well satisfied with prohibition, which fact is proven conclusively by the election returns. The majority at the last election was larger than at the former election. This is the best evidence that the people of Oklahoma are better satisfied with conditions now than with conditions which formerly prevailed when the state had open saloons. There is more money in the banks now than then. The stores are selling more goods now than then. Real estate is worth more now than then in both town and country. There are more miles of paving and sidewalks now than then, and all Oklahoma is more prosperous today than it was when it had open saloons.

M. E. Hay, Governor of Washington

We confine the insane and the epileptic and isolate the contagiously diseased, but permit the drunkard absolute freedom of indulgence. Yet when we suggest the rational thing to do, the saloon apologist cries out against encroachment upon personal liberty. Individual liberty of conscience, thought and action, within certain limitations, is the priceless heritage of every American and it is a principle that should be guarded with jealous vigilance. It is the ideal political state of man, but is subject to one other principle—the comfort, virtue and welfare of the community. Absolute personal freedom is impossible. It is the dream of the anarchist only. Wherever there is a law, and law is necessary for our very existence, there are checks and limitations on personal liberty. In fact, every law of God and man restricts the liberty of the individual. We deny the right of the highwayman to take money or property by force. We deny the right of the thief to take things of value by stealth. We deny the right of the embezzler to take by deceit. We deny the right of the property owner to construct buildings of inflammable materials within the fire limits of the city. We deny the sportsman the right of killing game out of season. We deny the right of marriage without license and prescribed ceremony. We deny the use of firearms within the limits of an incorporated city. We deny man the right to carry concealed weapons. We deny the right of man afflicted with certain contagious diseases to mingle with his fellows. **Why, then, should we not in perfect harmony with our institutions and the fundamental principles of our government eliminate the greatest plague spot in our social organism?**

Ex-Governor Fernald of Maine

There are more than 212,000 school children in the state of Maine. Not one of this great army of healthy, happy, rugged boys and girls has ever seen emblazoned over a store-front a sign advertising the sale of intoxicating liquors. They have walked the hundreds of miles of business streets of our twenty cities and 454 towns, on their way to and from school, they have seen the names of their fathers shining in letters of gold as sellers of all the wholesome and necessary articles of trade, as lawyers and doctors and printers, but never as poisoners of the human system and wreckers of homes. This is the legacy that has come to the 212,000 school children from the 200,000 children of the generation that preceded them. I hope these 212,000 children will pledge themselves to bequeath to the 225,000 school children who, without doubt, will follow them, the same precious legacy.

Ex-Governor Cutler of Utah

It is a foregone conclusion that the morals of a community are improved by a decreased sale of strong drink. The revenues of the state are increased, because temperance leads to frugality and thrift, which lead to property accumulation by the citizens.

Governor Earl Brewer of Mississippi

In my opinion state-wide prohibition has worked wonders in Mississippi. The contention that as much liquor is sold in a prohibition state as in one that is wide open has not enough truth in it to deserve any consideration. This law in our state is enforced as well as any law of a similar kind could be where there is not a unanimous sentiment supporting it. I think there is no doubt that our increased bank deposits and prosperity are largely due to this law.

Ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas

Prohibition, in my judgment, is the only logical attitude of the Government towards the liquor traffic. This traffic is either right or wrong, good or bad. If it is right and good it should be as free as the grocery business. If it is wrong and bad, it should not be countenanced by law.

Governor G. W. Donaghey of Arkansas

Governor Donaghey, who has been one of the leaders and speakers in the recent campaign in Arkansas for constitutional prohibition, is credited with saying that seventy-five per cent of the petitions for pardon of men in the state penitentiary which have been presented to him as governor have stated that if the man had not been drunk he would never have committed the crime.

Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan

I want to see the elimination of every conceivable condition which makes for danger for our boys and girls. When the small-pox scourge broke out in Jackson the state immediately directed its great health forces to the seat of trouble, and they finally conquered it and saved the people from a great pestilence. Why should the state not do the same against an evil which does more harm in one day than all the small-pox in the state does in years? I am going to put forth every effort to down this great corporation of brewers. . . . The saloon of today is a social saprophyte. It has always been a breeding place of lawlessness and a culture ground for vice.

Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan

DO YOU KNOW THESE FACTS?

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE FARMER

If all the distilleries and breweries were closed, the farmer's market for corn would not be affected. The liquor traffic uses less than two and one-half per cent of the five leading grain crops of the land.

For every bushel of grain used by the breweries and distilleries more than forty-four and three-fifths bushels are used for legitimate purposes.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE WORKING MAN

The liquor traffic pays to wage earners in the manufacture of liquor less than 46 million dollars annually.

But 75 times as much is paid to wage earners by the total number of manufacturers.

It is better, therefore, that one saloon-keeper should lose his job than that 74 of his patrons should lose their jobs.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE CAPITALIST

The grain used by the liquor traffic is wasted; labor expended upon it is wasted; money spent by the buyer of liquor is wasted.

Capital invested in the liquor traffic decreases the aggregate wealth and increases taxation.

The same capital used in productive industries would add to the general prosperity and reduce the public burdens.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE NATION

The total amount of revenue received from the liquor traffic, including duties on imports, is less than 350 million dollars annually.

The cost of the traffic to the nation is more than 5 000 million dollars, or over 14 dollars for every revenue dollar received.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND YOUR BOY

The raw material of the saloon is the boy.

Its finished product is the drunkard.

ADVANCE STEPS OF OREGON'S GOVERNOR

ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

The law enforcement campaign of Oregon's chief executive, Governor Oswald West, goes on apace. Shortly after invoking martial law for the cleaning up of some of Portland's roadhouses, he donned a khaki suit, and bestriding his good brown mare started for a cross country ride to Boise, Idaho, to attend a Governors' meeting. Some who wished his efforts to come to naught rejoiced and said, "This is the end of the spectacular campaign." It soon developed, however, that this ride of the Governor's was for the purpose of studying the conditions in the interior, and attracting attention which would gain him the ears of many who would not ordinarily hear him in his various addresses.

Law Enforcement from the Saddle

The Governor's law enforcement office was carried in his saddle bags, it appears, as witness the fact that things began to move as he passed by on his inland tour. In Redmond, whose mayor was a saloon-keeper and also a gambler, the Governor asked that official to resign, intimating that if his resignation were not forthcoming, it would not be a voluntary one. The suggested action was swiftly taken, though under protest, and not with very good grace. Farther on, on the east line, at Huntington, Governor West found a large sized campaign being waged by the Methodist pastor against a segregated district and conditions unmentionable in ordinary print. Here, also, he demanded the resignation of the mayor and added the request that he resign his position as bank cashier or face an investigation. This campaign aroused a great deal of interest throughout the state.

Finally our good Governor, without any foreword, came to Portland with the avowed intention of cleaning up the place if it took the remainder of his term of office. A special prosecutor has been appointed and the city at this time is in a state of ferment. Law breakers have announced their intention of recalling the Governor and the saloon interests are making threats of all kinds against him.

The latest action of the Governor, and that which interests us most, is the attention he has given to shipments of intoxicants into dry territory. An open letter, addressed to saloon men and express companies, has gone to the public to the effect that sales and shipments to dry territory must cease even though breweries are closed and express companies brought to court.

Governor West of Oregon

Liquor Traffic Cannot Be Regulated

A mass meeting, at which the Governor was the principal speaker and which was attended by thousands of men and women, was held recently at our great Tabernacle. In the course of his address the Governor declared that he believed in the regulation of the saloon, but that it was a law breaker and could not be regulated; that every brick in the Weinhard Brewery was stained with the blood of some heart-broken woman. He said that hitherto the state had been managed by the brewery interests, but that their time was past and that from this on, whatever the cost, the state should be free from their domination.

These are times when temperance people awake in the middle of the night and wonder if they have had a marvelous dream that the day will dispel. Meantime we know that our Governor's life hangs in the balance and that his blood may be the price for his bravery. White ribboners are praying for the protection that God gives his own, and standing by, as women may. The almost absolute certainty that the women of Oregon will be enfranchised this fall gives us hope that next year we may, in such a battle, do something besides pray.

PROHIBITION A FIXTURE IN KANSAS

REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON, Topeka, Kan.

The following condensed statement concerning the prohibition law in Kansas is given by that state's most noted divine:

First, the Prohibitory Law in Kansas has the intelligent and enthusiastic support of a great majority of the best citizens.

Second, it is as well enforced in a majority of the one hundred and five counties as is any law.

Third, it has reduced crime, pauperism, and poverty, as will be seen by the reports of poor commissioners and public county officials.

Fourth, it has the support of practically every newspaper in the state.

Fifth, in the recent nomination of state officers a Democratic nominee who declared against resubmission was elected against a nominee for governor who made resubmission an issue.

Sixth, the enforcement of the law and faith in its efficiency and value have increased with every year of its enactment.

Seventh, prohibition has been the state policy of Kansas for over thirty-one years. I regard it as fixed, and do not have any fear that the saloon can ever come back. Prohibition prohibits in Kansas!

TIM MURPHY'S AWAKENING

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Fla.

"Aw, come on, kid! Step up like a man when a chap offers to treat you!" growled a big, red-faced fellow, stretching forth a brawny arm and gripping the coat-collar of a slight, fresh-faced lad of perhaps eighteen years. "Here's the bottle. Open your mouth or—"

"I won't! I told my mother I'd never touch the stuff and I can't break my promise, sir!" hurriedly broke in the boy, pushing away the proffered bottle. "Let me go, please!"

"Scared, eh?" jeered the man, glowering down at the struggling youth. "Well, well, if you don't look like a girl dressed in boy's clothes! Ho, ho! What was the boss thinking of to hire a kid like you to shovel dirt on this embankment. Here now quit your fussing and swallow this dram if you know what's good for you."

"Aw, Tim, let him alone!" impatiently exclaimed an onlooker.

"He's got to drink," gasped Tim, panting with the exertion of holding the twisting, squirming boy. Suddenly the lad freed himself, but it was at the expense of his coat, which he left dangling from the outstretched hand of the wrathful Tim.

"Think that's smart, don't you? Wen, I'll fix you yet. No greenhorn's going to get the best of me, I want you to understand," growled Tim, tossing the coat straight at the object of his wrath. The boy snatched it up and spent the remaining minutes of the noon hour eating a crust of bread some little way from the group of older workmen. With some concern, he observed the black bottle passing from one bearded mouth to another.

When the "boss" returned from his lunch and it became time to resume work the boy took his place and labored with a will. It was hard for him to shovel the dirt rapidly and he looked with half-admiring, half-envious eyes at the machine-like lift and swing of the muscular arms to right and left. As the afternoon sun shone warmly down on the unshaded slope, the older men, perspiring freely and breathing jerkily, grew less regular in their movements. Presently, to the boy's astonishment, he discovered that he was digging and lifting two shovelsful to their one! And he was doing the work with greater ease than any one of them.

The "boss" watched the toilers a short while and then spoke impatiently to the laggards. "What's come over you, I'd like to know? Tim Murphy, the new hand is a better worker than you are!" An inarticulate growl rumbled along the line, but none of the men ventured to say a word. Tim's face was red as a beet with heat and anger and—perhaps—with too frequent use of the black bottle.

"That kid's a corker," said one of the men, some hours later, on the way home. "Funny how he kept up when he's green and we're all old hands. I thought I'd have a stroke before I got through. Whew!"

"What the kid's name, anyhow?" demanded another. "Anybody know?"

"I heard the boss call him Carl Shuman," volunteered the first speaker. "He was begging to be given a show and telling the boss something about his mother being sick and needing medicine and food and he the only one to work for her. Said he'd tried a dozen places, but work was scarce and if he didn't get something to do right away he was afraid his mother'd die. Might have been puttin' up a tale, though."

"What'd you say his name was?" harshly demanded Tim Murphy, with a sound much like a groan of pain.

"Why, Tim, you act like you'd heard some startling news! Say, boys, maybe Tim's acquainted with the kid's father who skipped out between days a good many years ago and left the kid and the woman to scratch along the best they could. I heard the boss getting family history from the youngster yesterday morning, so's I know morn'n you do, eh?" chuckled some one.

"What's his name, I asked?" repeated Tim.

"Carl Shuman," answered the first speaker, hastily. "What's it to you?"

Tim did not answer. The open doors of a saloon were letting a broad shaft of light stream into the gathering dusk and with a fierce oath, he strode through the doorway.

About ten o'clock that night, Carl Shuman, hurrying home from a trip to the drug-store after medicine for his mother, took a short cut down the railway track and stumbled over the body of a man. Repressing a natural nervousness at so unexpected a sight, the boy laid his hand on the quiet chest and was thankful to find that the heart was still beating. As he straightened himself again, a whistle sounded in the distance. Carl knew it was that of the fast express. The train would be along in a few moments, speeding like the wind. The sleeping man must be roused! Shaking him vigorously and shouting in his ears, Carl endeavored to awaken him. The man merely grunted and slept on. The whistle sounded again. The train was coming nearer—nearer. Carl tugged at the inert arms without moving the body an inch. The boy glanced quickly about in search of something to use as a lever. By the light of the moon, which was just emerging from a cloud, he spied a stout pole lying near the track. Springing for it, he slipped it beneath the log-like body and rolled it from the track just as the big locomotive with the long train of cars rolled thunderously past. The noise of the train and the sudden immersion in the sluggish stream at the foot of the embankment effectually roused the man. Sitting up and crawling out of the water, he looked about him in a dazed manner until, looking up, he caught sight of Carl standing nearby, anxiously eyeing him.

"So it was you, eh?" he said slowly. "Why did you do it, boy? Didn't you know it was me?"

Carl's cheeks grew warm under the keen gaze of the elder man's eyes. "I didn't recognize you at first, but after the moon came out I saw your face clearly. I didn't want to have you killed."

Tim Murphy eyed the boy a moment longer and then, with a grunt of pain, he managed to rise.

"You are hurt—I feared the engine grazed your legs as it passed!" exclaimed Carl, forgetting his boyish pride in thinking of the other's need. "If you can walk I'll act as your crutch as far as your house. You live near here, I suppose."

"I board," said Tim briefly, his voice a bit unsteady. "It's good of you, kid, to help me. I—want to apologize for—hurting your feelings—today noon. You're a good boy and—in the right of it."

Carl reddened uncomfortably. He didn't enjoy having his pardon asked by an older man. They walked slowly onward, Tim's hand resting on Carl's shoulders.

"I used to live here a long time ago," suddenly resumed Tim, speaking in a tone so different from any Carl had yet heard him use that the boy glanced up in some surprise. "It was so long ago that nobody here knows me for the same man." Carl waited, still wondering at the new and gentle tone.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE

JOSIAH BOOTH

When wilt Thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
Not kings and lords, but nations!
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
Flow'rs of Thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass, like weeds, away,
Their heritage a sunless day,
God save the people!

Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it Thy will, O Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
No! say Thy mountains; No! Thy skies;
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend instead of sighs.
God save the people!

When wilt Thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people:
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
God, save the people; Thine they are,
Thy children, as Thine angels fair.
From vice, oppression and despair
God save the people!

—*Western Christian Advocate*

THE NEW CHIVALRY

At my school house desk I sit,
Thinking, country dear, of you,
And the glorious day that's coming, far away,
When I'll be a grown-up man,
Then I'll do the best I can
To protect your rights, I'll vote as well as pray.

CHORUS

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
Cheer up, voters, we will come;
And beneath our starry flag
Rum shall never reign again,
No saloon shall curse our own beloved land.

At my school house desk I sit,
Thinking, country dear, of you
And the glorious day that's coming, far away,
When the girls who love you so
Shall help bear your weal or woe;
When we'll vote for righteousness, as well as pray.

Oh, the war is with us now
And the battle's pressing sore,
But the glorious day of victory draweth near;
Hand in hand we'll meet the foe,
Hand in hand we'll triumph so,
God is with us, and our hearts can know no fear.

—*Katharine Lent Stevenson*

Drinking fountain erected by West Washington W. C. T. U. to the memory of Rev. Emma E. Page, for years the state superintendent of Mercy and of Medal Contests. The fountain is located in Capitol Park, Olympia, immediately facing the state house.

GREATER THAN ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Cecile L. Houghton, Elkhorn, Wis.

Irving is very fond of history, and he has read everything he can find in the house on his favorite subject. He is also fond of playing with marbles and has a fine time all by himself.

As I passed him the other day lying flat on the ground, quietly absorbed in a game, I accidentally kicked a big red marble, knocking it out of its place.

"I beg your pardon," I cried.

"Never mind," he said politely; "that's the time Alexander got hit."

"Alexander?" I asked.

"Yes, Alexander the Great. This is his army," pointing to a bunch of gray marbles, "and these are the people of Tyre over here on this island. You see Alexander didn't have enough boats, so he had to build a causeway in order to get over to the enemy. The Tyrians destroyed part of the first one with fire and the second one was washed away by the big waves, but Alexander is at it again. Isn't he plucky? His men are sinking trees and stones and some kind of dirt to make the mole or causeway; and all the time they are at work the Tyrians are shooting at them."

"Evidently your Alexander doesn't give up very easily," I said. "Go on; tell me some more."

"I suppose you have read about his horse, Bucephalus. Nobody dared to mount him—he reared so, but Alexander just took him and turned his face toward the sun so he couldn't see his own shadow, patted him and talked kindly to him, and then throwing off his cloak, jumped on and rode him. And Alexander was only a boy then, too."

"How splendid!" I rejoined.

"Yes—but—" and Irving thoughtlessly shot his recovered Alexander across the causeway, through the city of Tyre, landing him in the weeds, "there are some things I don't like about him. He killed his dearest friend in a drunken frenzy, and after that he pretended to feel bad, but he drank like everything and died when he was only as old as Uncle Dick."

"Well," said I, "it sounds as if your hero could master horses and men—most everything, in fact, but himself."

"I guess that's so," Irving assented.

"Let's see—what's that the wise man says about the man who rules himself being better than he that taketh a city?"

"Looking at it that way, it seems as though any of us could be greater than Alexander, doesn't it?"

"It seems so," I replied, as I hurried on to my work, pondering Irving's lesson from Alexander.

WATER IS BEST

Water is best for the man of health,
'Twill keep his strength secure;
Water is best for the man of wealth,
'Twill keep his riches sure.

Water is best for the feeble man,
'Twill make his health improve;
Water is best for the poor, I ken,
'Twill make his wants remove.

Water for those who are growing old.
'Twill keep them hale and strong;
Water is best for the young and bold,
'Twill make their moments long.

Water is best for the man of state,
'Twill keep his judgment true;
Water is best for those who wait
His high commands to do.

—*Vanguard*

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Evanston, Illinois, September 19, 1912

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

THE OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

PORTLAND, ORE., OCT. 19-25, 1912

The Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the First Baptist church, known as the "White Temple," Portland, Oregon, October 19-25, 1912. The Convention will be called to order by the President, Saturday, October 19, at 9:30 a. m.

The first meetings of the Official Board and Executive Committee will occur Friday, October 18.

A Day of Prayer and Praise, in charge of Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work, will be held Friday, October 18.

Membership of the Convention

Article V. of the constitution of the National W. C. T. U. provides that "the meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union, one delegate from every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, National lecturers, chairmen of standing committees, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers and state secretaries of the Young People's Branch and state secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. Territories and the District of Columbia may be represented on the same basis.

"The Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each state shall be represented by its Branch secretary, and one delegate for every 500 young women paying dues. The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U. shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union and one delegate from each auxiliary state union for every one thousand members having paid $50 into the National treasury; all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L."

According to Article IV. of the constitution, the Executive Committee consists of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., the presidents of states, territories, and the District of Columbia, the general secretaries of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches of the W. C. T. U., the board of superintendents, the board of organizers, the evangelists, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, the National press correspondent, and the National musical director.

Special Features

The President's Annual Address will be delivered Saturday, the opening morning of the Convention, at ten o'clock, and will be followed by the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer.

On Saturday afternoon, under the direction of the National secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, there will be a children's demonstration. Special exercises by boys and girls, and the introduction by the World's L. T. L. secretary of twenty-five boys and girls in the costumes of many lands, will be unique features of the children's temperance hour.

On Sunday the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. Edith Hill Booker of Oregon. In the evening a young people's rally will precede a mass meeting to be held in the Convention church. Commencing Monday, October 21, the regular meetings of the Convention will be held only in the afternoon. Each morning there will be meetings of the Official Board and the Executive Committee, and department conferences will be held under the charge of their respective National superintendents.

Attractive and varied programs have been arranged for the evenings. Welcomes from prominent men and women of the hostess city and state will be given Saturday evening, and different sections of the country are represented by the white ribbon women who will respond. Many distinguished guests will be heard from the Convention platform. Notable among these is Miss Anderson Hughes, of New Zealand, who will be remembered as one of the gifted speakers at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, held in Glasgow, in 1910. On World's Night, Monday evening, Miss Hughes will give her famous illustrated lecture, "The Maoris and Maoriland." There will be platform speeches on Tuesday evening; a grand diamond medal contest, interspersed with songs and drills by the Young People's Branch, Wednesday evening; and on Thursday evening, a jubilee by the states making a notable gain in membership.

For many months, our Oregon comrades have been making excellent plans for the entertainment, comfort, pleasure, and success of the coming Convention. White ribbon women and other friends are urged to join the various delegations and in our white ribbon "Special" take the magnificent trip across the continent to this progressive state of the Northwest.

We rejoice that the principles upon which our organization is founded are each year receiving greater recognition in the customs of society and in the laws of the land. We reverently remind the great host of women whom God has called to publish the glad tidings of our white ribbon gospel, that "It is not by might nor by power," but by fearless, faithful obedience to the dictates of God's spirit that we shall ultimately gain complete victory over the legalized liquor traffic.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS,
President
FRANCES P. PARKS,
Corresponding Secretary

THE CALL TO PRAYER

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been called to meet in annual convention at Portland, Oregon, October 19-25, 1912. Showers of blessings have come to our organization during the past year, and so many victories have been recorded that there is great cause for rejoicing and praise. Therefore, it is urged that all unions, so far as possible, come together on Friday, October 18, for a day of thanksgiving and worship. On this same date will be held in Portland, Oregon, an all day conference for prayer and the study of God's word.

The following suggestive program may be helpful:

Morning Session, 10 to 12

Topics: "The Christ in Our Midst"; "Need of Prevailing Prayer"; "Soul Winning and Christ Seeking."

Song, "How Firm a Foundation."
Greetings, Prayer—Praise.
Consecration service with united prayer for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Afternoon Session, 2 to 4

Topics: "How Apply the Scriptures in Our Organization"; "Personal Evangelism for Campaigns."

Song Service.
Bible Thoughts by workers.
Music, "Rock of Ages."
Methods of Bible Study.
Prayer for Nation-wide Prohibition.
Temperance Doxology.

REV. MARY E. KUHL,
National W. C. T. U. Evangelistic Superintendent

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The chairman of transportation urges that sleeper reservations be sent in immediately.

Do not fail to note the important information concerning railroad rates, itineraries, dates when tickets can be purchased, etc., given on page 13.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU?

QUERIES FOR THE TAXPAYER

Did it ever occur to you that we are after all a most extravagant and impracticable people? Our biggest bill, in the way of luxuries, is the drink bill. About the next largest is that for the maintenance of the institutions made necessary by the "regulated saloon."

Did it ever occur to you that if we were to regulate the liquor traffic out of existence for a period of ten years, the enormous bill we are now footing annually for the care of the poor and sick and neglected and unfortunate in our great county and state institutions would come to be a negligible quantity?

Did it ever occur to you that by abolishing the legalized liquor business, many of the men for whom you are now paying taxes would soon come to pay taxes on their own account?

Did it ever occur to you that drinking men are paying over the bar of the open saloon what little tax the saloonkeeper boasts so loudly of paying, and that in addition they are swelling the already bursting coffers of the arrogant whisky trust?

The man who is paying taxes, either directly, or indirectly over the bars of the saloon, should think seriously of this situation, even from the sordid basis of dollars and cents.—*Adapted from Marion (O.) Mirror*

VOTE-MAKING PARAGRAPHS

JUDGE McWHORTER of West Virginia

Good people loathe the trade which debauches women. Why, then, should we loathe less the trade in liquor which debauches both men and women.

When the liquor people tell us that more liquor is sold in prohibition than in license territory, and then fight prohibition with all the power at their command, they lie either by what they say or by what they do. Which?

Many will be unable to leave to their children a property estate; but by voting for the ratification of the prohibition amendment they can leave to them the priceless heritage of a saloonless state. Our children are entitled to at least this much consideration.

Say unto him who would seek to purchase your honor, your patriotism and civic integrity with the bribery of a license fee, as did the Savior of old, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Then vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment. Such a vote will actually put his Satanic Majesty behind you.

Presidents, governors, congressmen, state and county officers come and go; the people vote for them every two or four years. But the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the constitution, as involving public health, safety, morals and peace, overshadows in importance every other issue involved in this campaign.

If the emissaries of the liquor people should come offering to pay money for votes against the ratification of the prohibition amendment, an honest man would be insulted; but when they come with the proposition to vote against the amendment because ratifying it might increase taxes, some people give them a respectful hearing. Why? In principle what is the difference between the two propositions? Of course thoughtful people know, and experience has demonstrated that prohibition, in the long run, will not increase, but will diminish taxes. But what is really the difference between bribing a voter directly with a five dollar bill, and bribing him indirectly with a license fee as revenue?

PROHIBITION AS A GEORGIA JUDGE SEES IT

JUDGE Z. A. LITTLEJOHN, Americus, Ga

I have been on the bench sixteen years, twelve years prior to the enactment of our state prohibition law, and have watched with interest to determine its effect. The circuit over which I preside covers six counties. I feel I can with safety say the law has reduced crime at least fifty per cent. The benefit to our people in a moral and social way is simply beyond computation. We have prospered as never before. The measure has been a blessing to Georgia and her citizens.

That this law is violated is unquestionably true, but that it has proved a failure is absolutely untrue. It is observed as well as many other good and wholesome laws that are upon our statute books. You could with equal truth say the United States law against counterfeiting, and the law of your own state against burglary, were failures and should be repealed because they are often violated, as to claim that the violations of the prohibition law in this state make it a failure.

ARKANSAS' BRAVE FIGHT

The good people of Arkansas have conducted a brave campaign during the past few weeks, but the time was too short to properly educate the worker and arouse the indifferent citizen to realize the importance of the measure to be submitted to the people at the election on September 9. The prohibition amendment was defeated, but the splendid work done by the temperance people, including among them a fine body of white ribboners under the leadership of Mrs. Lulu Markwell, president of the state W. C. T. U., was not wasted, but will count in the next campaign which is sure to be begun in the near future to secure for Arkansas constitutional prohibition. Governor G. W. Donaghey gave his services as a speaker during the last days of the campaign.

The article, "Do You Know These Facts?" on page 5, giving up-to-date facts and figures, verified by expert authorities, is published in the form of an attractive poster by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE LIGHT OF THE ETERNAL

Elizabeth H. Shelley (a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL for 14 years)

Just a glint of sunshine, through the open door,
Shows the dust within our borders that we could not see before.
So a gleam from God's own spirit, in the heart within,
Points to deeds that ere its shining were not known as sin;
With a tender, gracious feeling,
O'er the spirit softly stealing,
To the soul its life revealing—
Loyalty to Him.

San Jose, California

MRS. WILLARD LAID AT REST

Miss Mary Bannister Willard, daughter of the late Mrs. Mary B. Willard, has been in Evanston during the past week. On Wednesday, September 11, her mother was laid at rest in the Willard lot at Rose Hill, beside her husband. The beautiful service held on the occasion was attended only by Mrs. Willard's relatives and intimate friends of other days.

TACTICS OF LIQUOR ADVOCATES

The liquor advocates in the two states now in campaigns for constitutional prohibition have organized and are advertising themselves under misleading names. In Colorado they are known as "The Colorado Business Men's Home Rule League" and in West Virginia as "The Taxpayers' Protective Association." They are disseminating, through such newspapers as they can control, and in other ways, false and garbled statements about the attitude of prominent men regarding the liquor traffic and specious arguments against state-wide prohibition.

Carefully prepared statistics show that last year new churches were established in the United States at the rate of eight a day, and that saloons went out of business at the rate of thirty a day. It was progress in two directions, both right.—*Youth's Companion, August 1, 1912*

CORRECTION

Our attention has been called to an inaccurate statement made in an article published some time ago on the life of Mary Allen West, which we take pleasure in correcting. The article should have read that Miss West held the office of president of the Illinois W. C. T. U. for four years, rather than for eight years as stated.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*
NOV. 10—*World's Temperance Sunday*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

STELLA B. IRVINE

The date of World's Temperance Sunday is November 10. An excellent temperance lesson has been selected and is found in Hosea 7. The entire prophecy should be studied, as it portrays more fully the warnings of the great temperance prophet. The golden text is found in Isaiah 5:11. This gives the key-note of the lesson teachings of Hosea. The warnings of both temperance prophets are needed today. We will do well in our teachings to show why this is true.

By way of information, again let it be stated that the movement to establish a World's Temperance Sunday was inaugurated by the London Sunday School Union and the date was named by them. It was formerly the fourth Sunday of November. Now the British Sunday school workers desire a longer period for their advent season and therefore have requested the International Lesson Committee to place the World's temperance lesson at an earlier date in the month. The World's and National W. C. T. U. have pledged their loyalty to the International Lesson Committee and will observe the day designated in the international uniform lesson series and scheduled as "World's Temperance Sunday."

We welcome the earlier date in November, as it does not conflict with other anniversary occasions. As World's Temperance Sunday is designed to be the annual temperance rally day of the year, we urge our workers to begin early to arrange for an extensive observance. The department circular entitled, "World's Temperance Sunday," gives facts concerning the day and suggestions for its observance. It should be given to pastors and superintendents. Make an early announcement of the date and have in the local papers a short article concerning the day, its origin, etc. Local superintendents of the W. C. T. U. should hold a *council of Sunday School temperance workers* to plan for concerted effort. The superintendents of the Temperance departments of the Sunday schools or the temperance secretaries, with the general superintendents and departmental leaders, would form this council. The meeting could have social features to make it more attractive. A suggestive program might be included with the invitations which are sent out. Frequently these councils have become permanent organizations, meeting previous to each temperance Sunday to plan for the work.

Local superintendents should be prepared with helpful suggestions and an exhibit of desirable literature for all departments. For the exhibit procure samples of publications from different publishers. Call attention to the instructive leaflets recently issued by the International Sunday School Temperance department. Also the excellent leaflets published by *The Sunday School Times*, the valuable publications of the different denominational temperance committees and the National Temperance Society. Recommend the *World's Temperance Book* by Dr. and Mrs. Crafts, and the most excellent *Charts* recently published by Ella Gilbert Ives, National superintendent of our department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies. We urge loyalty to the many helpful publications of our own National W. C. T. U., including the supplies of the Sunday School department.

At the council let there be a discussion of methods of Sunday School temperance work. Our method circulars will be helpful. Arrange, if possible, for definite temperance work in each school. Following the work in the Sunday schools let the pulpits resound with warnings to our own nation in which there lurks a powerful element of destruction. Let the duty of the Christian citizen be portrayed in the men's Bible classes and echoed from the pulpits.

The afternoon of World's Temperance Sunday is the most appropriate time for the annual Sunday School rally. For this occasion we have prepared a new and attractive program entitled, *A Temperance Jubilee*. This is a picturesque presentation of the encouraging features of the temperance reform. The exercise given in connection with the rally would be most appropriate for the Sunday School hour.

Inaugurate and carry out a pledge-signing campaign, hold platform meetings, and enlist laymen from different vocations to talk in the interests of temperance. Let World's Temperance Sunday be the brightest and happiest Sunday of all the year in the Sunday schools. *It will be if special thought and effort be given to it.* Decorate the Sunday School rooms, using flags, mottoes, flowers, pledge chains, etc. Have some kind of a souvenir for every child and buttons for pledge-signers; a temperance chorus or quartette to give lively music; a flag salute to give a touch of patriotism to the exercises; a pledge roll call with prayer for pledge-signers; a temperance seed-sowing—by placing a suitable leaflet in the hands of every member of the school. These and many other plans are suggested in our new and revised Manual, *Hints and Helps for Sunday School Workers*, which is just off the press. Price 10 cents. We recommend again that our *Quarterly Budget* be placed in the hands of the temperance superintendents or other officials of the Sunday schools. The *Budget* for November is especially helpful and extra large.

Let us pray much and work faithfully and our God will honor our service.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES FOR NOVEMBER

One page circulars, price 25 cents per 100: Suggestive program for the Sunday School hour, responsive reading for use in the opening exercises of the school or for class use, recitations, "Facts for Teachers," and our method circulars, "The Sunday School and Christian Citizenship" (new), "Quarterly Record Blank," "Prize Essay Contests in the Sunday School," "The Pledge Flag," giving directions for making a flag of pledge cards.

Helps for teachers and superintendents, price 50 cents per 100: Blackboard exercise, temperance song, illustrated temperance talk for primary and junior workers, the prohibition map, rally program and exercise entitled, "A Temperance Jubilee" (new).

Special helps: Sunday School class room posters, 5 cents each; temperance buttons for pledge signers, 3 cents each, 25 cents per dozen, $1.75 per 100. A note from teacher to parent regarding pledge signing, 15 cents per 100.

Four page leaflets for distribution, price 30 cents per 100: Quarterly lesson leaflet, Temperance Truth Illustrated, "Manly Art of Self Respect" by Wooley, "Awake, O Church of God" by Berry, "Temperance Sunday School Lessons" by Wells and a new story leaflet entitled, "The Teacher's Pet," by Frances E. Barber.

Envelope leaflets, price 15 cents per 100: "Which Will It Be?" "An Elder Sister's Advice to Girls," "Burning Questions" (all new), "Liquor Arithmetic" and "The Duty of the Christian Citizen."

Gem leaflets (storiettes), price 10 cents per 100: "No Toys for Us," "Don't Go, Father," "Uncle Sambo's Sermon" (all new), "The Red Flag" and a primary memory verse.

Pledge cards, price 50 cents per 100: International Sunday School pledge (single) in colors, patriotic pledge (triple) in colors, Christian citizenship pledge, in colors.

Red, white and blue pledge cards, price 30 cents per 100.

Samples of the above and other helpful material will be found in the November Quarterly Budget, price 15 cents or 50 cents per year (money sent in advance).

Send in orders early and thus be sure of no disappointments. Order of

(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE, 115 WALNUT STREET, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Colorado "Putting Up a Brave Fight"

That Colorado is moving with sure and rapid strides toward victory is indicated by the optimistic letter of Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., published in the September state paper, from which we quote at length. EDITOR

It is splendid to be in a great battle against the most monstrous foe of humanity, where women have the power which comes with full citizenship. While we rejoice over the opportunity, every one must take the responsibility seriously, not only for the sake of our cause in Colorado, but for woman's cause in other states. We are in a fearsome position, for the eyes of the world are on Colorado women.

If we could share with you the wonderful letters and encouraging messages which come every day, you would be inspired to the greatest possible effort. Heat, weary bodies, tired brains, all personal discomforts become minor matters, when a glorious victory is within reach. This incident, which happened in a section dominated by the liquor interests, may strengthen your courage to try to raise more funds: A white ribboner on a ranch where twelve men are employed, attended a district convention. Before going she prepared an extra good dinner, and placed a savings bank in the center of the table with a placard asking for contributions for the statewide campaign. When she opened the bank, she found in it $14.80.

The Young Campaigner's button is a beautiful bright red, bearing the legend, "I'm for Dry Colorado," in white letters.

When we think of Young Campaigners, Miss Rowan and her splendid work come to mind. Her experience, courage, tact and winsomeness have been a blessing to every place visited by her.

Among our future lecturers are Richmond Pearson Hobson for nine dates and Michael J. Fanning for sixteen days. Rev. G. C. Cress will spend September and October in special work and speaking. John Huff has been added to the list of men campaigners, and propositions are pending with two more.

The Dry Colorado League is organized in Canon City, Pueblo, El Paso county and Denver. In every place, men and women of influence are leading and working. Not to be forgotten are the 163 unions and branches pledged to abolish the liquor traffic.

Other forces to be reckoned with are the great army from the church represented in the annual meetings of denominations, young people's societies, the Sunday school and kindred gatherings which have welcomed speakers and resolved to give active service.

The enemy acknowledges that "we are putting up a good fight." A letter from a brewer to saloon-keepers contains this message: "This is going to be a hard contested campaign this fall." It is the expressed opinion in barber shops and other public places in Denver that "Colorado will go dry." One brewery has stopped plans for increasing its capacity and another is not keeping up its supplies and is decreasing its force "until after election."

WALLACE SANDERS,
Colorado's First Campaigner

Several states have enlisted the children and young folks in their prohibition campaigns—notably West Virginia and Colorado. They have followed the plans wrought out by Miss Anna A. Gordon in the Maine campaign last year to good success. Little Wallace Sanders, the only son of the vice-president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., although he is but six years old, speaks a fine piece so clearly and distinctly that all can hear. He marches around with his flag, singing,

"Where are you going
Bearing so proudly the red, white and blue?
I'm going where my country and duty are calling,
If you'll be a soldier boy you can go too."

And he delights to give the rally cry,
"High Dry! Oh, my! High Dry! Oh, my!
V—i—c—t—o—r—y,
Colorado must go dry."

SHALL WEST VIRGINIA BE FREE?

BISHOP EARL CRANSTON of the Methodist Episcopal Church

The eloquent plea of Bishop Cranston for West Virginia might be made for every state in the union that now permits within its boundaries the legalized liquor traffic. His words ought to send conviction to the heart of every voter, and prompt him to cast his ballot for the prohibition of the nefarious business. EDITOR

West Virginia was born into the union a free state. Her people consecrated their mountains to liberty on the day of their first opportunity to speak for themselves. The young state stood and bravely fought for the flag which grew far faster than its stars multiplied during those years of its bloody cleansing. Somehow I feel that this child of the storm suffered enough in its infancy and early youth, and that it should now be left to breathe its free mountain air into forms of vigor unimpaired and beauty unblemished by any evil assailing its peace or prosperity.

But who ever knew the whisky demon to care for the health, or peace, or freedom of any people? Who has heard of distillers or brewers who put under lock and key their greed, lest it break forth to their neighbor's destruction and the devouring of his children? What right of man, what hope of loving woman, what interest of helpless childhood has ever barred their lust for money? What expenditure of sacrificial blood in building homes or states has ever made any ground sacred in their sight? The more health and industry and intelligence, the more prosperity and wealth, and that is the spoil for which they would defy law and debauch government. This is not rhetoric, but fact—fact already commonplace by repetition.

When West Virginia was poor, the private distiller made it poorer, and would have kept it poor forever had he been allowed his way. While he was being hunted down by the national government in the interest of revenue, that same interest was opening the way for the same curse in larger measure under legal sanction. It was like the killing of a few mountain snakes that a ravenous jungle

—*Ram's Horn*
The Coming Storm

of wild beasts and monstrous reptiles might be turned loose in the streets of every city and town and along every highway—the municipality or county taking money toll, of course, from the deadly menagerie, *for the killing it was confidently expected to do.* This is called "regulation," with a squinting toward "control" of the destroyer. But as between high toll and low toll or license the chief difference seems to be that "high license" proposes to dignify the saloons by reducing their number, so as

(Continued on Page Twelve)

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 mon[illegible] Send for free literature. Tells how UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Franc[illegible]

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many want[illegible] big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you [illegible] information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION San [illegible]

IN THE RACE FOR SUCCESS

Portland Express

Whenever the liquor octopus gets a victim, that victim instead of helping in the race, becomes dead weight, a handicap upon the workers

to make their destructive work "more respectable"—in execution, not in output—just as stealing from the people is made "respectable" business by legalizing certain other monopolistic combinations, for "high license" means the grant of special privileges to the *few* saloon-keepers who are able to pay the city toll with the graft added; whereas "low license," being more democratic in its wider distribution of privilege, is an unartistic, if not an actually vulgar method of "regulation," in that it cheapens the accessories of the continuous tragedy and tends to brutalize (!) the "business" by allowing coarser natures to abstract the workman's wages and put wives to shame and children to bed hungry and cold.

What high-minded judge or city councilman or legislator who loves his fellow man and has a tender heart toward women and children, would like to see the husbands, fathers and sons of his own city or town done to death in body and mind by bludgeon low-license methods when the victim might meet his end of honor and usefulness, of love and life, under conditions not so degrading—because they yield the surviving citizenship or constituency a larger revenue? What a burlesque upon reason, what a travesty upon honesty is the whole miserable argument for regulation of the liquor traffic by high license. It does not cage the tiger. It does not even shorten his chain, so that he cannot spring upon his prey. It may give us sleeker, fatter, bigger tigers, which purr more quietly, but they are man-killers just the same.

For such a curse to humanity; for such a destroyer of life, industry, home, learning, religion, chastity, patriotism and good government; for such a law-defier, truce-breaker, corrupter of politics and desecrator of the ballot; for such a haunt of gambling, scandal, lust, brawling and murder as the American saloon, civilization, as represented by the Christian Church, courageous statesmanship and decent society has but one remedy, and that is *extermination*.

I appeal to every man who has a vote at the coming election in West Virginia, especially to every Christian voter, to shut his ears to every specious argument for licensing the curse and open wide his heart to the pleading of the Saviour of men, and at whatever temporary cost to his personal interest to vote for the amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic in all its forms in that beautiful and vigorous commonwealth. Kill the tiger, or sooner or later he will rend you or yours! *The Christian Advocate*

TIM MURPHY'S AWAKENING

(Continued from Page Six)

"I had a good home and a good wife and a—a kid. I had a good job, too; something bigger than road-mending." Carl said nothing.

"I liked whisky too well, though. My wife begged me again and again to quit it, but I laughed—and went on. I thought I knew better than she what I could stand. One night I went home—crazy drunk. Mary was waiting to let me in. She had been crying. I got mad—struck at her—and—and she dropped. The sight of her—lying there so pale and still—brought me to my senses. I waited until she showed signs of coming to and then I fled. I haven't been back since. I haven't the cheek to go back—now. I'm nothing—nothing. No good to anybody—not even to myself. I've tried to drown memory in whisky—but there's always a reckoning. Kid—I don't mean to come around and shame you now—but—tell me, is Mary—is your mother—very sick?" He stopped and looked earnestly down into Carl's startled eyes. "Is she—dying?" he whispered hoarsely.

"You—you are—my father!" slowly said the boy, conviction in his tones. "You—are—Max Shuman."

"Yes," breathed the returned wanderer. Carl eyed him gravely. His father — this miserable-looking, bleareyed man! If he had been a drunkard when he went away years ago, how much worse was he now! Would it be right, was it a son's duty to own such a parent? And—what would his mother say? At thought of her, the boy smiled wearily. He knew what she would have done in his place.

"Mother is not well. She has never been strong since you went away," he said quietly. "She will be better now that I have money to buy food and medicine for her, I hope. She grieves much, and that is bad for her."

"She grieves for you, Father," continued the boy gently. "Don't you understand? She has often spoken to me of you, saying that you were good and kind to her and to me until whisky changed you. She said it ruined our home and sent you away. O Father, if you would but promise never to touch another drop of the dreadful stuff," faltered Carl, eagerly taking one of the muscular hands in his slimmer ones and holding it fast. "Your home-coming would then be a joy to all of us! O Father—won't you—please?"

Max Shuman looked down into the eager, earnest eyes of the boy and over his face came an expression of mingled hope, ambition and self-respect. Unconsciously, his head went up and his shoulders straightened.

"Son," he said, after a brief silence, "I'll do it. Please God, whisky has had its last hold on me! Now, boy, help me home—I want to see your poor mother."

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 North Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Dr. Mary Maxson, 2237 Warren Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Relley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 710 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25 1912

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Headquarters for Convention. "The Mallory," about three short blocks from the First Baptist Church, called "The White Temple."

Conference church, First Presbyterian, about three blocks distant from "White Temple."

Superintendents' Hotel, "The Carlton."

Convention Committees

HEADQUARTERS HOTEL, Mrs. Ward Swope, Lents, Oregon.

DELEGATES' ENTERTAINMENT, Mrs. Mary Mallet, 1715 East 11th St., Portland.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, 3929 E. 65th St., South Portland.

RESERVED SEATS, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, 302 Goodnough Building, Portland.

BANNERS, Mrs. Minnie Collins, 6828 45th Ave. S. E., Portland.

RESTAURANTS, Mrs. Margaret Houston, 302 Goodnough Building, Portland.

HEADQUARTERS RECEPTION, Mrs. Jane Donaldson, 310 Tremont St., Portland.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS, Mrs. T. S. Townsend, 14½ East 18th St., Portland.

BANQUETS, Miss Frances Gotshal, 227½ Stark St., Portland.

PAGES, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, 302 Goodnough Building, Portland.

TRANSPORTATION FACTS

The full itinerary of the official train to the Portland Convention, as well as that of the special trains returning through Colorado and via the Canadian Pacific, with schedules of sleeper rates on all routes given, was published in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 25. A special itinerary has also been issued, and if you have not seen either of these, a copy will be sent to you upon request. Those making the trip on the official train will enjoy the hospitality of several western cities, during which time the train will be open for occupancy at all hours, thus providing entertainment as well as comfort en route. For this reason the sleeper rates are somewhat higher than the regular sleeper rates for a continuous trip between same points, but they cover the stopovers mentioned and the occupancy of the cars at all times during the trip, thus avoiding hotel expenses at these places.

The larger part of the delegates will doubtless return by way of Colorado, and a special train via this route has been arranged for them, the full schedule of which was also published in THE UNION SIGNAL of July 25. Tickets for this train should read, "Via the Oregon, Washington Railroad and Navigation Co. to Huntington; Oregon Short Line to Ogden; Denver & Rio Grande to Denver; Union Pacific R. R. to Council Bluffs; and Chicago & Northwestern R. R. to Chicago." Those who desire to return via this route are urged, as early as possible, to notify the chairman of Transportation, so that necessary special train arrangements may be made.

Although no special party, returning through California, has been arranged for, there will undoubtedly be a sufficiently large number desiring to take that route, so that a special car will be furnished. Your attention is especially called to the fact that in purchasing tickets, your return routing must be specified at the time of purchase, as tickets cannot be changed after your arrival at your destination. Therefore, be particular to specify the Chicago & Northwestern and Northern Pacific Railways on the going trip, and either the Canadian Pacific and Northwestern on the return trip, if you desire to return by that route, or the O. W. R. & N., O. S. L., D. & R. G., U. P., and Northwestern, if you wish to return through Colorado. It is desired that all who care to go on the official train shall, as soon as possible, send in their names, stating which return route they expect to take, and requesting any sleeper reservations desired. Many have written us that they expect to return by way of the Canadian Pacific. If 100 persons return over this route, we can have a special train. If the number is less than 100, arrangements will be made for the party on one of the regular trains. Tickets for this trip should read, "Returning from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railway to Seattle; Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. to Victoria and Vancouver; Canadian Pacific to Portal; Soo Line to St. Paul; and Northwestern Line to Chicago."

Dates of Sale

In order that all who wish to go on the official train, which leaves Chicago at twelve noon, Saturday, October 12, may do so, the following changes in dates of sale of tickets have been made by the various passenger associations:

October 10—New England Passenger Association and the following states in the Southeastern Passenger Association: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia.

October 11—Central Passenger Association, Trunk Line Association, and the remaining states of the Southeastern Passenger Association.

Railroad Fares

The round trip convention rate, Chicago to Portland and return, will be $65. In order that our readers from the south and east may have an idea of the railroad fares from their states, we give below fares from various cities via Chicago for a round trip ticket to Portland and return via any direct route. Fifteen dollars must in all cases be added if the return is to be made through California. Tickets purchased under these rates expire November 15, and cannot, under any circumstances, be extended. Those desiring to remain longer than that date may purchase a ticket from Chicago to Portland and return, on sale daily, limited, returning nine months from date of sale, at $106 for the round trip. Returning through California the rate will be $127.75, with practically unlimited stopover arrangements.

From some of the principal cities the rates differ, according to route traveled:

Philadelphia	$95.50—$ 97.75
New York City	95.50— 100.00
Boston, Mass.	97.25— 104.25
Cincinnati, Ohio	74.75
Indianapolis, Ind.	70.25
Grand Rapids, Mich.	72.10
Peoria, Ill.	63.70
Champaign, Ill.	65.00
Cairo, Ill.	69.00
Fayetteville, Tenn.	81.35
Nashville, Tenn.	76.60
Birmingham, Ala.	82.70
Jacksonville, Fla.	98.50
Griffin, Ga.	89.85
Lexington, Ky.	78.55
Baton Rouge, La.	77.50
New Orleans, La.	77.50
Jackson, Miss.	77.50
Kansas City, Mo. (via St. Paul one way)	59.00
St. Paul, Minn.	55.00
Omaha, Nebr.	55.00
St. Louis, Mo.	62.50
Des Moines, Ia.	60.66
Sioux City, Ia.	55.00

A goodly number of delegates wish to remain on the Pacific Coast all winter and will buy a nine months' ticket that will enable them to do so. We have been asked repeatedly if they can go on the official train. You can go with the official party on a one way ticket, on a nine months' ticket, or on the special rate ticket given for this Convention, provided your ticket reads via the routes, as stated in this paper. So send in early for your reservations. Friends now in the west who wish to return with the official party may do so by securing their tickets and applying for reservations in sleepers.

Payment of Sleeper Reservations

Payment for sleeper reservations, by postoffice order, bank draft on Chicago or New York, or express order, should be sent with the order for such reservations. Address all communications to Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE,
LINCOLN, VA.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. LILIAN A. SHEPHERD,
199 YORK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY AND EDITOR
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION!

RICHMOND, September 30 to October 3—Monday to Thursday Evening

THE CONVENTION NEEDS YOU AND YOU NEED THE CONVENTION! Interesting program; valuable reports. Time to get the questions answered that your local union wishes to know! Time to greet the old and the new workers! Time between sessions to see Richmond, one of America's beautiful, historic cities! So give up something else and Come, Come!

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

A TIMELY AID

Recalling the comparative newness of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, and the needed information for such work, the new leaflet about Mary Allen West, by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, is of unusual interest and of timely help. The thrilling and marvelous experiences of this World's white ribbon missionary are well told by Miss Gordon, who is loved and well known in many parts of this state. Order from Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, Plainfield, N. J.

ELIZA J. PLEASANTS

As told in the last Virginia Edition, the passing to her reward on July 26 of Mrs. Pleasants brings back many memories of a splendid life, one from childhood devoted to making her corner of the world better, stronger and freer from temptation.

Mrs. Pleasants was a Miss Janney of Loudoun, where she had lived for the past few years with relatives. After her marriage to Mr. W. H. Pleasants, their home was in Richmond, and was ever open in Christian hospitality for workers of every good movement, and one in which the children were trained to useful citizenship. Being much interested in helping the poor, Mrs. Pleasants was the founder of the City Mission, a forerunner of the Associated Charities. Both she and her husband loved young people and planned for their pleasure and winning them for the right. When Miss Willard came to the South in 1882, Mrs. Pleasants became the president of the first local union in Richmond, and later succeeded Mrs. Rebecca Wilson as Virginia's leader. The writer recalls with keen appreciation Mrs. Pleasants' graphic account of the pioneer work, and her charming, reminiscent stories and personal glimpses of Miss Willard. The year just past has been one of great loss to Virginia in the going home of older and loved workers. In thinking of ability, clear cut honesty of principle, unflinching courage and of a delightful raconteur, the name of Eliza J. Pleasants must ever challenge attention and become sacred in the story of a state's temperance endeavor.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO LOCAL UNIONS

Dear Comrades:

When this comes to you I hope that every union can feel that it has faithfully sent in its reports and dues, and that it will be ready to send one or more delegates to the state convention.

This convention is to be held in the M. E. Church South, located at 9th and Broad Sts. Its pastor is Rev. Frank E. Wells, one of the ardent supporters of the temperance cause, and from him we may expect cordial co-operation. The opening session will be Monday, September 30, 8 p. m., and the closing session Thursday, October 3, 8 p. m.

Mrs. May Pauline Sparks plans to be with us throughout the convention. We also expect to have, on the program, the Governor and Mrs. Mann and representatives from the Y. W. C. A. and kindred societies.

Just following our convention the State Fair will be held in Richmond, opening October 7. Last year you remember that a booth was erected on the Fair Grounds by the W. C. T. U. and used as a rest room, supplied with free ice water and good temperance literature. This was made possible by the contributions of money and by the services of white ribboners in Henrico and Chesterfield counties and other sections of the state.

It is desired to again use this method of sowing temperance literature and generally advancing the temperance cause.

We think there are many who will be glad to contribute for the purchase of the literature. Will you consider this and send your contribution by your delegate to the convention, as there will be an opportunity for cash contributions at that time? If any who read this prefer to send direct to Mrs. E. B. Clement, Centralia, please do so *now*.

Do not forget the great National Convention to be held in October, at Portland, Oregon. If any one can go please notify me.

Our W. C. T. U. year closed the first of September. Please do not think that this means in any sense a cessation of labor. It simply means that the reports for the year that is past are to be sent in, dues forwarded to state treasurer and new officers elected, or old ones re-elected, for the coming year's work. We are to go right on with the educational work. If any dues have been collected since you reported, send them in; they will count in next year's report.

Let us continue to agitate and educate, to drive the drink traffic out of our borders.

Hoping to see many of you at the Richmond convention,

I am, cordially yours,
SARA H. HOGE

Evergreen Home, Lincoln, Va., September 9, 1912

The Monday evening session will be of unusual interest, and no delegate should fail to arrive in time to hear the State President's Annual Address and the consecration service to be led by Mrs. W. J. Maybee, a former recording secretary of Virginia.

CONVENTION ECONOMY

The convention is here with comrades dear,
New faces, too, are prepossessing;
Some *you* don't know, some to recall *you* are slow,—
Please waste no time in guessing!
Hours are busy, committees dizzy,
So TELL YOUR NAME! Win unexpected fame
Of everybody's blessing.

ANOTHER WELCOME

Dear Comrades:

It will be only a short while before we meet in annual convention in our own beautiful Richmond. How glad we shall be to greet each other after a year's separation! How gladly will we welcome the faces of those who have only recently joined our ranks! To these especially we extend a cordial invitation to our convention. To the dear workers, who, like myself, have been in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years, a hearty welcome will be given. For all there is waiting the glad hand of loving comradeship and affectionate greeting!

Hoping to see you soon,
Faithfully yours,
MRS. WILLIAM BICKERS,
President Henrico and Hanover Counties

Richmond, Va.

RAILWAY RATES TO CONVENTION

In order to secure any reduction in rates to the Richmond Convention, there must be as many as 200 delegates coming by rail.

Should there be this many, we shall be able to get the round trip for one and three-fifths the regular fare, plus twenty-five cents. Each delegate should buy her ticket to Richmond at full one-way fare, and if the required number attends, we can get the reduction for the return ticket.

Very truly,
JULIA B. GAY,
Chairman Railway Rates.

2720 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Dear Sunday School Workers:

With the closing of our temperance year, some of us almost feel appalled when thinking of what we had hoped to accomplish, what good resolutions we started out with, and many doomed to non-fulfillment. Perhaps it is better to *aim* high at any rate, even if all desired is not accomplished.

But I believe any discouragement will be modified when the superintendents begin sending in their reports. Will every one who has done anything in this department please not fail to report it because, like life itself, these summaries are often made up of little things.

Thanking all who have helped me in my department,

With best wishes for all.

MINNIE HOBBS DAY, Superintendent

Salem, Va.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

WORTH REPEATING!

GREETING FROM HOSPITALITY CHAIRMAN

Dear Comrades:

The Richmond Woman's Christian Temperance Union is busily preparing for the approaching State Convention and looking forward with pleasure to the time when workers from all parts of Virginia may be welcomed. Plans are being laid to make this annual gathering a success in every way.

As chairman of the Entertainment committee, I wish names of all delegates sent me as soon as possible, and also wish to know the names of delegates preferring to be placed together.

Please do not fail to state in writing me upon what railroad you will come, and the hour of arrival, as it is my plan to meet every delegate, if possible, who comes at a reasonable hour, to escort her to the church, and then assign her a home.

Again with loving greeting from Richmond, Cordially yours,

(Miss) Pearl Valentine
Chairman Entertainment Committee
1109 East Clay St., Richmond, Va.

THE W. C. T. U. AND THE STATE FAIR IN RICHMOND

A HURRY CALL

Dear Comrades:

As many of you already know, the State Fair brings its thousands of visitors to the capital city and our organization has great opportunities then of making new friends. The petition work and the agitation for prohibition through the Enabling Act last winter have aroused a state-wide interest in the W. C. T. U. and given a wider scope for presenting the methods of our work.

Last year a booth was built and a rest room maintained by a few local unions. The good done well repaid the trouble and expense. This booth can be used again, but we must have abundant and varied literature to appeal to many classes of people who have not yet realized the earnest, far-reaching efforts of W. C. T. U. undertakings. We need iced water, and we need to have our booth comfortable. The expense of maintenance will not be great, and I now ask you to present the matter to your local unions at once, taking, if possible, a cash contribution with you when you go to the Convention. There is little time, as the Fair will be the following week. I believe that though you have in many instances been generous, you will again help, and I shall be so glad.

As ever,

Your State Treasurer,
Effie B. Clement
Centralia, Va.

ORGANIZER'S GREETING

Dear Friends:

I am often so busy doing the work that falls to me that I fail to write of my trips, but this is no indication that I do not appreciate the opportunities nor the great kindness shown me wherever I go. Mention has been made in *The Virginia Signal* of my week in Page, with other engagements en route; of the good women there; of growing temperance sentiment; and of the splendid work done by the local white ribboners. Also Rockingham has been mentioned, and I feel as though I belong there. The unions organized at various times are doing good work. Bridgewater, scarcely a year old, entertained the county convention most successfully and hospitably. Timberville and Elkton have received valuable help from Mrs. Ruebush and are growing under her care. I wish I had time to speak of the generous help given at all times by our faithful ministers. It is hard to realize how much an organizer owes to their kindness, courtesy and willing co-operation. A vote of thanks to them all, from mountains to the sea!

Two delightful days were spent in Norfolk and Portsmouth and vicinity. Mrs. Simpkins is an able leader, and it is a pleasure to follow her well laid plans. But the heart ached because of the dear ones formerly so busy in our work whom the angel of death has visited. Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Hayes have gone over the river. May their mantle fall upon some of us! I found the workers in Surry, Sussex and Southampton as loyal and earnest as ever. Efforts were made in Disputanta and Dendron and in Wakefield to strengthen the work, and an enthusiastic meeting was held at Windsor. The largest audience that greeted me was at Charity Neck church, in Princess Anne county. Great is the liberality, great the kindness of these people, as well as of those in Capron, Burdette, Sedley and Corinth.

Matthews county was new territory to me, but barring the mosquitoes, I found as warm a welcome as ever met me in any place in old Virginia. There were fine audiences—the church being filled even on July Fourth. These seem to be the first unions ever organized in this county, and Rev. Mr. Winn and his wife will prove excellent helpers. I was glad to greet old friends in Newport News, where sixteen years ago I attended my first state convention. Though the heat was great, we managed to do good in old Williamsburg in the Sunday school, at a public meeting and an institute. Mrs. Newton's good seed sown in Culpeper last fall has borne splendid fruit, for during my recent visit I found our work growing under the leadership of Mrs. C. H. Long and her fine band of women. I feel Culpeper will send enthusiastic, loyal delegates to the state convention. I wish there were space for expressing my appreciation of the cordial hospitality shown me, and Mrs. Hoge's untiring efforts to plan for the workers to the least detail; but, anyway, I can try my best to help move forward our great work.

Amy C. Weech

PLEASE HELP!

Will all having any article, long or short, to appear in the Annual State Report, please bring such all READY to the Richmond Convention? Will all who cannot come, send their reports to the Recording Secretary, Box 165, Martinsville, and not risk such important papers to delegates who have much else to occupy their attention? Let every page be typed, if possible, on large size paper, with margin, and numbered.

Virginia W. C. T. U. Printing Committee

NEW UNIONS

Mrs. Mary E. Newton, Organizer—All in Amherst County:

Mt. Tabor, Miss M. L. Keith, president, Salt Creek.

Naold, Mrs. M. L. Taylor, Pearch.

Pleasants' Chapel, Mrs. T. B. Pleasants, president, Pedlar's Mills.

Burford's Chapel, Mrs. M. L. Loving, president, Madison Heights.

Bethany, Mrs. S. L. Watts, president, Monroe.

Clifford, Mrs. W. B. Gibson, president, New Glasgow.

Smyrna, Mrs. J. B. Hicks, president, Monroe R. F. D.

St. James, Mrs. G. T. Fesson, president, Riverville.

Poplar, Mrs. M. A. Coleman, president, Dearborn.

New Hope, Miss A. B. Gregory, president, Madison Heights, R. F. D.

Stapleton, Mrs. W. F. Moore, president, Stapleton.

Woodsons, Miss Joanna Perkins, Woodsons.

Sweet Briar, Miss Myrtle Trent, Sweet Briar.

Wesleyan, Mrs. John Camden, Amherst, R. F. D.

Mrs. J. M. Ropp, Organizer:—

Linden, Warren County, president, Miss Esser Hoffman.

Marshall, Warren County, president, Miss M. W. Speiden.

Broad Run, Fauquier County, president, Mrs. E. W. Hedin.

Also the following from which Mrs. Ropp's name was accidentally and very regretfully omitted in the August issue: Jetersville, Waverly, Midlothian and Vinton.

LOCAL AND COUNTY WORKERS

Henrico-Hanover county convention was held September 3, at Mrs. Mary Danner's, Drewry's Bluff, with good attendance and many visitors. The business of the day consisted mainly in laying and completing plans for the approaching State Convention which will be held in old Broad Street Methodist church, ever open to the white ribbon cause. This is said to be the church where Miss Willard spoke in the Sunday school room and organized Richmond's first union.

Mrs. Bickers presided and spoke cheerfully of success in securing homes for the delegates; of the interesting program which will include brief addresses from Governor and Mrs. Mann, who will also open their home to entertain some of the official representatives.

After adjournment, a delicious dinner was served on Mrs. Danner's beautiful lawn. This convention was honored by the presence of the hostess' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Swineford.

Chesterfield county rejoices in a gain for the year of about forty members and an unusually interesting county convention which met September 6. Mrs. Shields Hatcher was re-elected president, and her annual address brought forward many excellent and forceful suggestions. Mrs. William J. Maybee was chosen recording secretary and given a warm and appreciative welcome. She read a valuable paper about leading women in the early history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A bountiful and much enjoyed luncheon was served.

Pleasant Valley, in Rockingham, held a temperance rally August 4, with addresses by representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, and Mrs. Joseph Ruebush, county president. Special music was rendered by musicians from Dayton, with Prof. Ruebush as conductor.

Tazewell town feels safe in the energy, devotion and determination of its president, Mrs. William G. Obryan. Fine press work is done, and this union is preparing to equal, if not exceed, its memorable record last year in having a rest room and literature distribution at the fair of this prosperous county.

The sympathy of all who know Mrs. W. L. Ould, of Concord, goes lovingly out to her in her recent loss of home and contents by fire. The details of the accident are not known, but it is a cause of congratulation that the family escaped unharmed. It is earnestly hoped that even disaster will not deprive the Convention of Mrs. Ould's winsome presence.

Miss Lilian Savage, Virginia's Loyal Temperance Legion secretary, has been ill of fever at her home at Onley, on the Eastern Shore. May the crisp breezes of the autumn quickly restore this young and loved worker.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

PLEASE ENLIST

Have you read the charming little leaflet, "Enlist the Children?" *The Young Crusader* will send it to you free upon request.

SEND THEM AT ONCE

Subscriptions to the SIGNAL or *Crusader* must be started at once, if they are to reach this office to count to the credit of the sender and your state at the Portland Convention. Our books close for the year, October 4. Please start your letters at once.

SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION PRICE

For *The Young Crusader* to distribute in L. T. L.'s and Sunday schools we are often asked for a special rate. To meet this request we announce the following price subject to two conditions:

1. Not less than ten copies to one name and address.
2. No premiums allowed.

10 copies 3 months.....$ .65
10 copies 6 months..... 1.25
10 copies 9 months..... 1.90
10 copies 12 months..... 2.00

Any number over ten copies at proportionate rate.

Send subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

CRUSADER PREMIUMS

For Five Subscriptions

You can have a free yearly subscription to *The Young Crusader*, to be sent to any address designated, or a copy of the beautiful illustrated book, "The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—written especially for young people. These subscriptions must all be sent at one time and premium asked for in the same letter.

WORDS THAT HELP

Mrs. Henry Ruseling, UNION SIGNAL state superintendent for Wisconsin, says: "The paper grows better and broader with each issue! How I wish our local unions could sense their need of the paper and your need of their subscriptions. Your campaign editions are splendid!"

An appreciative friend from Rhode Island writes, "THE UNION SIGNAL grows better and better every week, or rather it is so good every week that it is a continuous delight to its subscribers. If only every white ribboner could have it."

"FRANCES E. WILLARD"

by

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

With an introduction by Lady Henry Somerset

THIS NEW BIOGRAPHY

was written in response to the insistent demand for an up-to-date volume of convenient size for home and public library. The author has prepared it with remarkable skill—the thought being to make the book not only interesting as the chronicle of "a life unique as it was great," but also valuable to students and to all who are actively interested in the temperance cause—thousands now where there used to be hundreds.

A leading New York daily in a recent editorial says, there are four biographies that

SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY WOMAN

namely, those of Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, and Frances E. Willard. This "Life of Frances E. Willard" should find a place in every library in the land. We ask the co-operation of all white-ribboners in putting it there.

The book is bound in dark blue cloth, front cover and backbone stamped in gold from specially designed dies. The leaves are deckle edge, untrimmed, except at the top, which is gilded. It has

FOURTEEN FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

Some of these are portraits of Miss Willard never before published, the frontispiece being a photogravure from a crayon sketch made in 1894 by the noted artist, Lisa Stillman, of London.

The price of the volume, cloth bound, is $1.50.

Special gift book, bound in morocco and boxed, $2.50.

This biography is owned and published by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and all money received from its sale will be used in the furtherance of organization work.

The book is off the press and now in the bindery. Send in your orders at once.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

NEW CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Does Prohibition Prohibit? Frances E. Beauchamp.
We Trust the Farmer, Adam F. Benonin.
Lawlessness of the Liquor Traffic, Judge Alston G. Dayton.
Testimony from Governors of Prohibition States.
Why I Vote for Prohibition, Judge J. C. McWhorter.
Again Personal Liberty.
Vote for the Children (cartoon).
Prohibition Problems (cartoon).

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 12 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

The Scourge of Civilization, Rev. Jesse Hill.
Prohibition in Mississippi, by Prominent Citizens of the State.

Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

NEW CAMPAIGN POST CARDS

Save the Boy.
To the Voter.
The Home Crusher.
Spent Annually in the United States.

Price, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

TEMPERANCE TALKS FOR BUSY PEOPLE

A series of two-page 3x6 leaflets for general distribution.

Price, per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

HOW ABOUT VESTED WRONGS

Bishop McDonnell, of Alexandra, Canada, in a recent sermon, said:

"We hear a great deal about vested rights of large manufacturing concerns and all that, but what about the vested rights of the woman who gave herself to a man who was pledged to support and provide for her? What about the vested rights of the children who are depending on him for the sustenance of body and soul? Are they not more sacred than the vested rights of a community? We hear enough of this every day from the heartbroken wives who come to us with the complaint that their husbands spend all they earn in drink, which should have gone to the support of themselves and their children. Mothers also come to us and tell how they worked hard to support their sons and bring them to manhood, and expected that they, in turn, would support them in their old age, but instead of that they spend their earnings in the hotels, and the mothers have still to support them. What about those men who owe debts and spend the money which should go to pay them in liquor?"—*Catholic Abstainer*

NEW BOOK From the Bar-Room to the Pulpit and Mission Fields of Africa.

The author is the son of a former Chicago saloon keeper; converted, but not until he fell into the depths of sin. He becomes a flaming Evangelist—a live wire for God. Later, makes three trips to darkest Africa as a Missionary. 36 chapters; each a well of living water. 400 pages, in cloth. Gold lettering. 40 illustrations of life in Africa. Price $1.00. 12c extra by mail. Address

REV. FRED WEISS, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 26, 1912. No. 39

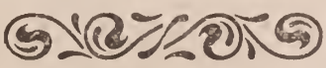
Spokane Falls, Spokane, Washington, en route to the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon. The power generated from the Falls is used for Spokane's trolley system, for lighting and manufacturing, and is further used in the mining district, forty miles distant

TO THE LAND OF THE WEST!

To the West, to the West, where the rivers that flow
Run thousands of miles, spreading out as they go
Where the green waving forest shall echo our call
As wide as old England, and free for us all;
Where the prairies, like seas where the billows have rolled,
Are broad as the kingdoms and empires of old;
And the lakes are like oceans in storm or in rest;
Away, far away, to the land of the West!

To the West, to the West, there are people to win,
To aid us in fighting our battle 'gainst sin.
We'll try it; we'll do it, and never despair,
While there's light in the sunshine, or breath in the air,
With Love on our banner and Prayer in our heart,
And God as our leader, rejoicing we'll start,
Yes, every comrade will put forth her best,
Away, far away, to the land of the West!

Adapted, with apologies to the author, Charles Mackay



Special Articles in This Issue

Mrs. Bramwell Booth on Temperance—A Study in the Actual Effects of Prohibition—West Virginia on the Battle Line—The Coca Cola Controversy—Michigan's Governor on Equal Suffrage

THE OVERSHADOWING EVIL

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH

The drink difficulty lies at the root of everything. Nine-tenths of our poverty, squalor, vice, and crime spring from this poisonous tap-root. Many of our social evils, which overshadow the land like so many upas trees, would dwindle away and die if they were not constantly watered with strong drink. There is universal agreement on that point; in fact, the agreement as to the evils of intemperance is almost as universal as the conviction that politicians will do nothing practical to interfere with them.

MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH ON TEMPERANCE

The eyes of the world are naturally turned upon the new leaders of the Salvation Army now that its great commander, General William Booth, has passed to the "shining world beyond." To temperance reformers, at least, it is of interest to note that the wife of Bramwell Booth, successor to his father, in 1906 thus strongly put herself on record as a foe of that mighty destroyer, strong drink. *The Alliance* is authority for the quotation.—EDITOR

"I belong to an organization which goes all lengths in the matter of temperance, for every soldier of the Salvation Army is a pledged total abstainer. . . . It is, I think, one of the most striking and suggestive circumstances associated with the temperance agitation, that the best men in every camp have expressed their sympathy with it, and that there is no single reform affecting the well-being of the body politic which is not nearly related to this, the handmaid of them all. I have been London director of our slum work, and what stories I could tell you of the terrible destitution amongst the families of drunkards! Ah, and not only drunken fathers, though that is bad enough, but drunken mothers also in these slums. What kind of a home can people make in dark alleys, or in garrets where the light never comes in, or in single rooms where the whole of families herd together from Monday morning until Sunday night, and where the men and women are driven to the glittering, glaring gin palace, because the homes are so uncomfortable? Every social reformer knows, I am sure, that the drink question is more intimately associated with the housing question than with any other. It is the population sodden by the drink that is destroying the very idea of home life; and it is the transfer of the wages from the poor children's naked backs and hungry mouths to the rapacious publican and brewer that is making tens of thousands of homes into pigsties. It does seem to me that there can be left no citizen in England who is in doubt about the nature of temperance reform, for the company it keeps, the close and intimate union which exists between it and every other disinterested effort for the good of the people, indelibly stamps it with the insignia of lofty benevolence.

"Reforms may also be judged by the character of the opposition that they create. The 'trade' itself with its unlimited funds and its center of propaganda in every ale-house and gin shop in the land is openly and avowedly directed to rivet the chains of this iniquity upon the people. I say that the opposition of such a unity of interests as these has in itself proved, and does prove, a credential of the highest value to this cause and to the wisdom of its aims. There is one profound apprehension which ever and anon assails me. It is the strange apathy of the churches of Christ. This, before all else, is a moral question, and I know of no such question that has been decided without the co-operation of enthusiasm. Moral triumphs are only achieved by spiritual weapons. The trade in intoxicating liquors in this country is, in its essence, a slave trade. And the life of our poor is being poisoned at its source. But before all considerations of moral force come in to prevent the moral degradation of the people around us this evil of drink strikes at the root of all prosperity. What is the use of talking of increasing trade and accumulating wealth if the virtues of the people which have made England what she is are being weakened or destroyed?"

Michigan's Governor on Woman Suffrage

GOV. CHASE S. OSBORN SETS FORTH HIS REASONS FOR FAVORING ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN

In a recent address at a mass meeting of suffragists, Governor Osborn said in part:

I believe sometimes I have measured governments and mankind by the manner in which they treat their women. You may always judge progress by this standard.

In ages past men looked upon women as their burden bearers, and there are still many who look upon women as good only for some of the less important work.

I have never heard of one single reason against equal suffrage. One thing that has influenced me more than anything else in favor of equal suffrage is the type of the opposition. I have seen at Lansing—and it is true in other places as well—arrayed against the good women of the state all the elements which make for lawlessness, for evil and for hurtfulness to general society. If bad men of the state are arrayed against good women of the state in their fight for equal suffrage I want the good men to help the women.

If equal suffrage can do for Michigan what it has done for Colorado and other states where it has been tried may God grant that it may come to us soon.

There is nothing in this movement to dewomanize woman. You may still be the gentle woman of fine fiber that you have always been. If woman's influence has made for the good of the home and for the good training of children in the years gone by then women should be given a wider scope.

Good men are glad to array themselves under the banner of good women.

I want to put myself on record now and for all time in favor of equal suffrage, and I want you to get all the rest of the men on record to that effect.

There is a new spirit of fairness abroad in the land. I have got to a point of partisanship where I can see a mighty good man in even a good Democrat. Riding on the crest of this spirit is the fairness which is bringing victory to the cause for which so many governors and other good people are working, and I wish you success.

THE DEATH TRACKS

Many a poor victim of the liquor traffic has met death on the railroad track and so plainly has the bottle been shown to be the fatal factor in these tragedies that an undertaker of Macon, Ga., has been led to comment on the matter. In the case of one man, in particular, whose body was fearfully mangled, the two bottles found upon his person were placed at his head at the inquest. Men looked at them and showed by the expression on their faces that they knew that the unfortunate fellow had brought about his own death by cultivating the acquaintance of that robber of brains—strong drink. "Every man thinks that he himself will be too smart to get caught," reasons the undertaker, "but the misery of it is that when he gets drunk he isn't smart, and often the first thing he does is to move off towards the railroad track. Then the tragedy occurs, and the jury returns a verdict of 'accidental death.'" It is said that there is nothing the engineer dreads more than the possibility of a drunken man across the tracks.

A STUDY IN THE ACTUAL EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

TESTIMONY OF BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

The city of Bellingham, Washington, affords an excellent opportunity for a study of the oft-repeated assertion that "prohibition kills a town," that the license fee is needed for public improvements and that the saloons make business. Bellingham is a seaport city with agricultural and lumber territory contiguous. Recent interviews with many of the prominent officials and citizens of Bellingham develop the following facts, which are quoted verbatim:

"When Bellingham voted dry in November, 1910, there were forty-eight saloons yielding a license revenue of $48,000. We have gotten along without that and are not in debt. The city has purchased an auto fire-truck and paid for it. When the city voted dry, a prominent hotel man was about to build an addition to his hotel to cost from $50,000 to $60,000. He stopped, thinking there would be no need of it in a dry town. He is now building an addition costing $225,000.

"The area of paved streets is larger, entailing considerable additional expense upon the street department for cost and maintenance, but it has all been carried without increase of taxation and without incurring debt."

"Men who used to cash their pay checks in saloons and drink away their money are now sober, and if overtaken by accident or illness in their families, do not become a charge upon the town as was formerly so often the case."

The president of one of the largest grocery firms in the city asserts: "Business has increased wonderfully the past year. I think Bellingham never had brighter prospects, and nine-tenths of the business men will tell you the same. Men who two years ago were spending their money in the saloon, are buying groceries and paying cash for them. There are fewer 'dead beats' than have been in this city in twenty-two years."

Bank Deposits Increase

The increase in bank deposits in one year is $686,078.99. The fact that the city went dry is no hindrance to good business. Some men who were radically wet at first, and still favor the saloon, have to admit that business is better than ever before, especially in clothing, dry goods and groceries."

Special inquiry of three leading wholesale grocery houses elicited practically the same reply in each case: "Business inside the city limits is better than at any previous time."

A leading real estate dealer assured us that business in his line is "much better than last year—building operations very much better. Young men are buying homes and paying for them in installments. A number of new ones are being built. There are fewer good residences vacant than before and rents are better." From another insurance and real estate dealer we received this statement: "This year shows a good increase over last year. The outlook is encouraging. The present dry conditions at least have not hindered progress."

A traveling man familiar with conditions along the west coast said: "Bellingham looks the most prosperous of any town on the coast!"

One of the best known physicians of the city declared: "I did not do as large a volume of business last year, but the per cent of collections was the best it has ever been." When asked if the decrease in drinking and vice would naturally affect his business the doctor smilingly replied, "It certainly would!"

The head of a large hardware establishment carrying a complete stock of hardware, paints, stoves, etc., etc., remarked: "Our business is very satisfactory. We have had a steady increase. Building conditions are improving. There is a decidedly encouraging increase in the number of small houses being erected. We employ about forty men. Salaries are being increased. Conditions are wonderfully satisfactory not only in the city but in the county." Remembering that there is but one wet town in the county this is good testimony.

A member of a well known firm of attorneys, speaking comparatively, said: "Sumas, the only wet town in this county, with a population of from 1,500 to 2,000, on July Fourth had eighty arrests growing out of drink. Bellingham in the first six months of this year has had only ninety-seven. Internal revenue statistics show that there were more unlicensed dealers paying a government tax before the saloons were closed than since. People who formerly patronized the saloons now pay cash for household expenses and live well. While other cities were having a 'soup house brigade' last winter we had none. A man whom I used to see always under the influence of drink has straightened up and recently sent a check to aid the Y. M. C. A."

In the three and one-half years immediately preceding prohibition there were eight murders in the county, five of which were traceable to liquor. In 1911 there was one. In 1910, with forty-five saloons, there were 918 arrests for drunkenness; in 1911, with no saloons, 255. In 1910, with forty-five saloons, the total arrests for all causes was 2,982, while in 1911, under the dry regime, the total arrests for all causes was 1,501. Quoting from police records: "During 1911 every drunk was arrested. Many of the arrests during the latter part of 1911 were of vagrants driven out of Vancouver, B. C., Portland and downsound cities, and were not of criminals. During 1910, with forty-five saloons, very little attention was paid to the drunkards thronging the streets and insulting pedestrians."

The head of one of the principal real estate and insurance firms, in reply to the question, "Has the closing of the saloons helped Bellingham financially?" replied, "It has." "In what way?" "The whole country has been in a state of financial depression, but Bellingham has been more prosperous than other large cities, or cities of its size, that are wet. More people are building homes, and a substantial, desirable class of people are coming here to live."

Surely the above testimony is sufficient to convince any jury that a city minus the saloons and their trail of evil consequences, is better off in every way than a city burdened with the same, and proves beyond all doubt that a city can live and grow and prosper without the blood-stained liquor revenue.

Report of City Comptroller

H. J. Korthauer, City Comptroller, makes the following report, showing the improved conditions under the dry regimé:

Arrests first half 1912—drunks, 97; miscellaneous, 656; total, 753.

Arrests first half 1911—drunks, 114; miscellaneous, 762; total, 876.

Arrests first half 1910—drunks, 409; miscellaneous, 637; total, 1,046.

There being no open saloons the vagrants are picked up in a more thorough manner, which makes the miscellaneous showing high. It includes all who ask for a night's lodging, which they formerly found in saloons, etc.

The city is run on a strictly cash basis, and in spite of $45,000 less receipts for license and $5,000 to $7,500 less for fines, it is in a better condition financially than at the time the saloons were voted out.

There is a marked improvement in the moral tone. All merchants are doing a greater per cent of cash trade, and in all avenues where labor is being employed, especially in the mills, the men are proving themselves better citizens and are much more regular at their posts, with the added fact that they can accomplish more during a day, on the whole, than they could formerly.

The police force has been reduced fully one-third, and even then finds less to do than formerly. We have no restricted district, such as always harbors where the saloon holds sway. This alone is the greatest good that this city can boast of, and if one undertakes to make comparisons with other cities of like size, it will be found that Bellingham, in this regard, stands highest of any seaport city in the United States.

Prize-winning Phaeton of Beaumont (Tex.) W. C. T. U. in Floral Parade at S. E. Texas Fair

White Ribboners in the "City of Holy Faith"

NEW MEXICO HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. met on August 8, in the "City of Holy Faith," Santa Fe—an ideal city for a midsummer convention. Situated at the foot of the Sangre de Christo range of mountains, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, the temperature seldom mounts higher than eighty-five degrees. Here the rude winds seldom blow, and the air, pure and rarefied, is drenched in golden sunshine and tinctured and scented with the breath of the pine-covered slopes. The day meetings were held in St. John's M. E. Church and those at night in the hall of the House of Representatives, in connection with the American School of Archaeology, then holding its summer school at Santa Fe. On the first night, the Governor, a federal judge, an ex-governor, ministers, a district judge, president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Woman's Board of Trade, and some lesser lights, welcomed the delegates. The National W. C. T. U. lecturer, Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, attended the convention and gave two of her splendid addresses.

Prohibition and Suffrage to Be Pushed

This was the largest convention ever held in the territory, or state, and was pronounced by all the best. The delegates were most enthusiastic and ready to take hold of any work that needed to be done. The immediate work will be along legislative lines, as we have another session of the Legislature beginning January 1, 1913, making it almost a continuance of the last session which closed June 8. We want to make a united effort, bringing pressure to bear on our legislators from every section of the state, for the submission to the people of a state-wide prohibitory amendment. We also wish to take up the suffrage question with this Legislature. The Spanish-American people are interested in both these measures, the latter being much more popular than we expected. It was introduced in both houses last session by Spanish-American members. We think if these two measures could be submitted to the people to decide, the vote would be a considerable surprise to many who believe they are well posted.

Mrs. Adella A. Scott, former vice-president, and our most efficient Legislative superintendent, was elected president by a large majority (which was made unanimous), Mrs. Katherine Patterson accepting the former two offices. Mrs. S. C. Nutter, former president, was made editor of the state paper. Miss Sara Ulmer was elected corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Louise Buell of Las Cruces, recording secretary.

No changes were made among the superintendents, except of the departments of Press and Indian work, Mrs. Louise Collier accepting the former, for which she is eminently fitted, and Miss Clara D. True the latter—for which her long years of service among the Indians, as teacher, superintendent and law enforcement officer, peculiarly fit her.

New Mexico is beginning its new year of work with high hopes for increased membership and increased usefulness along every line of work undertaken. A finance committee of five was appointed to look after the business end of affairs and provide ways and means for replenishing the state treasury.

Visit Miss True, Indian Officer

The convention ended with a jaunt into the Espanola Valley—this at the invitation of Miss Clara True and Miss Mary Bryan—to the Santa Clara Indian dance and fiesta. We are rather unique in ending our convention with a dance! It was, however, a ceremonial dance, a sort of religious thanksgiving for harvests of maize and abundance of food granted by the gods from their year's labor.

Mrs. Adella A. Scott
New President New Mexico W. C. T. U.

From the Indian dance, the delegates, thirty-five in number (a few who were unable to join us remaining), were taken by Miss True, in conveyances, six miles to her home ranch, most beautifully located at the foot of the historic "Black Mesa" in the Espanola Valley, with the "silvery Rio Grande" winding past. This place of Miss True's is called "*Pajarito* (Little Bird) Ranch." Here was the typical New Mexico ranch house with its long adobe walls, and containing some eight large rooms. The living room, thirty-five feet in length, with an Indian fireplace at each end, was filled with many curious and beautiful articles gathered from Indian pueblos and reservations in California, Arizona and New Mexico, some of the jars, pottery, baskets and rugs being very rare.

The visitors were put to bed at the guest house, some hundreds of yards from the ranch house proper, and the overflow filled two large tents, on each side of which were rows of nice clean mattresses laid on new threshed oat straw.

Two experimental guests inflated two pneumatic fleece-lined sleeping bags, and crawling into them, found that when a mortal was cozily buttoned up inside, she was most comfortable, as the bags are rain proof, insect proof, soft and warm.

A trip had been planned next day to the Puye Cliff dwellings some ten miles away, but when morning dawned, a soft mist was falling and the clouds on the mesa indicated too much rain for the trip to be made in time to get back to catch the train on which were Rev. LaRue and a friend, who had in their pockets the return tickets for the "crowd." The trip was therefore abandoned and the hours till train time spent in roaming over the ranch, through the orchards laden with apples which were just arriving at the desirable luscious state, admiring the peacocks, chickens and turkeys, drinking milk and being fed with good things.

Unique Entertainment at Miss True's Home

We must not forget to mention the Indian dance given especially for the entertainment of the guests at Miss True's home. This was given by Indians from Santa Clara and visiting pueblos, who do not usually join in the public dances, being most exclusive! They were dressed in war-bonnets and robes richly ornamented with beads. They gave so realistically exhibitions of the war dances of the various warlike tribes, that one little lady said she could not repress a shudder of fear even though she knew there was no cause.

The "honorable presidente" of the union was called for and introduced, and after handshaking all around, was presented with a very fine specimen of a silver Indian ring set with a handsome turquoise. At the Santa Clara pueblo, every delegate was presented by the Indians with a souvenir piece of pottery. Every one went home happy, declaring the occasion had given them "the time of their lives."

PICTURE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH SPEAKS

We wish to call the attention of the ministers and members of our American Unitarian churches to the importance of the drink problem. It deserves more serious consideration than it is at present receiving among us. The drink habit may not be the root of all other evils, but it aggravates every one of them. It predisposes to disease and it makes recovery less rapid and less probable. It decreases the industrial and intellectual efficiency of the nation. It increases accidents and makes the risks of life greater. It places enormous burdens upon the home, the state, the church. It multiplies the number of defective children. It cuts short the education of thousands of young people. It consigns numberless women to hard labor and miserable lives. It floods courts with criminals. It crowds almshouses with paupers. It sends thousands to asylums. It instigates a large part of sexual immorality. It puts a blight upon numberless neighborhoods. The liquor power enters political affairs with a malign influence. It lays a corrupting hand upon lawmakers, while it produces innumerable law-breakers. It increases the financial burdens of every taxpayer and it brings sorrow to the heart of every Christian.—*From the Annual Report of the Temperance Committee of the Unitarian Church*

WEST VIRGINIA IN BATTLE LINE

Special Correspondence

Three hundred thousand campaign song books have been sold in West Virginia. Evidently somebody intends to sing!

The seat of a heavy battle is in the southern part of the state. It is a land of coal, and mountain chains. There are many, many foreigners and countless negroes, whose leaders have been accustomed, as have the leaders of the white people to favor the liquor traffic in every way. McDowell county is by far the wettest part of the state. It spent a million and a quarter of dollars for drink last year, and its criminal records are appalling. Mingo county, its neighbor, ranks next. McDowell has been almost a closed door to the temperance worker. When it was decided to send Mrs. Lora S. LaMance down there, it took the services of Mrs. Minnie Keating of Mingo county, Rev. Z. D. Holbrook of McDowell county and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fisher of the Y. M. C. A. of Mercer county to make a route for her. They went in person to the towns they wanted her to visit, and persuaded, explained and advertised until they got her in. Revs. Holbrook and Havens accompanied her to the first half dozen appointments.

Mrs. Florence C. West, president of the tri-county district of Roane, Jackson and Calhoun, in the oil regions, has nearly broken the records. Her territory is almost virgin in its W. C. T. U. newness. This year she has had Mrs. Armor, Miss Lillian Phelps and Mrs. La Mance as speakers, having traveled eight days into new territory, gathered in several new unions and annexed Calhoun county to the district. She sent her last speaker not only to teachers' institutes, but to address a political convention at Walton, and to speak at the blue and gray reunion at Ravenswood. Soldiers were there from towns one hundred fifty miles and more away. The W. C. T. U. speaker was given the role of honor, and at the close of her address all but two of the old soldiers signified that they would support the Prohibition Amendment. Many of them had previously been opposed to it.

Cordial Reception in Wet Community

Splendid audiences assembled at all but one or two points. More friendly people one never met. They made liberal contributions, bought campaign song books, and sent the speaker to both white and colored schools. At Roderfield seven Sunday schools held a prohibition rally. Mrs. L. W. Owen, of Colorado, and Mrs. LaMance made the main addresses, but the songs and recitations of the children and young people helped to raise the fervor to a white heat. A prohibition band from Davy rendered sacred music, and in a dozen or more places children are members in Young Campaigners' bands. Think of all this as a beginning in the *wettest* part of the state.

One hundred men put on the voter's dry button at Big Sandy, fifty-six men at Marytown and seventy-two at Gary. Had the supply of buttons held out, many more would have worn them. Many meetings have been held with the colored people, that is, they were so called. At Premier, where one of these typical "colored" meetings took place, by actual count there were as many foreigners present as there were colored people and more white Americans than there were of both colored and foreign attendants combined. Both white and colored schools have been visited, and the foreigner has been prominent at all of the meetings. In some cases after "the temperance lady" had spoken to them at the school, the foreign school children wanted to hear her again and persuaded their tired fathers and mothers to come out at night. At Gary a Young Campaigners' club of seventy-three was formed of which two-thirds were foreign children.

> If West Virginia goes dry it will do much toward making the Nation dry. If the state goes dry, that act alone closes every distillery, every winery, every brewery, every beer garden, every saloon, every wine parlor, every wholesale liquor house and every beer depot in the entire state. Not another saloon sign will creak in the breeze, not another local whisky advertisement will appear in the newspapers. Instead of the government of this state being behind the liquor traffic, it will be fighting it. This will be a stupendous gain.
>
> The liquor forces of the state recognize that it would mean their Waterloo for West Virginia to adopt state-wide prohibition. They are ready to give liberally from their swollen fortunes to prevent this catastrophe to their trade. They are ready to whip business men into line with scare cries of depression and bankruptcy that they loudly claim would follow prohibition, and truly it would depress and bankrupt them! They are ready to make black seem white in specious promises to curb the lawless saloon and to drive out the dive, and they are quick to plead personal liberty to continue their business, though it breaks women's hearts and fills penitentiaries.
>
> Women must stand like a wall against these foaming waves of false logic and misrepresentation. We must fight for our homes, for our husbands and sons and our little ones. There is no compromise for us. No license is high enough for us, no regulation drastic enough for us, when it comes to the liquor traffic. It must go, root, stem and branch. The fight is on to the death.—*From a Trumpet Call by the State Officers of West Virginia*

The Enemy at Work

But it has not been easy sailing for all that. Several colored ministers are openly fighting the amendment, and every Sunday free beer and free whisky are sent to the negroes in the mining camps by the wets. A colored lawyer has been sent in from Charleston to speak for the wets. One Catholic priest has denounced prohibition, and some of the Protestant ministers are wet also. At one point the minister plainly told the speaker that he did not want to arrange for her. "Our saloon-keepers have paid their licenses," he said, "and they would feel it was not fair to do anything to hurt their business. I am not willing to offend them." In Keystone, the very heart and center of the drink traffic, and the town that has suffered above all others in the entire coal field from its effects, the speaker addressed two hundred white and colored men on the street. She took up the criminal records of each of the three wettest counties of the state, and then contrasted them, one by one, with the records of thirty-four dry counties. The audience listened intently. Then the speaker appealed to them to put away evil from their boys. No sooner had she concluded than a minister went to a brewery agent and began to apologize. He said he did not approve at all of the address and was so sorry that any one should stand up and "be-mean" the liquor traffic. The beer man told the incident and added contemptuously, "No one got mad but the preacher!"

The majority of the clergy are taking the side of the right. In McDowell county, Revs. Holbrook, Bourne, Havens and Lyons are particularly active. Enough ministers have volunteered to speak in the campaign to cover every point two or three times over. The utmost harmony prevails among the temperance forces.

At Gary the colored band furnished the music. Every member of it came to the meeting "wet" but went home wearing a dry button! Three colored ministers have promised to speak for the amendment. Many open-air meetings are being held both with white and colored people.

At Keystone an evangelical meeting was held in the tenderloin district. Half of the white police force went along. There was no thought that this occasion would have an influence on the campaign, but it seemed to have impressed the officers, and to have set them to thinking. Three meetings were held in Keystone in three hours, and some of the officers attended every meeting and showed great interest.

And so the battle goes on!

OUR NATION'S GREATEST CRISIS

S. ALEXANDER MACNICHOLL, M. D.

Boards of health, armed with the police power of the state, eradicate the carriers of typhoid and quarantine the victims, but alcohol—a thousand times more destructive to public health than typhoid fever — continues to destroy. Alcoholic degeneracy is the most important sanitary question before the country, and yet the health authorities do not take action, for alcohol is entrenched in politics. Leaders in politics dare not act, as their political destiny lies in the hands of the agents of the liquor traffic.

We are face to face with the greatest crisis in our country's history. The alcohol question must be settled within the next ten years or some more virile race will write the epitaph of this republic.

JIM'S MINUTES

Jim stared around after he shut the door. Slum's saloon had greatly changed, thought Jim. Was that the bar, that round thing with books on the top? But where were the glasses, and bottles, rows of kegs, and the background of billiard tables? And why were the men all sitting in sleek, respectable rows, listening so attentively to Slum? Was that Slum, spreading his arms and speaking in a tender voice? The fact of the speaker's tenderness convinced Jim that it was not Slum, and that he had stumbled into another edifice than a saloon.

Jim's head whirled, and he seemed to catch only a brief glimpse of the place at each revolution. He had shut the door and groped along the wall some distance, and felt utterly incapable of finding that door again without help. His desire was to withdraw. A gentleman catching sight of him rose hastily and beckoned him to a seat. Jim opened his mouth to make inquiries concerning the present situation of Slum's saloon, but the floor proved so unsteady that he was glad to sink into the seat and breathe a moment.

Jim did not perecive that he was in a church; but a voice grew upon his ear till it filled all his sense of hearing.

"We take upon our weak shoulders," said the voice, "all the burdens which belong to yesterday and forever, forgetting that we were made to live minutes, and not ages at a time! There was One upon a mountain, whom, for a season, the devil tempted, and tormented. Yet moment by moment He stood against the tempter, although when His trial was over He lay exhausted upon the mountain."

"I've heard 'bout that," muttered Jim, rolling his head. "I've been to Sunday school, mister."

"You are on the mountain of temptation," pursued the voice, "and no man can help you. You can not resist temptation. You have been down a thousand times; you feel that you will fall again. Children, He is on the mountain of temptation with you. Though all men forsake, He presses closer. He knows how the lions rise and rage in you, and He only knows how to hold them. Children, hold to His hand. And while He steadies you give Him the minutes of your lives, one by one! Don't try to live more than a minute in a minute's time. The yesterdays are gone. No man has tomorrows. Just stand against temptation this minute. He asks you to— this Man who loves you."

You have seen a sky which was spread thick and dark part suddenly, and show you the moon and stars sitting in state far up in the blue. Through such a gap in the fog of his head Jim caught sight of a Man on a mountain; and though Jim was a drunken wretch, lost to the world, the slow destroyer of his own family, so besotted at that instant that the remainder of the service was never clear to him he kept that picture of the Man on the mountain till it grew vivid in his weakened mind.

"I'll give Him this minute," muttered Jim next morning, pulling his feet past Slum's door.

"And I'll hang on to this minute for Him," said Jim, tightening to his work in the rolling-mill, when thirst woke up and burned him inwardly worse than the furnace-fire could burn him outwardly.

"And this here minute likewise I'll give Him," continued Jim, holding to an iron post while he ate his dinner, to give weak resolution some visible anchor.

Perhaps he could not have saved one day had not the Man on the mountain watched him with eyes that melted his heart down—that Man who was nearer than the men in the mill, notwithstanding He was lifted up on a mountain!

At the end of this saved day Jim went out of his rough lodging-house, and uncovered his head in a shamefaced, unaccustomed fashion, to whisper that "here was one day's minutes and he'd try to hold on."

The minutes filed on past Jim, some black with the world's shadow, and some white with sunshine. Some found him working jovially; some found him twisting on the ground in lonely places; some brought him friends who saw the outside of this endeavor, and tried to help him reform; some brought him stinging jokes from mouths he used to "treat."

Each night he humbly told the Man on the mountain of temptation that "here was another day of minutes, and he felt obliged, and hoped the next minute wouldn't floor him."

Jim's acquaintances commented on the change. They knew he wouldn't hold out. Why, it's a physical impossibility for any drunkard to reform! He was a complete wreck. He'd come round staggering presently. How often had he quit drinking and begun again! Twenty times at least. Had a long sober spell just after his wife and child died, and then rewarded himself by a three-months' spree! Poor fellow! He couldn't keep from drinking! You'll see him come round staggering one of these days.

Yet every night Jim went out under the star-altar, and offered up his day's tale of minutes. He grew stout upon his legs, moreover, and strong in his stomach. And the next time these men saw him stagger, he reeled with an intoxication for which they cheered him with all the might of their brazen throats—the intoxication of saving life.

He was hurrying to his work across a network of railroad tracks when a little child, with smeared face and dirty petticoats, wandering and crying in the maze of rails, caught its copper-toed shoe and fell before the rushing switch-engine. I suppose any man sure of his ability would have leaped to save it. But Jim, doubting the body, so long weakened by drink, yet dared to do it.

"Here's this minute!" muttered Jim, staggering with his exertion, and setting the child down in safety—"this minute, and sumpin' else with it!"

Then his witnesses lifted a shout, but Jim saw above their approval the approval of the Man upon the mountain. Jim, the "drunkard," the "bloat," "old ragged Jim," now clothed in his right mind, simple and strong, will look up to that Man tonight, and to Him he will whisper, "Here's another day's minutes, and I'm obliged and hope the next minute won't floor me."—*M. Hartwell*

THE FIRST TASTE

AN INCIDENT FROM REAL LIFE

M. FIELDER, Cambridge, Mass.

The great house on the hill was ablaze with lights, and a goodly number of invited guests were passing between the marble pillars, to the reception hall beyond, for the idolized daughter of the home was about to plight her troth with the man she loved. Ferns and potted plants of many kinds decorated the spacious parlors while the air was laden with the perfume of rare and costly blossoms.

Presently the liveried butler swung open the massive doors and all those wearing the wedding garments entered. Friendly conversation, low laughter and merry repartee were hushed as the soft notes of the organ, accompanied by a vested choir of thirty voices, pealed forth in joyful cadence.

The voices sank to a whisper, as to the music of the wedding march, the bridal party entered. The bride in her gown of shimmering satin, point lace and diamonds, was fair of face and graceful of form and carriage, and he who had won her hand and heart was one of Nature's noblemen.

Following the impressive ceremony, a reception was held, and in the long dining-room where all was glitter and sparkle of silver and cut glass, refreshments were in readiness. Two of the choir stood waiting to be served, one a lad of eighteen and the other a boy of scarcely ten summers.

The face of the latter was exquisite in its form and expression, a face which an artist would seek to reproduce on canvas. The eyes, large and dark, were bright and clear, the nose perfectly moulded, while the lips were curved and delicately tinted.

"What are you going to have to drink?" asked the older boy.

"Chocolate, I think, as Mother does

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

AT THE RISK OF HIS GOOD NAME

JEAN NABERS

IN TWO PARTS—PART ONE

At fifteen, James Denton was considered one of the most promising boys of Richburg. Not only was he a fine student, and general favorite in school, but among the business and professional men he was regarded as thoroughly dependable and trustworthy. And James took pride in his good name.

It was with much surprise, therefore, that the young boy's friends learned the following summer that he had accepted the place of boy in the office of Lawyer Watkins, who did not hesitate to say that he stood for saloons.

"There won't be any harm in working for Mr. Watson," James had told his mother. "He is a fine man—only he doesn't see things as we do. Anyway, I won't be thrown with him often, as he is away so much. I'll be with Jack Parker, his stenographer, most of the time, and you know he is all right."

"He was when he went into Mr. Watson's office a year ago," replied the mother, "but he may have changed under evil influences."

"Oh, Jack hasn't changed. He's sober as a deacon. Mr. Watson's arguments don't harm him in the least. This place I am offered pays so well for a summer job, Mother. I can easily save enough to pay my expenses through school next session. You know it is my senior year, and we will want class pins we will not be ashamed of. Besides, the foot-ball team has as good as said that they would elect me captain. I'll need a new outfit and money to spend when we go off to play neighboring schools in match games. Father said he would leave it to you to say whether I could accept the place or not."

"I'd rather you received less salary, and had different associations. You will be risking your good name, my son."

"But I will be able to pay my own way, and help Father. It seems to me that Father looks worn out and broken down this summer. He needs rest, and with six of us to educate he doesn't feel like taking it. He's got a big burden on his shoulders, Mother." The last argument won Mrs. Denton's consent to her son's acceptance of the position.

Apparently as months went by, James was not affected by his associations. He was faithful in his attendance at Sunday school, and never smoked or used profane language. The middle of September he gave up his position to enter school, and proudly placed a neat sum to his credit in the bank.

"I'll not have to call on Father for anything this session, Mother, if I'm careful with my money," James announced one evening after having paid the bill for his books. "I'm going up to the city Saturday, if you don't object, to get a few neckties and collars, and some candy for our foot-ball boys. They are going to hold a meeting Saturday evening and elect me captain, they say. I want to show my appreciation by giving them a little treat before we go into training. We can't have many good things to eat and drink, then, you know."

"All right, son. I'll help you by baking a big caramel cake." The boy thanked her.

As James stood on the platform of the Richburg station Saturday morning, waiting for the train, Ruth Harley, the prettiest and most popular girl in his class, rode up in a buggy.

WHAT'S THE USE

Suppose the giant What's the Use
Went striding through the land,
Destroying with his vain excuse
The peace on every hand;
Where is the boy who would not try
To hinder him from passing by?

If What's the Use set out to make
The nations all his own,
How many boys would undertake
To place him on his throne?
We think they'd rise on every hand
A revolutionary band.

A world of busy builders keeps
The way of purpose fair;
No sentinel on duty sleeps,
There is no time to spare;
And few there are who make a truce
To aid the giant What's the Use.

—*Selected*

"Are you going to the city to-day, James?" she asked. James nodded and smiled.

"Will you have time to do me a favor?"

"I'll take time, with pleasure," replied James politely.

Ruth took from her purse a scrap of pink silk and a five dollar bill.

"Please take this sample to Seldon and Cairn's, and ask Miss Markham—you know her,—she used to live here,—and ask her to match it exactly. Will it be any trouble to bring the goods back with you this afternoon? I have written down here how much I want."

"No, I am taking my suit case."

"I certainly will appreciate this kindness, James. Mother is sick, and I can't leave her to-day. I am afraid the silk will be gone before next Saturday, and orders by mail are so unsatisfactory."

"Say, James!" called a young man who came rushing down the street like a cyclone, a little later, "are you going to the city this morning?"

"Yes."

"When are you coming back?"

"On the five o'clock train."

"Will you call at the Crews' Drug Store and get a package Pat Wilkins has for me?"

"Is it large?"

"Oh, no! You can drop it in your suit case and never miss the room."

"What is it?"

"A sample bottle of a new brand of beer."

"I'd rather not bring it, Jack."

"Pshaw! Still holding on to your old fogy notions, are you? See here, James! I have the promise of a better position next spring. If you learn shorthand at odd times this winter, I'll see that you stand a number one chance to step into my shoes when I'm gone. Good salary, easy work—provided, of course, you let up on some of your stand-pat ways. You need more policy, kid. There's your train. Don't be narrow and hide-bound, old partner. Bring that sample."

When James boarded the train to return to Richburg that evening, his suit case was filled to the limit. He placed it carefully on the seat beside him, and watched other passengers enter. Among the last to board the train were Colonel Nelson, and his nephew, Wilbur Graham, quarterback of the high school foot-ball team. The colonel was a warm friend of Mr. Watson's, and had been a zealous worker for the saloon men.

"Been up to the city sight-seeing, James?" the colonel asked pleasantly as he dropped into the seat opposite.

"No, sir, I went up to make a few purchases," replied James modestly.

"He's going to give our foot-ball team a blow-out tonight, Uncle. He's to be our captain, you know. Did you spread yourself on candy, Jimsey?" asked Wilbur.

"Oh, of course. I found lots of good things."

"I understand that the boys on the team are forbidden to eat sweets or smoke, or even drink any kind of liquor except Adam's ale and milk. That will be pretty hard on some of you, won't it?" As he asked the question the colonel smiled in a way that made James boil with anger.

"Our boys have been trained to know the harm in smoking and drinking, and the pledge is really no more than they ought to take," replied James with dignity.

"How does a 'blow-out' go without anything to drink?" persisted the colonel.

"We drink lemonade and soda pop."

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

IMPORTANT!

Do not fail to read carefully the information concerning Convention committees, the sending of banners, and sight-seeing day at Portland, on page 13.

"Above All Things Create Appetite"

What a perfect cyclone of indignation would sweep over the country were the physicians of the land to advocate at their conventions the distribution of typhoid germs or tuberculosis bacilli, in order that they might add to the number of their patients and thus increase their incomes, or if a convention of undertakers should discuss measures inimical to the public health in order that later they might reap a grewsome harvest from the more numerous deaths in their respective communities. Members of either of these callings who would thus seek to profit by the suffering and sorrow of others would rest under the severest condemnation of their fellows. Yet it is a matter of common knowledge that at more than one association of liquor dealers it has been stated in plain, unmistakable language, that the policy and the practice of the trade is to create, in innocent boys and young men, an appetite for a disease-breeding, crime-producing, character-destroying poison. In their private sessions these men lay emphasis upon the fact that the success of their business is dependent almost entirely upon the creation of an appetite for drink in the young; that at a fearfully rapid rate their present customers are dying or becoming so wretchedly poor as to be no longer profitable or desirable, and that unless those engaged in the liquor business wish to face bankruptcy in the near future, they must gain recruits from among the boys.

In this age, which prides itself upon its altruistic enterprises, which exults in its Federal Child Bureau, how can one contemplate with equanimity the following suggestions said to have been made at a certain liquor dealers' convention:

"The open field for the creation of appetite is among the boys. It will be needful, therefore, that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion that nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. Above all things create appetite."

Is an institution which indulges in such cold-blooded, inhuman practices entitled to a place in a Christian nation?

Arguments for the Taxpayers

The liquor interests in the campaign states are quite evidently of the opinion that a respectable name will lend respectability to a disreputable and obnoxious business. Not daring to pose before the voting public for what they really are, they are masquerading in West Virginia as "The Taxpayers' Protective Association," and are sending out literature to show that, if the amendment is passed, a taxpayer will be compelled to pay an additional $6.50 on every $10,000 worth of property owned by him. To this statement there are, of course, no lack of pertinent and convincing answers being published by the papers advocating the amendment. One journal remarks, "The fact is that anybody who is fortunate enough to have $10,000 worth of property would be glad to pay $6.50 for the privilege of having protection for his children and the community from the ravages of the licensed liquor traffic." It is worthy of note that these enemies of prohibition fail to produce any evidence to indicate that states which have adopted statutory or constitutional prohibition ever have been compelled to raise their tax rates.

A prominent attorney of the state has compiled statistics relating to certain wet and dry cities in West Virginia showing by comparison that on the same assessed valuation the bonded indebtedness of these wet cities of the state is more than double that of the dry, and the rate of tax on the same assessed valuation for municipal purposes is more in the wet than in the dry community. He insists that if the people in the wet cities could for a moment be made to do some sober thinking, they would see that their saloons are nothing but gold bricks, and that without them they would be the gainer a thousand-fold in health, wealth and happiness.

RELIGION AND THE AMENDMENT IN COLORADO

A worker in the Colorado campaign tells in the September state paper of an effort to convince of the error of his position a man who had announced that he intended to vote down the prohibition amendment. In the course of their conversation, he remarked seriously "Of course, with Christians it is part of their religion." If the man is correct in his estimate of Colorado Christians, the prohibition amendment, in that state, is as certain to win as the sun is to rise tomorrow morning, and we doubt not the larger proportion of the followers of the Man of Nazareth may be thus classified. If the members of every church in every community were to live up to this high standard set for them, and face the legalized liquor traffic with a courageous, "Of course, I will work and pray and vote for the prohibition and extermination of this ungodly business," the end for which the white ribboners of the land have so bravely and untiringly labored for these many years would be near at hand.

The touching little story, "Jim's Minutes," which appears on page 6 of this issue, is taken from the new "W. C. T. U. National Educator," now being prepared by the Medal Contest department of the National W. C. T. U.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY IN WEST VIRGINIA

Special preparations are being made in West Virginia by all religious denominations for the observance of Temperance Sunday on September 29, instead of the second Sunday in November, as is customary throughout the United States. The change in date is made because of the very important issue to be decided at the November election by the West Virginia voters. The West Virginia Sunday School Association has prepared a program for distribution in the various churches in the state, and it is hoped by wise and enthusiastic observance of this day to awaken many who are still indifferent to the evils of existing conditions resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The importance, in the eyes of the enemies of the amendment, of such an occasion as a maker of prohibition sentiment may be inferred from the fact that *Mida's Criterion*, a very prominent liquor journal, devotes quite a little space in its last issue to notifying its readers of the coming event. The men who oppose prohibition are aware of the significance of such a movement in the churches and do not share the apparent apathy of some of the good people who are not awake to the importance of Temperance Sunday.

FIGHT STILL ON IN ARKANSAS

In a letter to THE UNION SIGNAL, Governor George W. Donaghey gives the following explanation of the failure of the prohibition amendment in Arkansas:

"It uow appears that state-wide prohibition has been defeated in this state, but by only a small majority. The act, I am sure, received a majority of the white votes of the state. The liquor men, however, organized the negroes and they voted in large numbers on account of a constitutional amendment disfranchising the negro which was submitted to the people at the same time. I feel sure there will be no trouble in carrying the state for prohibition two years from now. It is the opinion of most of the leaders in the movement that we should get together at once and start the work of organization for the next fight."

CAMPAIGN TACTICS OF THE LIQUOR MEN

The enemies of the prohibition amendment are getting somewhat reckless in quoting men of prominence as favorable to their side of the prohibition issue now before the people of West Virginia. The Brewers' Press Bureau at Wheeling recently quoted Right Reverend H. S. Hoffman of Philadelphia, a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, as on their side, and that gentleman retorts:

"The liquor men must be in bitter straits when they attempt to align me as favorable to a traffic which is the curse of the land. I cannot surmise how my attitude to the nefarious traffic could be so misrepresented as to make me opposed to the prohibition of the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. . . .

"To make myself perfectly clear, let me now declare that I have on several occasions voted the prohibition ticket at elections where there were less than 1,500 other voters in the city of Philadelphia, and that if there were in Philadelphia a clear-cut issue, as there is in West Virginia, on the liquor question, I should carefully vote and use all the influence I could exert to further prohibition.

"Assuring you of interest in the campaign you are waging, and praying God that prohibition may triumph, I am,

"Yours truly,

"H. S. HOFFMAN"

THE GOVERNMENT'S HAND ON VICE

The suppression of vice, as provided for in the Mann Act, is to be pushed by the U. S. Government by a determined effort to enforce the law. Chicago and New York will each soon have government vice bureaus and such will be established later in other large cities. A systematic record of the inmates of resorts will be kept and the use of cocaine and opium in the Chinese districts will be under special investigation. All cities having a population of 5,000 will have a special vice agent, as many as twenty to be employed for the work in Chicago. This departure is part of a plan evolved by the Attorney-General and Mr. Fish, who once was chief of the Department of Justice for the suppression of vice.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, National superintendent of Circulation of Official Papers, has been visiting friends on the Pacific Coast, and is at preseut, as a member of the Portland (Ore.) W. C. T. U., assisting Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., in her preparations for the National Convention.

NEW LIFE AND MEMORIAL MEMBERS

The following three names have been added to the list of Life Members of the National W. C. T. U.: Mrs. T. E. Patterson, by the state of Georgia; Mrs. I. N. Smith, by Mrs. Alice Barnes Hoag, Montana; Mrs. Isabella Story, by the W. C. T. U. of Hudson County, N. J.

Mrs. Martha S. Mead of Jamestown, N. Y., has made her mother, Mrs. Louisa V. Straver, a Memorial Member of the National organization. For a quarter of a century Mrs. Straver was a member of the W. C. T. U.

CONGRESSMAN FRIEND OF THE W. C. T. U.

In these days when so many who represent us in Congress and in our Legislatures seem to fear to express approval of the work of temperance organizations, it is gratifying to read the cordial words of Hon. Morris Sheppard (of Kenyon-Sheppard bill fame). In replying to a Texas white ribboner's letter congratulating him on his nomination as Senator at the recent primaries, he says, "I have always been a loyal friend of the W. C. T. U., and I am always glad to do something in behalf of its cause. I have no doubt that the splendid work which that organization has done in Texas in recent years contributed in large measure to the victory I achieved. * * * My one ambition will be to render clean, faithful and efficient service in the Senate."

THE SHERIFF UNDERSTOOD

All too well the liquor people know that prohibition prohibits when the executive powers of the state and community are true to the solemn oaths they have taken to enforce the law. As an instance we note the following in a local paper:

"Governor Brewer wrote the sheriff of Warren county a letter in which he calls attention to violations of the law and concludes as follows:

"'Now, I say to you as Governor of the state of Mississippi, without any circumlocution or equivocation, that this unlawful business must cease. These places must be closed up, and if you do not attend to it I shall take the matter in my own hands, and see that the law is enforced in another way. I further warn you that if you do not proceed to close these places up, I will proceed against you under Section 1,301 of the Code, and if it is within my power and the power of the Governor's office, I will have you removed.

"'I do not want to be misunderstood about this matter. I mean just exactly what I say.'

"The Governor heard from the sheriff that afternoon, within twenty-four hours, and was assured by that official he would have Vicksburg as dry as the Sahara desert."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

INSPIRATION CORNER

Sunday

I hold those lives far nobler that contend and win
The close, hard fight with beautiful, fierce sin,
Than those that go untempted to their graves,
Deeming the ignorance that haply saves
Their souls some splendid wisdom of their own.
—*Constance Fennimore Woolson*

Monday

Fight like a soldier, and if thou fall sometimes through frailty, take again greater strength than before, trusting in God's more abundant grace, and take heed of vain pleasing of thyself and of pride.—*Thomas á Kempis*

Tuesday

A life of ease is commonly stagnant. It is those who suffer much and who experience much of the comfort of the Holy Ghost, who live much. Their life is rich in experience and in resources.—*Charles Hodge*

Wednesday

Of one thing we may be certain, that our times of sorrow and dismay are but the natural signs that we are mounting fast—we need not fear them! What we have rather to fear are the times when we recline in indolent content.—*A. C. Benson*

Thursday

Christ will have us live the heroic life—a heroism that is often carried to the point of defiance, as if we could not only merely overcome the enemy, but actually and absolutely trample him underfoot in excess of triumph and redundancy of divinely given strength.—*Joseph Parker*

Friday

A sacred burden is the life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly,
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, 'till the goal ye win. —*Fanny Kemble*

Saturday

The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements, and impossibilities; it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong from the weak.—*Carlyle*

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

REV. O. P. DALES, an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. of Pine Hill, New York.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPT. 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard)*
NOV. 10—*World's Temperance Sunday*

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

(Continued from week before last)

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received during June and July; in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

W. Washington: Centralia (Central), Orting, Shelton, Waterman, Seattle (Central), Doty, Centralia (South West), Fravel, Sumas $3.65, Satsop (M. L. Page), Ross $1.10, Woodland, Bellingham (Eureka), Irvington, Bow $1, Seattle (Capitol Hill). Total $31.75.

Virginia: Richlands, Dendron, Blackstone, Wakefield, Stanley, Rural Retreat, Hampton, Soldiers Home, Mattie Bain, Capron $2.08. Total $20.08.

Indiana: Nappanee, N. Manchester, Zanesville, Monroeville (Boston), Bremen, Lafayette (Central) $1.20, Montpelier, Greensburg, Hebron, Liberty $1, Fairview, College Corner, Crown Point, Indianapolis (Esther), Aaron Worth. Total $28.20.

Kansas: Beloit, E. Ascher $1, Barnard, Baldwin, Burlington, Corning, Chikaskia, Dexter $1.20, Downs, Eskridge $5, Goodland, Garfield, Hamilton, Independence $1.25, Iola, Kansas City (Willard), Larned, Luray (Vincent), Monument, Mayfield $4, Mahaska, Oak Creek, Oneida, Ottawa (South) $3, Offerle, Powhattan, Duenemo, Sterling, Topeka (West Side, Willard, Central), Winfield, Wesley Chapel, Manhattan. Total $71.45.

New Jersey: Newark (Gordon), S. Orange, Miss Pelletrean, Paulsboro, Belvidere, Delaware, Hackettstown, Washington, Frenchtown, Pennsgrove, Chatham, Union Chapel, Boonton, Madison, Dover, Roseville Y. P. B. $5, Harrison and Kearney, Andover, Stanhope, Port Norris, Mt. Clair $5, Paterson, Camden (Willard), Merchantville, Hackensack, Cranford, Dunellen, Elizabeth (No. 1, Willard), Plainfield, Rahway (No. 1), Pennington, Yardville and Groveville, Windsor, Trenton (No. 1), Delanco, Jacobstown, Rancocas, Wrightstown, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Piscatawney, Sayreville, Bayonne, Jersey City (Helping), W. Hoboken (Palisade), Union Hill (Ellis). Total $100.

Ohio: Woodsfield, Upper Sandusky, Beaverdam $1.57, Attica, Marlboro $2.10, Liberty, Toronto, Chancy, Steuben, Y. P. B. $1, Mason, S. Charleston, Lockland, Berlin Heights, Cincinnati (North Side), Sugar Grove, Barberton, Brookfield White Y. P. B. $1.25, Beach City, Marion (Florence Richards), Rose Davison, Germantown, Owensville, S. Napoleon, Chester, Nashport, Harriet M. Giffert, St. Paris, White Cottage, Bowling Green, Archbold, S. Napoleon, Adamsville, Florence township $1, Scotch Ridge $1, Cold Water, Savannah, New Philadelphia, Springfield, Jerry City Y. P. B. $1. Total $72.92.

New Jersey: Butler and Bloomingdale, Oradell, Dumont, Rutherford, Little Falls, Greenwich $1, Mauricetown $1, South Bound Brook Y. P. B. $1, Garwood, Roselle Park, Newfield. Total $20.

Wyoming: Jirch, Saratoga, Lusk $2.10. Total $6.10.

Maine: Brownfield, Rumford Center, W. Lebanon $1, Lewiston, S. Durham, Jonesport, Old Orchard, Silvers Mills, Burden, Greenville, Brownville, Parkman, Dover and Foxcroft, Amity and Cary, Waterville, S. China, Hallowell, Wayne, Winthrop, Augusta, Gardiner, Monmouth, China, Wiscasset, Charleston, Troy, Milltown, Wilton $1, Phillips, Atkinson $1, Shawmut, Pittsfield, Madison, Falrfield, E. Windham. Total $69.

Maryland: Baltimore (Willard, Calvary L. T. L. $.50, Florence Hammond Y. P. B.), Govans $1, Mt. Tiow, Newmarket, Myersville Y. P. B. $1, Chestertown, St. James, Rohrersville, Downsville, Snowhill, Rockville, Sandy Springs, Travillah, Colesville, Kensington, Carmichael, Queenstown, Stevensville, Winchester, Winchester Y. P. B., Centreville, Chester $1, Calona $.10. Total $43.60.

South Dakota: $40.60.

Northern California: Kingsbury, Napa.

Tennessee: Nashville (West Side L. T. L.) $1, Jackson L. T. L. $1. Total $2.

North Carolina: Elizabeth City $5, Bethel $2. Total $7.

Massachusetts: Monson.

Illinois: Henning.

Personal: Mrs. Hollingshead $1, Miss Fannie Cooper $1, Miss Annie Robbins $2. Total $4.

Kansas: Lakin, Cloverdale. Total $4.

Minnesota: Falrmount, Faribault, Harmony, Willard, St. Paul, Granada, Frances Neal, Minneapolis, New Auburn, Waseca, Farmington, Daytona Bluff, St. Paul, Hyland, Minneapolis, Hancock, Lady Somerset, St. Paul, Kensington, Cherry Grove, Arlington Hills, St. Paul, Browns Valley, Owatonna, Frazee, Marshall, Hastings, Pleasant Grove, Roosevelt, Lynd $.50, Lafayette $1.50. Total $54.

Pennsylvania: Ingram, Sharpsburg and Etna, Ollvet, Leechburg, Slate Lick, Bedford, Bunker Hill, Altoona $1, Martinsburg, East Athens, Sayre, Berrytown, Harrisville, Slippery Rock, Conoquenessing, Ebensburg, Downingtown, Dilworthtown $4, DuBois, Curwensville, Oklahoma, Lock Haven, Flemington, Avis, Cochranton, Bethel, Vrooman, Harrisburg, E. Harrisburg, Highspire, Steelton, Penbrook $1, Concord $1, Upper Darby, Lansdowne, Linwood, Chester Broad Street, Chester, Middletown, Media, Swarthmore $4.75, Darby $5, Ridley Park, Wayne, Bethel, Clifton, Rutledge, Morton L. T. L. $1, Johnsonburg, Mt. Pleasant, Albion, Jessie Ackerman, Mercersburg, Greencastle, Path Valley, Huntingdon, Three Springs, Shirleysburg, Indiana, Marchand, Carbondale, Madisonville, Adamstown Y, Manheim, Columbia, Ephrata, East Earl, Wilmington, Croton, Volant, Ellwood, Harlansburg, New Castle (W. S.), New Castle (Central), Frances Willard, Scotland, Plain Grove, Edenburg, Kingston, Wilkes Barre, Dorranceton, West Pittston, Newberry, F. E. Willard $1.07, Rixford, Bradford (Willard), Kane $4.10, Grove City, Fredonia $1, Carpenters Corners Y, Sharon Y, Stroudsburg, Bryn Mawr, Worcester, Collegeville, Easton, F. E. Willard, Tioga, Frankford, Ulysses, Genesee, Ellisburg, Somerset, Meyersdale, Rockwood, Elk Lick, Forksville, Springville, East Rush, Susquehanna, Hallstead, New Milford, Franklin Forks, Willard, Rocky Grove, Siverly, Allegheny, Conewango Heights, Clarendon, East Branch, Garland, Russell, Sugar Grove Warren (Swedish), Warren (Swedish), Honesdale, Lake Como, Pleasant Valley, Galilee, Beach Lake H., Hamlim $1, Monessen, Youngwood, Alverton, Delta, Hawley, Ariel, Meshoppen, Ford City, Canonsburg, Charleroi, Claysville, Monongahela $1, Pigeon Creek, West Alexander, Washington $2.50. Total $290.42.

CALL TO PRAYER

"Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name that will I do." John 14:13

We have set apart October 1-7, inclusive, to be called and observed as a week of prayer. During that week we are to join in prayer for our coming National Convention, to be held at Portland, Oregon, October 19-25, and for our all day Evangelistic conference October 18.

The following are the subjects of prayer for each day:

Tuesday, Oct. 1, "Heart-searching and Preparation"

Wednesday, Oct. 2, "Consecration for Service"

Thursday, Oct. 3, "Baptism and Infilling of the Spirit"

Friday, Oct. 4, "For Wisdom in Deliberation"

Saturday, Oct. 5, "A Larger Faith for the Overthrowing of the Liquor Traffic"

Sunday, Oct. 6, "For the Graces of the Spirit"

Monday, Oct. 7, "For a Larger Vision of the Christ for Our Work"

It is urged that each local union in the several states arrange to have on a convenient day at least one public meet-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

HERE AND THERE

"Dues! Dues! Dues!" was the cry at a recent meeting held by the local union of Rouseville, Pa. Seventy people, sixty of them members, and the others, prospective ones, showed their courage by attending! A band "tuned its tunes" and a splendid luncheon was served by those who knew whereof they provided.

Mrs. Nettie Barnum Wallace, formerly a New York white ribboner and a sister of Mrs. Unruh, state president of Oregon W. C. T. U., has recently been elected president of the McMinnville, Oregon, W. C. T. U.—one of the large unions of the state. She is a woman of unusual graces, and the state officers congratulate themselves upon this election.

Mrs. Annetta J. Winton, mother of Mrs. Neva L. Thomas, a former organizer and well-known district president of Missouri, died May 23, 1912, aged nearly eighty-nine. She was one of the original Crusaders and was always very active in reform and W. C. T. U. work. At the age of eighty-eight she conducted devotional services for her district W. C. T. U. and also sat as a voting delegate in the same convention. Sweet and strong was Grandma Winton. All loved her, and her works do follow her.

Colorado white ribboners have been working hard this year to raise money, to create a strong temperance sentiment, and to help make the state dry. Las Animas union pledged $1 for each member toward the campaign fund, making in all $67. A part of this amount was raised by holding medal contests through the winter, and during the four days of the county fair, the union conducted a lunch stand, clearing more than enough to finish paying the pledge. All the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are asked to pray without ceasing that Colorado may win at the election in November.

The white ribboners of Columbus, Ga., are thorough believers in the poster as a means of informing the public as to the harmful nature and injurious effects of alcohol. As an educative agency the poster is unexcelled, they declare, and forthwith have proceeded to put their theories into practice. Posters to right of him, posters to left of him, greet the citizen as he walks Columbus' streets, and now that school is open the boys and girls are being told by these silent preachers that many children are being deprived by the saloons of a high school education; likewise other salient and invaluable facts.

CALL TO PRAYER

(Continued from Page Ten)

ing, and also to hold as many cottage and neighborhood meetings, with Bible readings, as possible. In addition, every white ribboner can pray in the quiet of her home and in the closet of her soul for the abiding presence of the Spirit, and for "showers of blessings" upon this annual "feast of ingathering," till streams shall flow from this revival spirit into the desert of sin and intemperance, and a sweeping, wide-spread victory will surely come.

Pray earnestly and believingly; pray with heart and purpose; take time to "enter into thy closet and shut thy door," and pray till your heart is full of God and His love; then put all into practice for His glory.

Your superintendent will be glad to be informed of the unions which respond to this call.

MARY E. KUHL,
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent
Evangelistic Work

The president of the Denison (Tex.) union, Mrs. Goff, is urging her women to "keep on a-keepin' on." It is one of the W. C. T. U.'s organized by Miss Willard in 1882 and has never lapsed.

Paris W. C. T. U., the first organized in Texas, has recently been reorganized and is taking on new life. At a recent meeting the great and good works of Lady Henry Somerset were discussed.

The state president, Mrs. N. W. Curtis, is making strenuous efforts to have Texas well represented at the Portland National Convention. She is proudly emphasizing the educational value of the Convention itself and singing the praises of the great country in which it is to meet.

Mrs. E. T. Scott, National lecturer, and her husband, Major Scott, are canvassing the counties of Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Cruz, Cal., in the interests of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Margaret Coleman, county president, has planned their itinerary.

A class of grand gold medal contestants from the various unions of Cambria county, Pa., enlivened the close of the county convention meeting in Johnstown recently. Miss Anna Paul was the victor and a "saintly worker" of eighty-seven years addressed the class. A silver medal contest at Johnstown and two under the auspices of the Van Ormer union of Cambria county made happy the hearts of Miss Edith Hammers, Miss Mary Kelly and Miss Verna Kough as respective winners.

The Bedminster and Far Hills (N. J.) W. C. T. U. has a keen appreciation of the value of L. T. L. work, as is evidenced by the fact that it not only held, on Miss Anna Gordon's birthday, a picnic for the Loyal Temperance Legion, but also sent in twenty subscriptions for *The Young Crusader*, to be added to the thirty recently forwarded. It is doing a splendid work in the distribution, in the interests of children's work, of a thousand leaflets, and the president, Mrs. W. A. Bixby, urges local union presidents to waste no time in sending to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters for the illustrated leaflets for boys which she has found so valuable.

What more rare than a W. C. T. U. medal contest, is now being said by the people of Nashville, Tenn., who have lately been treated to a feast of these sentiment makers. West Nashville union held a silver one, at which Rhoda Lee Kennedy covered herself with glory as the successful contestant, the medal being presented to her by Mrs. Mary P. Bang, state W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary. Within the past two months two highly successful contests have taken place under the auspices of the East Nashville W. C. T. U., those competing being high school graduates or advanced college students. Miss Sadie Harris and Miss Hiley Chenoweth were the respective winners. Davidson county, in which Nashville is located, has a contest trainer in the person of Mrs. W. C. Hagan, whose services have aided greatly in promoting effective medal contest work.

The Coronado union, Tex., recently reviewed Dr. David Starr Jordan's campaign against drinking among the students of Leland Stanford University.

Cattaraugus county, N. Y., held its twenty-ninth annual convention in the village of Cattaraugus, an ideal place of entertainment because of its unique history in the matter of prohibition. The village has always been dry territory, having a prohibitive clause running through all the deeds for property held within its limits. This clause had its origin in the temperance sentiments of Joseph Plumb, original owner of the tract of land, and makes it impossible to buy or sell liquor, as a violation of this stipulation means the reversion to the original owner, or his heirs, of any land upon which such violation has been proved. Naturally in a town so founded a strong temperance sentiment prevails. At this convention Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, National evangelist, delivered an address full of enthusiasm and sound arguments, as were her talks and suggestions throughout the convention. An omnibus letter was sent to Mrs. M. G. Peckham of Oakland, California, who for over twenty-one years was president of the county. Mrs. Mae E. Manning was elected president for the ensuing year.

CAREFUL DOCTOR
Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

There are some truly scientific physicians among the present generation who recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated, regardless of the value to their pockets. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y.—and as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually got so I could eat and digest three teaspoonsful. Then I began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NEW BOOK From the Bar-Room to the Pulpit and Mission Fields of Africa.

The author is the son of a former Chicago saloon keeper; converted, but not until he fell into the depths of sin. He becomes a flaming Evangelist—a live wire for God. Later, makes three trips to darkest Africa as a Missionary. 36 chapters; each a well of living water. 400 pages, in cloth. Gold lettering. 40 illustrations of life in Africa. Price $1.00. 12c extra by mail. Address

REV. FRED WEISS, Shenandoah, Iowa.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Write

SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

THE COCA COLA CONTROVERSY

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in *Good Housekeeping* for September, treats at length the subject of Coca Cola as an injurious drink. We give below brief extracts from the article. EDITOR

Dr. Wiley's Opinion of Coca Cola

In answer to a letter from a prominent exponent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, dealing with the question of advertising these caffein beverages in religious papers, and particularly with reference to the statement widely sent to the press by the Coca Cola Company to the effect that the decision of the court at Chattanooga was in favor of the Coca Cola Company, that they had been "exonerated at last," and that the wholesomeness of Coca Cola was now established, the following was written:

"The advertisements of Coca Cola very generally represent it as relieving fatigue. This it does by the stimulus of the caffein it contains. Fatigue is nature's danger signal of exhaustion. **To strike down the signal without relieving the exhaustion is a direct threat to health. It would be paralleled by extinguishing the red light and not closing the switch.**

"One of the chemists who had certified that Coca Cola syrup contained no alcohol, on the witness stand at Chattanooga admitted that he had made a misstatement. The Coca Cola syrup does contain alcohol, but only a small quantity.

"The question of whether Coca Cola contained an injurious and habit-forming drug was not decided by the court at Chattanooga. The court decided that Coca Cola was a distinctive name, and that the caffein it contained was not an added substance, and hence it did not come within the scope of the law. So far as I know, there have been no slanderous statements respecting Coca Cola. Coca Cola is a beverage which is made possible by a drug, caffein, which is often injurious and sometimes produces most deleterious effects. The people who drink Coca Cola love to repeat, and therefore it is a habit-forming drug. Parents who forbid their children to drink tea and coffee at home are ignorant of the fact that these same children are drinking caffein in Coca Cola at the soda fountain."

Examples of Misleading Advertising

"Exonerated at Last" is the title of an advertisement published in the *Congregationalist* for April 20, 1912, by the Coca Cola Company, and commented upon in the letter just quoted. The following paragraph from this advertisement is of special interest:

"Professors of chemistry in the leading universities and colleges, also state and city chemists, were called upon to select samples of Coca Cola from the open market and analyze them. These analyses were published in newspapers everywhere and printed in book form for free distribution. In the meantime the same class of people who were active in starting the false report about alcohol had started the report that Coca Cola contained injurious and habit-forming drugs. At last the matter came to the attention of the Food and Drug Department of the United States Government, which brought a suit against the Coca Cola Company, in the Federal Court at Chattanooga, under the Pure Food and Drug Law. The decision of the court in favor of the Coca Cola Company on every count of the indictment was handed down in Chattanooga last April, and that verdict is expected to kill the last vestige of the slander, which has for years followed this popular drink."

The evident purpose of the above advertisement is to induce the public to believe that Coca Cola syrup does not contain alcohol, but it was established beyond cavil at the trial and acknowledged by the Coca Cola people themselves, that Coca Cola syrup does contain about one per cent alcohol.

* * * * * * * *

The only points which the court decided in favor of the Coca Cola Company at Chattanooga were that caffein was not an added substance, and that Coca Cola was a distinctive name, and that it was not, therefore, an imitation of another article, but was sold under its own distinctive name. The government immediately appealed from that decision, and this appeal is still pending in the circuit court. The court suggested that it would submit the other points involved,—misbranding and the lack of sanitary precautions in the preparation of the syrup, to the jury, but the government moved the court to dismiss these counts without prejudice, which was done. The very purpose of the government in dismissing the other charges was to secure, as soon as possible, a judicial decision as to whether or not caffein was an added, poisonous, and deleterious substance.

It is bad enough to publish false and misleading statements in the lay press, but it is a great deal worse to take advantage of the columns of a religious journal to confuse the public mind in regard to matters of such importance.

The Truth (?) About Coca Cola

The Coca Cola Company has also issued a little pamphlet, entitled "The Truth About Coca Cola." It is a universal axiom in jurisprudence and morality that to tell a part of the truth and withhold another part is considered about as bad as telling a direct falsehood. There are many misleading statements in this pamphlet, but I call attention particularly to the one on page 16, which reads as follows:

"The Coca Cola Company has filed with the Department of Agriculture in Washington a written guarantee that its product does not contain any ingredient prohibited by the National Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. If this guarantee were not true it would have been impossible for the company to have continued business under the operation of the Federal laws, for every sale of Coca Cola made would have subjected its manufacturers to prosecution and to the payment of heavy penalties. If you will consider this seriously and read and read again our opening paragraph, you will find that this answers absolutely and without equivocation any and all questions as to Coca Cola containing any deleterious, injurious or habit-forming drugs."

Nothing could be more misleading and deceptive than the above statement. The filing of a guaranty in the Department of Agriculture is no evidence whatever that the article guaranteed conforms to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. The sole purpose of the guaranty is to protect the innocent purchaser from prosecution. The law provides that when an innocent party purchases an article which is guaranteed by its maker under the Food and Drugs Act, any prosecutions which would lie against this innocent purchaser will be transferred to the manufacturer or dealer who gave the guaranty. Thus the very purpose of the guaranty is to facilitate prosecution and to direct it against the guilty parties and to protect the innocent.

To represent this guaranty as an absolute proof of the purity and legality of a product, is a kind of deception which should meet with the active condemnation of every honest person. The very fact that the United States Government did bring a suit against the Coca Cola Company shows how false the above statement is. Honest and upright people cannot fail to have a suspicion of the excellence of a product which is so palpably misrepresented by its manufacturers.

New Headquarters of the W. C. T. U. of Canadian, Texas

The white ribboners of this progressive union are exceedingly proud of their new temperance home and the president of the organization, Mrs. J. F. Johnson, is already congratulating her band of seventy helpers upon the wider field of usefulness now open to them. Press work and Mothers' Meetings have been among the especial lines of endeavor and the Loyal Temperance Legion has received a large share of attention. The vision which is actualized in the picture has been before the eyes of the women since 1905.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25 1912

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Headquarters for Convention, "The Mallory," about three short blocks from the First Baptist Church, called "The White Temple."

Conference church, First Presbyterian, about three blocks distant from "White Temple."

Superintendents' Hotel, "The Carlton."

Convention Committees

HEADQUARTERS HOTEL, Mrs. Ward Swope, Lents, Oregon.

DELEGATES' ENTERTAINMENT, Mrs. Mary Mallet, 1715 East 11th St., Portland.

PULPIT SUPPLY, Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, 3929 E. 65th St., South Portland.

RESERVED SEATS, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, 302 Goodnough Building, Portland.

BANNERS, Mrs. Minnie Collins, 6828 45th Ave. S. E., Portland.

RESTAURANTS, Mrs. Margaret Houston, 302 Goodnough Building, Portland.

HEADQUARTERS RECEPTION, Mrs. Jane Donaldson, 310 Tremont St., Portland.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS, Mrs. T. S. Townsend, 14½ East 18th St., Portland.

BANQUETS, Miss Frances Gotshal, 227½ Stark St., Portland.

PAGES, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, 302 Goodnough Building, Portland.

OUR PRIZE BANNERS

FRANCES P. PARKS, National Corresponding Secretary

All persons holding prize banners, either National or departmental, should see to it that they are at the National Convention in Portland, and that they are placed in the hands of the proper persons. The presentation of the white star-spangled membership banners is always a pleasing feature on the program for Jubilee Night. These banners are all alike. They were the last gift of Frances E. Willard to the National W. C. T. U. in the interests of membership gain and are awarded each year to local, county, district and state unions making the largest gain in membership during the year. The winners for 1911 were:

State, New York; district, St. Louis, Missouri; county, Marion, Ohio; local, Marion (same county), Ohio.

Arrangements should be made by those holding banners to have them on the platform on State Jubilee Night, ready for presentation to the winners. Local, county, and district unions having made notable membership gains should report to the National Treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill., sending signed vouchers from their respective treasurers that the dues have been paid for the full number of members reported. The state award is the only one settled by the National Treasurer's record of dues paid.

A word concerning care in addressing banners sent to the National Convention and providing for transportation at the close of the Convention: The National W. C. T. U. does not have charge of any banners except those which go from National Headquarters. If you send a banner by express, do not address it to any of the officers, National or state, but to the chairman of the Committee on Banners, Mrs. Minnie Collins, "The White Temple," Portland, Oregon. Prepay express charges in all cases. Mrs. Collins should be notified when the banner is started.

In addition to the address giving the destination of the box, a card should be fastened to the banner, or nailed on the box, telling where the banner came from, whose property it is, and to whom it shall be addressed in returning it.

Everything points to a Convention of unusual interest. A number of states are already listed for Jubilee Night, a gain in membership is assured, and Portland is "doing itself proud."

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL
Hotel Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

SIGHT-SEEING DAY AT THE CONVENTION

Friday, October 18, will be "sight-seeing day" for the Convention. The local committee has arranged for trips in the early forenoon. Portland is a very beautiful city and the mountains from the heights are well worth seeing. A reception committee will be at the Union Depot at 7 a. m. to meet delegates and direct them to the Convention church, where assignments will be made. Breakfast can be secured en route at point of street car transfer and the Entertainment Committee will be at the church at 8 o'clock to place delegates. If the women will coöperate, it is hoped that by 9:30 a. m. all will be at liberty to go sight seeing.

Delegates will go to the Convention church and the Executive Committee will go to "The Mallory." The Official Board will be entertained at "The Mallory" and the superintendents at "The Carlton" near by.

WE BID YOU COME

MRS. WARD SWOPE, Corresponding Secretary Oregon W. C. T. U.

To white ribboners everywhere—greeting! For the first time our state is privileged to entertain the National Convention, and its loyal women are sending to you their love and good wishes and an earnest entreaty to come to Portland, Oregon, October 19.

For many "moons" (as the old Indian would say) we have been anticipating your visit to us and planning for it. We not only want you, but we need you, and as the time draws near for your arrival we grow impatient for the day to come when we may meet you face to face.

In the name of the white ribboners of Oregon, I bid you a glad welcome. From the East and from the West and from the North and from the South, from the Occident and from the Orient we bid you come.

Men and women from every part of the world are flocking to this great Northwest and in a day new cities are built. Golden opportunities are every day presenting themselves to white ribboners, and we need you to help us, that by your strength we may be made strong.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

IOWA'S INCREASING ACTIVITY

Special Correspondence

The Press department has been quick to seize upon the "temperance ready-print" idea recently projected by the National W. C. T. U. The state superintendent, Mrs. J. P. Nye, is earnestly urging her Press workers to try to induce the editors of the various local papers to include our material in their orders for "ready-prints," and is giving definite instructions as to how to proceed, etc. Iowa has a thousand weekly newspapers, many of which use the "patent insides," and therefore has a splendid field for "trying out" the "ready-print" scheme.

The Iowa white ribboners are, of course, alive with interest in the coming annual state convention, to be held in Maquoketa the first week in October. Many plans have been laid to make this an occasion long to be remembered. The president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., Miss Rozette Hendrix, will be the chief speaker.

The Twenty-third district W. C. T. U. has just held its annual convention at Oelwein. It was most successful. Our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ida B. Wise-Smith, was the chief speaker, and her husband, Hon. Malcolm Smith, who is candidate for the United States senatorship on the Prohibition ticket, was also in attendance. Mrs. Smith was also present at the convention of the First district held at Fairfield, a temperance town of beauty. An interesting address on woman suffrage was given by Mrs. M. G. Davenport, district treasurer. Hearty congratulations upon the great success of the session were extended to the district president, Mrs. Laura Chilcott.

Cascade W. C. T. U. has been drilling a large class of silver medal contestants, Miss Dorothy Horning acting as trainer. Davenport enjoyed the services of Mrs. Laura B. Hale, who was engaged there for two weeks. She added to the lists of the three unions forty-two members and organized an L. T. L.

This is the twentieth year of service of the present correspondent, Mrs. Clara P. White, as state reporter to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Stylish French Lady & Cuddles

A DOLL SENSATION

FREE TO GIRLS

2 FINE DOLLS GIVEN AWAY

Prize No. 1 This French Doll is the handsomest dolly ever brought to the United States. She is dressed exquisitely and with the very best materials. She has Genuine Eyelashes ¼-inch long which make her wonderfully beautiful. Her eyes close when she lies down. Her legs, arms, elbows and head are joined in a unique manner, and they move in a wonderfully lifelike way. Dolly can be dressed and undressed as often as you wish, she is a big, fine large doll; nearly one-half yard tall.

A Real Life-Like Infant Doll

Prize No. 2 Cuddles, the real infant doll, is the newest, merriest, rosiest little dear in toyland. See how real she looks, just like a real baby. She wears a rompers suit, which can be taken off and put on, just like your own little sister's. Arms, legs, etc., full jointed. The finest, latest, best doll you ever saw. Will last a lifetime. She won't break or crack. Squeeze her and she "squeals" like a real baby. How to get

BOTH DOLLS, YOUR VERY OWN

Send name and address and I will mail 12 of the most beautiful premium pictures you ever saw—all brilliant and shimmering colors, wrought together in the most splendid manner. Distribute these premium pictures on a special 25-cent offer among the people you know. They cannot get these pictures at the art stores at any price. When you have distributed the 12 premium pictures on my liberal offer you will have collected $3.00. Send the $3.00 to me and I will immediately send you Free both of these beautiful dolls, also the following—

Extra Present of Dolly's Clothes Line; a new and original toy, both amusing and instructive, consists of 20 feet of best cotton rope—2 galvanized pulleys and ½ dozen clothes pins. This combination is given free with the 2 Dolls.

THE NEW DOLLY

DOLLY'S CLOTHES LINE

NEARLY HALF YARD TALL

P. J. ALLEN, Sec'y. 649 West 43d Street Dept. 117, New York

SPECIAL TRAIN TO Portland Convention

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

OFFICIAL ROUTE W. C. T. U.

658

OFFICIAL ROUTE

St. Paul to Portland

SELECTED BY GENERAL OFFICERS

W. C. T. U.

Through trains will be run from Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence over "The Scenic Highway through the Land of Fortune." Service, scenery and equipment unexcelled.

LOW RATES—LIBERAL STOPOVERS

RESERVE YOUR BERTH NOW!

For reservations, descriptive literature or information, address

A. C. ODENBAUGH, Gen'l Agent Northern Pac. Ry.

144 S. Clark Street CHICAGO ILLINOIS

AT THE RISK OF HIS GOOD NAME

(Continued from Page Seven)

"Ha! ha! A fine lot of Miss Nancys you chaps will make when you are graduated from your 'dry' catechism."

"Being teetotalers won't hurt any of us, sir. We will save money and grow strong, and—"

"There, child! Don't give us any more of that silly gush. All you 'dry' cranks killed our town, so be content with that. But as long as you live up to what you preach we will at least respect your principles."

The colonel then launched into a lengthy discussion of the advantages of the saloon as a promoter of business. James made answer from time to time in the defense of prohibition.

The train soon stopped at Richburg, and James took his suit case and followed Colonel Nelson to the door. They had reached the platform when Wilbur came hurrying out with a rush and bluster which he thought befitted a quarterback.

"Here, let me help you, old man!" he cried, seizing the suit case. By way of making a display of his strength he tossed the piece of baggage on his shoulder, and swung himself lightly to the ground. With a grand flourish he dumped the suit case on the platform. There was a muffled "pop" and a foamy, yellowish liquid began to ooze out and attract attention.

A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stops fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

OTTAWA COUNTY (MICH.) W. C. T. U.'S BUSY DAYS

Special Correspondence

The W. C. T. U. convention of Ottawa county, Michigan, was held August 22-23, in the Hope Church of Holland. Mrs. Lydia Newcomb-Comings of Fairhope, Ala., a former Ottawa county president, was the principal speaker. Her address, "Ideals," opened to many of her audience a new field of thought along educational and reform lines. Mrs. Alice Comstock-Conklin, another ex-president of the county, gave a history of Ottawa county W. C. T. U. It seemed most fitting to have at this anniversary Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, who has been in the work from the beginning, and for thirty-three consecutive years has presided over the Fifth district. "The Medical Cabinet Up-to-Date," by Miss Margaret Bilz, was pronounced the most practical thing of the year. Suffrage was well handled in the round table, "Votes for Women," and in an address, "Why Should Women Have the Ballot," by Mrs. Eliza P. L. Gibson of Lamont. Other addresses were, "What Shall We Do with Juvenile Offenders," by Mrs. Nellie Vander Meulen, Grand Haven; "The Do Everything Policy of the W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. Nora Lubben, Coopersville; "Helps for Mothers in Child Training," Mrs. J. Price of Holland; and "Temperance Work with Children in L. T. L. and Sunday School," by Mrs. Edith Hamel of Spring Lake. Judson Stapelkamp of Holland won the silver medal in a contest in which seven local contestants participated. Mrs. E. J. Blekkink of Holland was elected president for the coming year.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. Y., HOLDS HELPFUL CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

In the village of Fort Covington, very pleasantly situated on the Salmon River, which flows into the St. Lawrence a few miles below, September 11-12 was held the twenty-fourth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Franklin county, N. Y. The representation from the fourteen unions was most gratifying and the opening devotional exercises, in charge of Mrs. Bowen, sounded the spiritual keynote. As the noontide hour drew near, a most helpful Bible reading on Purity was given by a consecrated worker.

Cordial greetings by the pastor of the church and the president of the union were given at the afternoon meeting, renewing the warm hospitality extended to the delegates on their arrival. Reports of secretaries and treasurer were encouraging, showing a membership of 855 W's and Y's, while reports from the superintendents of twenty-three departments of work indicated that the women had been faithfully sowing seed.

The most valuable and pleasing feature of the afternoon was the L. T. L. hour. The work of the children in song and recitation gave evidence of the painstaking thought and labor given to this branch by Mrs. J. G. Benson, wife of the pastor. As the hope of ultimate victory of the temperance cause lies in the education of the children in the principles of total abstinence, this practical demonstration of their interest in the work was a cheering sign of progress.

In the evening a matron's silver medal contest brought out the value of another department of work which is doing much to build up temperance sentiment.

The former county president having removed to another part of the state, the election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Metta C. Gehring to fill that office.

Thursday afternoon an able paper on "Co-operation with Missionary Societies" was given by a member of the local union who proved conclusively how greatly the work of missionaries is hindered by the fact that liquor is sent from Christian countries to heathen lands. She longed for the day when our government should no longer give the protection of our flag to such an infamous traffic across the seas and urged the appointment by unions of a temperance secretary whose duty should be to present current temperance items for two or three minutes at all missionary meetings.

"God Be With You" was sung as a close to a most helpful and inspiring annual meeting.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
New Hampshire—Jefferson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Nebraska—Central City, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Delaware—Smyrna, Sept. 25-27
Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 25-27
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 25-29
Nevada—Sparks, Sept. 27-28
North Dakota—Devil's Lake, Sept. 27-30
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
South Dakota—Pierre, Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Iowa—Maquoketa, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Vermont—Rutland, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois— Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Tennessee—Paris, Oct. 4-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Indiana—Kokomo, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
West Virginia—Clarksburg, Oct. 9-12
Arkansas—Russellville, Oct. 10-13
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18
Louisiana—Alexandria, Nov. 7-10.
Florida—Starke, Nov. 12-15.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

"Failure is impossible," declare Ohio suffragists, who, under this slogan, have already rallied their forces and proceeded to formulate plans for another campaign which they are confident will carry them on to victory when the question of equal suffrage is again submitted to the voters of the "Buckeye State." Since the campaign opened in Ohio, the women of China and Portugal have secured their political enfranchisement, and Hungary will no doubt confer the vote upon its women before the end of the year 1912.

The Kansas campaign to gain ballots for women goes steadily and confidently on. Just now vote-getting work is the order of the day, the organization of suffrage leagues having been thoroughly pushed to completion. Motor car tours through one district—the Fifth—have been begun and it is planned to extend them to every congressional district. Miss Helen Eacker, secretary of the Equal Suffrage League, reports that thousands of pounds of literature are being sent to the voters. Everywhere women in various organizations are working for the cause.

The Woman Worth While
Holds the Admiration
of Husband, Friend, Brother, Sweetheart. She is sound in body and mind; is efficient, well poised, with

Perfect Health
and a
Good Figure
(well carried)
She makes the most of herself.

I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

Reduced the Weight
of 30,000 women and have
Increased the Weight
of as many more.

No Drugs — No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense*. You can

Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best*.

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands, and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such **Chronic Ailments** as

Indigestion	**Torpid Liver**
Constipation	**Catarrh**
Anaemia	**Headaches**
Sleeplessness	**Weaknesses**
Nervousness	**Rheumatism**

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are **my pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address Evanston, Ill.

AN EMERGENCY SUGGESTION

"If UNION SIGNAL or *Crusader* subscriptions come to me so late I cannot get them to you before October 4, how can I have them counted for this year? I need every one I can get to secure the premiums we are working for," inquires a correspondent. Use either the Postal Telegraph or Western Union. Telegraph us the money, telling whether it is for SIGNAL or *Crusader*, and by the first mail send the names of the subscribers, explaining that these are the ones for which money was telegraphed. The promise of the money is not sufficient. We must turn over to the National Treasurer not promises, but cash. Telegraph the money and do not fail to send names of subscribers on the same day. The short time between the closing of the books and the leaving of the official train for the Portland Convention gives all too little time for the preparing of reports.

WORDS WHICH HELP

Dear Union Signal:

I have been greatly interested of late in reading the words of appreciation from the long-time (not old) subscribers, and I sometimes wonder if it ever meant to them what it did to me. My first copy of THE SIGNAL, dated November 19, 1885, is laid carefully away with other keepsakes. At that time I was living on a farm, in a new country on the prairie, with my husband and two little boys. THE UNION SIGNAL was everything to me, in those early days. I read every word of it, some of it over and over again. I have never missed a copy, and only one copy has been destroyed. A girl used it for her flatiron, but I assure you she did it only once. I give the papers to my neighbors, or send them to lumber camps, news stands, and government Indian schools. Is it any wonder that I am a W. C. T. U. woman and a prohibitionist?

MRS. H. H. GILMORE,
Pipestone, Minnesota

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY OF US

THE SIGNAL has been quite a factor in moulding the lives of my children.—*Mrs. A. H. Kuehne, Kaukauna, Wis.*

THE UNION SIGNAL is the best temperance paper published. I have taken it constantly since 1884 and do not see how I could get along without it; it is full of up-to-date temperance news from all parts of the world. *Mrs. G. C. Howser, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

NOW READY

THE NEW BIOGRAPHY

Frances E. Willard

By Anna Adams Gordon
With Introduction by Lady Henry Somerset

This is a new publication and the only authorized biography of Miss Willard by this author now on the market. The material is in compact form, and the chapter,

"IN MEMORY OF A GREAT LIFE"

includes an account of the presentation and acceptance of the Frances E. Willard Statue, with liberal quotations from addresses made upon that occasion by Senators and Representatives. The book

SUPPLIES A DEMAND

increasing every year, from students, speakers and writers, and is not only interesting as a biography, but of great value in the preparation of essays and orations. It should have a place in every library in the land.

The make-up is attractive from every point of view. Bound in dark blue cloth, front cover and backbone stamped in gold from specially designed dies. Printed on egg shell paper with wide margins. Leaves, deckle edge, untrimmed, except at the top, which is gilded.

FOURTEEN FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

Some of these are portraits of Miss Willard never before published.

The book is of convenient size and popular price—$1.50.

Bound in morocco, and boxed—a special gift edition—$2.50.

This biography is owned and published by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The book is off the press and ready for delivery. Send in your orders at once.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

THE FIRST TASTE

(Continued from Page Six)

not like to have me drink tea or coffee," was the answer, in a voice sweet and true.

"O, don't be a sissy; I'll give you something better than chocolate, trust me," and touching a waiter's arm, the boy of maturer years said, "Two glasses, please," with a knowing look. For, I am grieved to say, champagne flowed like water.

Presently the brimming glasses were brought and he who had ordered them hastened to give one to the small boy at his side.

"What is it?" asked David.

"The best drink you ever had. Taste it."

"Is it all right?"

"Sure, all men drink it. It won't hurt you."

David lifted the glass to his lips—those lips so pure and mother-kissed. He tasted it, and then drank eagerly.

"Like it?" asked Ralph.

"Yes, I am going to ask Father to buy some if you will tell me what it is called," was the innocent reply. And then he wondered why his companion laughed, but refused to give him the desired information.

The first taste! Ah! what about the second, the third and then the tastes which no man can number?

POSITIVE PROOF that Christ was not immersed 68 pages. 16 cents. Box 315B. Clinton, S. C.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" IN MICHIGAN

The Times of Bay City, Michigan, under date of August 20, says: "The woman suffrage committee of the State Grange is carrying on a vigorous and well-organized campaign in the interest of suffrage for women. There are already 350 granges organized and working for woman suffrage. Immediately after the State Grange subscribed to carry on work for woman suffrage a committee was appointed to prepare lists of taxes paid by women of the state. Up to the present time it has secured records from fifty-six counties showing that 86,665 women pay taxes amounting to $3,155,266.42 on property assessed at over $150,000,000."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 3, 1912. No. 40

Statue in one of the Portland (Ore.) parks, of Sacajawea, the Indian woman, who guided the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the country now known as Oregon

Special Articles in This Issue

The Story of Two Portland Statues—"The Psychology of Drink"—China's New Problems—Brief Analysis of State-Wide Prohibition—Attractions of Return Trip from W. C. T. U. Convention

THE STORY OF TWO PORTLAND STATUES

"Sacajawea," the Bird Woman, and "The Coming of the White Man"

MRS. ADA W. UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

If ever a country belonged by right of discovery to the discoverer, Oregon should belong to a woman, for it was she who, with a birding instinct, guided the intrepid Lewis and Clark party from the Mandan country to a land washed by the placid waves of the Pacific—a land whose promising future, financial and otherwise, is unequalled the world around.

When the convention train halts at Mandan, in North Dakota, it will, for the first time, strike the path that led to the discovery of the great Northwest. There can be seen a statue of Sacajawea, the young Indian princess, and daughter of a Shoshone chieftain, whose name has been rescued by our Oregon historian from the oblivion of unrecognized achievement.

On Sunday, April 7, 1805, the Lewis and Clark party, having as its interpreter and guide this young Indian girl, who though but sixteen was yet a wife and mother, started for the borderland of civilization to brave the untracked mountains and raging rivers in a search for undiscovered country,—the great inland empire to be conquered for the United States.

In the following November, having passed Mt. Hood which stood "white and vast in its eternal drapery of snow," and glowing like a "red, red rose in the sunset's dye," they passed Astoria on their way to the sea. The Indians who watched for enemies, seeing the mother and her babe, said, "They are not for war, for then men do not take the squaw and baby with them." So they passed in peace. Like a bird seeking a summer land, with unerring instinct she led the explorers on their long weary journey, earning their gratitude. Recently the grave of the woman guide who blazed not only a path of discovery but opened a new one for women, has been found in Northern Wyoming and a monument will be erected to her memory.

But while Sacajawea, with her baby in her arms, was the guide and interpreter, it was her husband, Charboneau, whose name appeared on the contract, and to him the wage was paid. He did the cooking and camp work, while his wife rode at the head of the procession, and was cared for like the princess that she was.

It is not unusual for credit due women to be given to the sterner sex. We are told by good authority that it was a woman who invented the cotton gin, though Eli Whitney has carried the honors; that though a woman invented the sewing machine the patent appeared in a man's name; that in a woman's brain the harvester was conceived but Mr. McCormick receives the credit. Doubtless this list could be extended indefinitely into the world of literature and art. Woman, is, however, coming into her own and not only Sacajawea, but others are receiving the plaudits which they have bravely earned.

"The Coming of the White Man"

The erection of a handsome statue in Portland evidences the appreciation by Portland women of this truly great woman—Sacajawea.

The Coming of the White Man

In one of the beautiful parks in the convention city, toward which the faces of the white ribboners will turn when the Indian summer comes, stands a statue called, "The Coming of the White Man." Two figures typify the opposites of the romantic race of red men who one hundred years ago roamed the Oregon country. The commanding figure of the great chief, Multnomah, who was the autocrat and guardian of the tribes of the Northwest and the head of the great Confederacy, stands with folded arms, and head thrown back in conscious kingly power. With the unmoved stoicism of the typical Indian he looks toward the east. The figure of the other, nearer the soil and nature is pointing with eagerness in the direction in which the chief looks. It is the picture in stone of the tradition among the Indians of the Northwest that told of the coming of the white man with a message of the Great Spirit to the Red Man. There is a story more or less authenticated of the coming, for a brief period, of a young man from New England who had followed a vision as it came to him of a race who waited by the great granite bridge in darkness for the light. But a little while he lingered and then his gentle spirit went out with the whispered promise of others who would come with the message of peace. For nearly one hundred years they waited for the fulfillment of the prophecy until at last the white man came but—alas—with greed as well as the message of peace.

A GREAT PROHIBITION ISLAND

Stamford Smith, administrator of the Territory of Papua, the largest island in the world, formerly known as British New Guinea, and situated just north of Australia, has arrived in England lately, and has given to the *London Press* a most interesting account of the conditions and possibilities of Papua.

Following a discussion on the conditions of life in this island, Mr. Smith makes this striking statement:

"Another matter in which the interests of the natives are studied with greater concern than in most of the newly settled countries of the world relates to the use of intoxicating liquors. No fermented liquors are made by the natives, and the use of imported alcoholic liquors is prohibited. During the twenty-two years of British rule, the administration have succeeded in maintaining these prohibitory laws.

"In nearly every country peopled by colored races, stringent laws have been enacted against supplying intoxicants to natives, but in very few have the authorities succeeded in preventing the natives from procuring them.

"I believe it can be said that very few if any of the natives of this Territory have ever tasted any intoxicating liquor, and this condition of affairs in the Island of Papua is certainly very creditable to its British administrators."

—*From the Mariner's Advocate*

HOW TO WIN

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance

Be sweet, be courteous, be tactful, but do be on fire for prohibition! Talk it, preach it, think it, act it! Be full of it. Rouse the other women. Get the union to white heat. Get up and do, and do, and do, and DO! Do all you think you can, and then a whole lot more. Work on, pray on, hope on, get on, and keep on, and God will give us the victory.

To license shops that beget murder and then punish the murderer that the state has begotten is indefensible from a moral point of view.—*Willard Parker, D. D.*

"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRINK"

REV. JOSEPH HENRY CROOKER, Secretary Unitarian Temperance Society

The habit of drinking is a heritage from our ancient ancestors. Its development is to be traced from the earliest pagan sacrificial offerings down to the present day custom of "treating." These facts, and many others of interest, are related in an article by Dr. Crooker in a recent number of the *American Journal of Sociology*.

After showing that it took many centuries and gigantic efforts to destroy the system of animal sacrifices, involving the martyrdom of numberless heroes, he makes the assertion that vastly more wasteful and fatal to our civilization is the twin superstition of drink, and outlines some of the great forces which are fighting it.—EDITOR

In this present-day battle against the liquor-superstition, born of the same ignorance that produced animal sacrifice, we have to fight vested interests of mammoth proportions, the venerable associations of ancient customs, and a hundred mistaken notions respecting personal rights and human good.

It is encouraging, however, to note the number of influences irresistibly fighting the liquor-superstition.

Decision of Medical Science

1. Medical science is decisive in teaching that even the so-called moderate use of liquor is conducive to disease, producing many specific disorders, aggravating every form of sickness, predisposing to distempers, weakening the body's natural defenses against its enemies, lessening the curative efficacy of medicines, and decreasing the prospects of recovery. These facts are now so well known that alcoholic beverages are less and less used as therapeutic agents. Great hospitals have, in many cases, in the last ten years, cut down their liquor bills to one-fifth, some to one-tenth, of the former amount. Medical science commands: If you want to keep well, let drink alone; and if you want the largest chance of recovery when sick, touch it not when well.

Verdict of Insurance Man

2. Insurance experience demonstrates, most clearly and emphatically, that even mild liquor used in so-called moderation is a life destroyer. Insurance companies have no sentimental interest in human life. To them, a man's life is solely a matter of business investment. Their change of attitude on this subject in the last seventy years has been radical and significant. Two generations ago, the total abstainer was considered a poor risk or refused a policy by many companies. Today he is considered by far the best risk, other things being equal, and many companies take him at a lower rate and give him an annual bonus. All this has come about because experience has shown that the total abstainer has a stronger hold on life, from 15 to 30 per cent greater. Everywhere in the insurance world, the bars are being put up higher and higher, not only against the drunkard, but against the common drinker. Many insurance companies, by their admirable and decisive bulletins, widely circulated, have become very influential in the work of temperance education.

Alcohol a Life-Destroyer

3. The appeal to life along the line of endurance and efficiency shows that alcohol in any and all amounts is a life-destroyer. This is what the explorers in polar regions tell us from Nansen to Amundsen. All the experiences in every field of athletic contest demonstrate the same impressive fact. Great military and naval commanders give similar testimony: generals like Lord Roberts and admirals like Lord Beresford. The campaigns in India, the Soudan, South Africa, tell the same story. So decisive is the evidence that the German Emperor makes urgent pleas for less drinking in his army and navy. Those who employ men where risks are great—notably railway companies—lay down increasingly strict rules respecting temperance. Investigations of the work accomplished by operatives in mill and factory, have made it clear that the line of efficiency begins low on Monday, as a result of the Saturday night and Sunday drinking (aside from this it ought to be higher), while it rises as the week advances, during the days when there is the least indulgence in liquor.

> The hour has struck for a great battle against the twin superstition of drink, which more foolishly misreads the law of God and the need of man; which wastes in treasure every day more than all temple sacrifices cost in a generation; and which presses from the eyes of women and children a stream of tears wider than the rivers of blood flowing from the world's altars, and from human life a wail of anguish louder than the songs of all the temple priesthoods of the earth.

4. Numerous and decisive physiological and psychological experiments and investigations, carried on especially in the past twenty years, have proved that alcohol is not a life-giver, but a life-destroyer. The researches of the world's greatest scientists all point in one direction. The facts which they present are numerous and conclusive. The most important are now too well known to need repetition here.

Experiments like those on dogs, by Professor Hodge of Clark University, and investigations like those of Dr. Laitinen of the University of Helsingfors respecting infant mortality reveal the terrible degeneracy in offspring due to parental indulgence in drink. The recent commendation of opposite views of Professor Karl Pearson has been shown to be radically defective in logic as well as destitute of truth.

—*Queensland People*

Alcohol, the Robber

Careful investigations by Professor Kraepelin and many others have made clear two supremely important facts: (1) That alcohol, even in small quantities, permanently slows thought, dulls and deranges perception, weakens the will-power, and perverts the judgment. (2) That the user is woefully deceived, being made to feel that he thinks and acts faster, while in truth just the opposite is the case. The worst thing about the use of liquor is this very fact that the sense of relief from fatigue and the feeling of increased vigor of mind and body are false reports. The discoveries of Overton and Meyer respecting the destructive action of alcohol upon the *lipoids* (the fatty substances sheathing the tissues of the body) help us to understand why liquor deranges the whole intelligence system of the human body, giving rise to the deceptions just noted. If the insulating covering of the power cable be stripped off down the line, so as to cause a leak of electric energy, the indicator in the power-house would show that much power was being used, and the inference would be natural that cars were running rapidly, whereas they were actually stalled. In similar fashion the drinker is deceived.

* * * * * *

Destroys Higher Life

There is another phase of this subject which must be mentioned. It is of very great importance, but it can be given here only slight attention. A serious part of the general effect of alcohol upon brain and mind is that it inhibits, or paralyzes the higher faculties, which are the later products of evolution, and therefore more easily influenced. The brain centers associated with our more animal life are older and more hardy, with greater power of resistance. Those associated with our more human qualities, such as modesty, discretion and moral feelings, are newer, less resolute and more susceptible to derangement. As a result, when alcohol is taken into the system, its destructive power is first felt by these higher nerve centers. The restraining influences of good manners and good morals are swept aside or inhibited. And left without these checks and balances, the merely animal impulses come to mastery, so that a man in his cups becomes boastful, obscene, beastly. He does things for which he has to apologize the next day. Intoxication is not increase of life, but putting the reins into the hands of the animal within us. Liquor changes the character by paralyzing the best and highest in us. It puts the real man to sleep. He is not there. This inhibition produced by alcohol is what makes its use so harmful and so dangerous. It tends to strike down all finer products of culture and civilization. It is more than merely a life-destroyer, for it destroys the higher life and puts the spirit in subjection to the brutish. **Therefore, we deal here, not only with a superstition that is false, but with a superstition that is deadly.**

Brief Analysis of State-Wide Prohibition

BY AN ARKANSAS GIDEON

The opposition to state-wide prohibition may be considered as comprised of three distinct classes: Those who derive financial profit from the liquor traffic; those who think that it is not within their province to be concerned with the social affairs of their neighbors; and those who think and argue that a state-wide prohibition law cannot be enforced.

The testimony of the first class is *ex parte* and is not, therefore, to be considered as competent evidence or argument against the pending issue.

The second class is comprised of that element of citizenship which does not properly comprehend a man's responsibility as a factor in society. Selfishness is the root of much evil. Self-gratification, carried to its final analysis, means anarchy or defiance of all law. It is a mistake for one to assume that he is not his brother's keeper. Tennyson epitomizes the power of personal influence in the one sentence, "I am a part of all that I have ever met." The converse of this postulate being equally true, every man's life, in a moral sense, becomes the affair of every other man, and it is not only one's privilege, but his bounden duty, to bring to bear upon his fellow man such influences as will tend to the development of those higher and nobler elements of his character.

It is likewise a mistake for any community to assume that it is not within the province of another community to be concerned about its affairs. Our community has no more moral right to harbor an institution that floods another community with baneful influences than one farmer has to sow tares in his neighbor farmer's field of growing grain.

The third class of opponents embraces those who make the specious plea that "prohibition does not prohibit" and those who contend that a state-wide prohibition law cannot be enforced. The carping that "prohibition does not prohibit" is too idiotic to deserve notice. The prohibitions announced from Mount Sinai do not absolutely prohibit. Shall we, therefore, bid defiance to God's laws?—*Little Rock* (Ark.) *Democrat*

HOW GOVERNOR WEST IS "MAKING GOOD"

Being a governor is to Oregon's chief executive serious business. His memory and his conscience appear to work together harmoniously and energetically. Apparently he is not able to forget, as are so many executive officials, that at his inauguration he took a solemn oath to see that the laws of the state were enforced. The words of the orders issued by him have the right ring. The following is an example:

"I, Oswald West, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the state of Oregon, having found it necessary to call out the military forces of the state to assist in the enforcement of law, do hereby proclaim and establish martial law in, on and about the said premises and until further notice the said premises and tavern will be under the control of the military authorities of the state and all persons are warned not to frequent the said tavern or trespass upon the said premises."

While the Governor is getting plenty of free advertising, he is not seeking notoriety. In reply to a request from some newspaper men who asked a place in his automobile on one of his famous "tours of inspection," he said: "Personally I have no objection, but if we carry newspaper men along with us in the party, it might lead some to suggest that our trip is merely a search for a little publicity, instead of a serious move to put a stop to the abuses in the roadhouses."

The raids upon these law-breakers are "personally conducted" excursions by the Governor himself, and when, as in one case, he discovers children in the premises he stops to administer a severe rebuke and give wise advice to fathers who would bring up their offspring amid such surroundings.

Taking literally his authorization to call out the militia to assist him in the performance of his duty, the Governor has served notice on all municipalities, that in case the officials do not enforce the law, he will place their premises under military authority.

"THE MEANEST MAN I EVER KNEW"

Under the above heading in *The Advance* there recently appeared an article by James L. Gordon, D.D., in which he tells of many men, each of whom at some time in his life he considered the "meanest man he ever knew." He closes his very interesting sketch with the following paragraph which is his more mature judgment on the subject of human meanness:

The Climax of Meanness

The meanest man I ever knew presided over a liquor trust. He organized a blighting blast as broad as a province and as wide as a state, and presided over it. He traded in human souls and washed his hands in human tears. He laughed at human woe and turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the broken-hearted. Homes were crushed that he might live, and childhood cursed that he might prosper. He lived in luxury and rode in splendor. His loved ones were robed in fabrics woven out of the heart-strings of the helpless. He stood well in the realm of commerce and passed in good society, as a serpent might crawl through a bed of roses. The ruin he wrought was colossal, and every evil in a growing civilization sought protection beneath the vast bulwarks of his organized brutality. The magnitude of the slaughter of character and manhood was only equalled by the scientific precision with which the work of devastation was carried on. He was rich in his material possessions and influential in his commercial position. Men honored him in public and cursed him in their hearts. The trinity of all human evil—war, famine, and pestilence, grew insignificant in his presence. He had enthroned hell on the earth and given to misery a perpetual lease. So he stood forth as the incarnation of the mightiest and the meanest. I class him as the meanest man I ever knew.

Fair View Farm, Paris, O., the home of the president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. L. Powell, was the scene, August 24, of the happy event pictured above, when a number of W members and white ribbon recruits were welcomed into the W. C. T. U. fold. The total enrollment of the former is now twenty-six; of the latter 152. The union is but a year old and so interested are its honorary members that many of them attend each meeting.

CHINA'S NEW PROBLEMS

MRS. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, President China W. C. T. U.

It has been said that no more serious problem confronts the world today than the question of what is to be the civilization of the new China as it stands on the threshold of an untried political life. Are the Chinese people to be the champions of the highest ethical standards, or are they to be the slaves of base materialism?

The last few months have seen this old nation in the throes of a new birth for, after its long sleep, it has come into race-consciousness, and is experiencing a great moral awakening, as its leaders enthusiastically sacrifice for it, determining to put down graft and corruption, and also to develop the abundant resources of the country so that China may reap the benefits. The devil is not dead, and the temptation toward material benefits alone will be tremendous. In order that the leaders in the new China may become champions of the highest ethical standards it is absolutely necessary that they shall be men possessing self-control.

Chinese a Neurotic People

One of the qualities which for years has been presented to the European peoples as a striking characteristic of the Chinese people has been the "absence of nerves." The Oriental, in many respects, is a very different being from the Occidental, and the fact that so many Chinese are willing to go through serious operations without the use of anesthetics and with an apparent stolidity of manner has given rise to this sentiment. Through a residence of more than thirty years in China I have come to feel that the Chinese are rather a neurotic people and that they are peculiarly desirous of obtaining something in the form of anodyne to quiet their nerves. While an Occidental often marvels at the self-control shown, he marvels quite as much at the entire absence of it when all the forces of the being are allowed to run riot and there is no control whatever by the "ego" within. "Devil possession" and a large number of complaints which can be treated through "mind cure" or "faith cure" help to prove my point. This tendency, therefore, to neurotic complaints, the difficulty of grappling with trying circumstances, the bitterness of many lives either through poverty or through an environment in the home which makes for great unhappiness, and a fatalistic belief, which is a characteristic of Confucian ethics, render the Chinese, as a people, peculiarly susceptible to the temptation to make use of some form of narcotic which will deaden the nerves. This is shown in their affinity for drugs like opium, morphia, and nicotine and one may well add alcoholic drinks, which until lately have been placed among the stimulants, but are now being included in the same category as the former, because of the effect of alcohol upon the inhibitory nerves and the fact that it dulls the higher nature of man and calls into action the lower and less worthy forces.

Introduction of Cigarets

Ever since the crusade against opium commenced, the sale of morphia and the hypodermic needle has gone on apace, although great efforts have been made to prevent this. Up to the year 1900 many men and women were given to smoking tobacco, though as the bowl of the ordinary pipe in use was so very small the evil effect was slight, but since 1900 tobacco companies have awakened to the idea that China is an excellent field for the sale of cigarets, and have left no stone unturned to introduce them into the country. Their agents have gone into the most remote places of the most distant provinces, as well as those provinces bordering on the coast. The walls of cities, villages and even hamlets are covered with large flaming posters telling of the great value of the cigaret in banishing fatigue, awakening an appetite, and also relieving phlegm gathering in the throat in the morning,—thus making one feel generally happy and able to accomplish more work. Pictures of women are, in some cases, placed in the boxes, while at each stand where cigarets are sold, large pictures are on view. To introduce the cigaret, officials and others have been presented freely with large boxes of them, and in some cities small boxes have been thrown in at every gateway or store with the hope of creating the habit. The finest printing press in Shanghai is owned by the American and English Tobacco Company, which last year employed 125 European salesmen, besides countless Chinese. The ease with which the cigaret is carried and smoked has increased its use so greatly that one now sees men, women and even little children under five, yes, even three years of age smoking them, and the shaking hand and trembling jaw of the cigaret smoker are very common among young people. This use of the cigaret is day by day undermining the health, affecting the brain and blighting the morals of the Chinese. The tendency to tubercular trouble, which has carried off more of our brightest pupils in mission schools than has any other disease, makes the frequent use of the cigaret unusually perilous in China. It is with real pain one sees this evil thing taking the place of food in the families of large numbers of working people who can ill afford to forego nourishment. No small effort has been made to inform the people of the extreme harmfulness of the cigaret and to unite them in a crusade against it. This has been very effective in certain places, notably Foo Chow, where it is said cigarets have been largely driven from the city. In Peking we have posted on the city walls large posters, 3,000 in all, dealing with the nature of nicotine, the effects resulting from its use and stating what steps different nationalities are taking to prevent the formation of the habit among minors. These posters were prepared on behalf of the W. C. T. U. but the Tract Society printed them and created a sale for them in many provinces, and also for a folder in different form. More than 30,000 of each were sold or given away in one year. In one city in Shansi, the official thanked the missionary who had the posters placed on the city walls, saying foreigners were too often ready merely to profit from the Chinese, and that they greatly appreciate, therefore, the efforts of those who are seeking to prevent injury to them. In Peking an anti-cigaret society has been started in the various girls' schools, and mass meetings are held several times a year. The president has been Mrs. Kung, a Chinese lady of fine scholarship and a representative of China's bluest blood. The society has over a thousand members, one a princess, herself the daughter of a Manchu prince and the wife of a very enlightened Mongol prince.

> Friends, does God not call us to be more courageous, to fight, yes fight against these gigantic evils of our race and every race that are unfitting men and women to become in body, mind and soul that which God meant them to become?

The Chinese, according to Williams, define "spirits," *chiu*, as that which perfects the good or evil in men's natures or brings fortune or misfortune to them.

One of the most virtuous of the ancient kings declared that "spirits" would be the destruction of the empire and he was said to have banished the maker. At one time it is said the Chinese were a race of drunkards. One has but to gather together the phrases about alcohol,—"spirits"—found in literature and among the common sayings, proverbs, etc., to discover that alcoholic drinks have already worked great evil throughout the centuries.

Alcoholic Drinks Largely Advertised

Today American and European brewers and manufacturers of various alcoholic drinks are emulating the tobacco companies in zeal. Advertisements in all public places, at railroad stations and in the public press, dilate upon the virtues of these liquors, some of these stating that the advancement of foreign learning and science is due to the use of these beverages. These drinks are served at dinners to which princes or officials are invited and the appetite is thereby formed. Foreign wines, in place of Chinese liquor, are now fashionable at all dinner parties. In fact, it is now common to serve them in place of tea to callers. A young girl who was an opium smoker and found she must break the habit, was told that foreign wine would greatly help. A member of the family came in great distress to one of the hospitals saying that the girl now had two habits, the old one, opium smoking, and the new one, drinking foreign wine.

Perhaps of late no one agency has helped more to expedite the cause of reform in China than the vernacular press. Most of the daily papers have shown real ability in their conduct, and usually held aloft high ideals but they have felt compelled to accept advertisements for foreign drugs, which were fitted to corrupt and bring about the very thing advertised against. In the new heaven and the new earth which St. John saw, by vision, the nations of the earth are to bring their glory and honor into it. Intelligent Chinese, since the year of the war with Japan, have been stung to the quick at the position their country occupies in the eyes of the world. Something within tells them that by natural endowments they are not inferior to other races and that they have something to bring to add to the wealth of the world. In the early days of the revolution the students of Duchang, Hanyang and Hang-chow appealed to Admiral Sah to assist in the movement. They said, "we plead for the sake of the free growth and development of the Chinese, who, if allowed to be free, are bound to make a wonderful contribution that will go to enrich the civilization of the whole world." Friends, does God not call us to be more courageous, to fight, yes *fight* against these gigantic evils of our race and every race that are unfitting men and women to become in body, mind, and soul that which God meant them to become? Temperance is essential to freedom and freedom is essential to man if he enters into his divine inheritance.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea.
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

PLAYING AT POLITICS

MARGARET JOHNSON, Culpeper, Va.

"Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Harrison Bulley, one of the candidates for the state senate," said a boyish voice from the hayloft.

"What sort of a debate are the boys having up there," Mayor Duncan, who chanced at the time to be in the stable, wondered idly.

The voice continued: "Mr. Bulley will now tell you some reasons why it pays the state to license barrooms." Dumfounded at this announcement the Mayor waited to hear what would follow. There was a shuffling of feet on the loft floor, where, all unconscious of the listener below, Harrison Bulley stepped upon the box which constituted the "platform."

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," said the speaker, bowing to Andrew Duncan, who occupied the chair, and to a dozen or more other boys, who, sitting on planks suspended between barrels, were swinging their feet industriously, "it affords me much pleasure to speak to you about the subject of the liquor traffic. In our little town of Newburg here, with only three thousand people, we have four banks, two newspapers, one chair factory, one saw-mill, two flour-mills and six stores. This is enough to show that saloons foster trade. Look at Mr. Blackman's brewery over there. Such a massive structure is a credit to any city or town," with a sweeping gesture of the hand.

"Whose money paid for that handsome library? Mr. Blackman's. Who gave $25,000 toward the new school building? Mr. Blackman. I have said nothing of the tax money paid by the saloon men into our town treasury which goes to lay new walks, open a park, and do many other things too numerous to mention. But, gentlemen, why tell you this? We all know what large sums of money are made in the liquor business; so what's the use of saying anything about it." With a self-satisfied glance at his opponent, Harrison Bulley stepped from the "platform."

"Pretty clever speech for Harry," said Mayor Duncan to himself. "Didn't think it was in him," he mused. He was about to lead his horse from the stable when another voice reached his ears:

"I have the very great honor of presenting Mr. Aaron Romines, prohibition candidate for the state senate, who will show us why we should forever close the doors of our saloons." There was silence for a minute.

"Gentlemen, this is indeed a sad day for America," a voice finally continued, "a day in which her sons are willing to sell their homes, their families, and their manhood to the liquor traffic—a day when our friend there is willing to tell us the liquor traffic fosters trade. So it does. But, gentlemen, is it the kind of trade that we as a civilized nation can afford? Suppose a millionaire liquor man should say to our Mayor, 'Look here, I'll give you a million dollars if you'll let me open my business on your front street. I'll show the citizens a good time all right. You can have free libraries, fine school buildings, nice cement walks, a grand park, and for the sake of the same I'll furnish a drink that will make people forget to go home. They will be so happy they won't want to work, and if any one interferes with their fun, they will brain him with a club, and they will get so they will have to have everything they want. They may have to lie and cheat a little, too, but that won't matter. They will finally get so they can laugh or curse (whichever the mood) in the presence of their heart-broken wives and half-starved children, and when there's no more money they will have to rob a bank, or murder a man who carries a fat pocket book, and end by being locked up in a place the state provides for those who value money more than manhood.' How many of us can afford to foster trade at such a price?"

The boy paused for breath, then continued:

"It is just so with us today. There comes the liquor man who wants to build us libraries, school-houses, parks, and, yes, he is seemingly a pretty good sort of fellow, he'd help build our churches also, and no doubt he'd give us five thousand dollars toward supporting an orphanage, even though, through his terrible trade, ten thousand orphans would be sent there to be supported.

"But, gentlemen, the question I want to ask is, can all this blood money buy one penny-weight of real true manhood? Does it make the tired wife smile more sweetly as she looks forward to the husband's home-coming? Is the children's laughter happier because father stopped at the saloon? Is there more food upon the supper-table because he called at the saloon cafe? If not I ask again can we afford to foster trade at such a price?

"What do our saloons offer in exchange for parks, school-houses, churches and donations to orphanages? I'll tell you, gentlemen, what we pay for them—loss of self-respect, the confidence of our friends, business, influence, position, manhood.

"Boys, look at me," continued the speaker earnestly, forgetting for the moment that he was addressing a so-called political convention. "I am a living specimen of the price my father paid. See my meager limbs." A flame of red overspread the boy's pale face, and sparks of fire seemed to flash from his large blue eyes.

"No doubt today I would be well and strong but for the awful price he paid. You all know the story of how my mother sewed day and night to buy bread, and of how, while she went to deliver garments and I was left alone, I caught on fire and must bear the marks all through my life; all this because my father helped to support the liquor traffic by giving his manhood, his business, my mother's love and my own health to a man whose business, Harry tells us, fosters trade, and is an honor to our town.

"I say, boys," he continued, "when I think of my dead mother's tears, when I remember the anguished groans bursting from her broken heart, when I recall the sad wreck of my father's splendid manhood, and then see him lowered into a suicide's grave; when I feel again my utter sense of loneliness at the time Mr. Godfrey took me by the hand and led me to his noble Christian home, I tell you, boys, when I recall all this, I just can't keep quiet, and be told that the liquor traffic fosters trade. And if our fine school-houses, and libraries, and parks—yes, and churches, too, are to be built upon a foundation of wrecked homes, broken hearts, lost manhood, and the bread and meat that our helpless hungry children are crying for; I say, if this is the price we've got to pay, it is too dear for me. I would rather never enter a school-house, and never see the inside of a library, and I'd worship God under a bush before I'd pay that price, and no one loves a book more than I do. It couldn't be helped, George," he broke off suddenly, as he happened to see a peculiar look on the face of one of his opponents. "I wanted that book of orations you offered me if I wouldn't speak on this side of the subject, I wanted it the worst kind, but somehow I couldn't help saying what I have, even if it was in fun, and only a make-believe convention," he added apologetically, remembering the situation. "If I did it in play, I might do it in real life, and I can't sell myself, not even in play."

With a bound George Middleton reached the speaker's side, clasped his hand, and swallowing the lump in his throat, he said in rather a shaky voice:

"Blockey, you're a brick. You've won, and I'm going to give you my book, and my vote too."

"Forgetting the motion for adjournment, the chairman sprang to his feet and shouted:

"Hurrah for Romines!" There was a wild clapping of hands, tossing of caps in the air, and stamping of feet. Even Harry Bulley found himself shouting, "Hurrah for Romines."

Mayor Duncan hastily dashed the tears from his eyes, and hurrying from the stable unobserved, walked rapidly away to the office of the editor of the leading newspaper. Greatly to the surprise of that gentleman he announced that he desired to withdraw his name as candidate, a second time, for mayor of Newburg on the wet ticket. Then he went straight to the bookstore, ordered ten volumes of the world's best orations, and felt like a school-boy as he addressed the package to Mr. Aaron Romines, and had to jerk his pen up quickly to keep from adding, "prohibition candidate for the state Senate."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

AT THE RISK OF HIS GOOD NAME

JEAN NABERS

IN TWO PARTS—PART TWO

"What is that, James?" asked Colonel Nelson in astonishment. "Surely—surely,—it can't be your treat for the temperance foot-ball team. It smells and looks very much like beer!"

"Ha! ha! It's beer as sure as taxes!" laughed Wilbur. "Well, well, well! Who would have thought you such a sly boots, James?"

A crowd was gathering, and James was attempting to explain that the beer was for a friend, when a thought came to him which caused him to hang his head in silent confusion. He was aiding in dispensing intoxicating liquors! Even though he had no intention of giving it to the boys on the team, he was taking part in what he knew to be wrong. To say that he did it to secure a recommendation as a secretary to Mr. Watson would only make matters worse.

"You're about like most of the so-called 'drys,' young man—take a drink on the sly, and rant and rave over the evils of the saloon in public." The colonel turned away with a sneering laugh. Wilbur and the bystanders jested over the matter as though it were a huge joke. Without further explanation James picked up the dripping suit case and hurried down the street. He passed several men who looked at him suspiciously.

"I wonder if they will tell people that I am drunk?" thought James bitterly.

He had passed the business part of the town, and was turning a corner when he came face to face with Ruth Harley.

"So glad I met you, James! Did you match the silk?" Then she gave her pretty nose an upward tilt and exclaimed in a tone of disgust:

"O that dreadful beer! Who could have spilled it?"

For a moment James was sorely tempted to ignore the reference to the despised liquid and tell her the silk had to be ordered from the factory. But what had deception already led to? When she heard of the scene at the depot, what would be her opinion of him? Into his heart came a great resolve. He would tell the truth—the whole truth—no matter what the consequences.

"I got the silk all right, Ruth," he faltered, "but it has been ruined. Jack Parker asked me to bring him a package from Crews' Drug Store,—and it was—a bottle of beer. It is broken."

"That is the beer I have been smelling! It was a mean joke for Jack to play on you, James. Don't mind about the silk. You are not to blame."

"But I am to blame. I knew it was beer." James' voice was strong and decided now. I am almost as bad as the saloon-keepers."

"No, no, James."

"Yes, I am. They dispense liquor for money and I agreed to dispense it to help get a paying job,—which is about the same thing."

"You didn't think, James. But don't mind about the silk. It doesn't really matter."

"But it matters to my conscience, Ruth. I want to do what is right."

When James reached home Mrs. Denton was decorating a silver tray, upon which was a beautiful cake.

"I've made you a freezer of ice cream, Jimsey, boy, and your sister has made you a big dish of fudge. Do you want us to make the lemonade?"

"I don't want anything, Mother, except to go where I'll never see anybody again."

"What is it, son?"

Without sparing himself, James told of Jack Parker's request, and his consent to accommodate him, and the disastrous result.

"I'm disgraced, Mother, and I deserve it. I'm a dispenser of something that would intoxicate. Send the boys the cream and cake. The things I brought in that suit case are ruined. I'm not going to the meeting to-night. I'll write and tell them everything plain and straight, though. I'm not fit to be captain of a foot-ball team, so it will not matter if I am not elected. But, Mother—here is what I vow: I'll never work for any man who stands for open saloons, or who drinks. I'll starve first."

"Then you are not utterly disgraced, my boy."

James wrote the letter, a penitent, yet manly letter, and tendered his resignation as a member of the team. He sent it to the place of meeting, along with the delicious refreshments prepared by his mother and sister.

A half hour later, as he sat in his room, lonely and miserable, there came the rush of many feet up the front steps, and a boyish voice called:

"James! James! Come out. We want you. We have come for our captain, Mrs. Denton. Where is James?"

"In his room. He will appreciate this honor, boys, but I don't think he wants the office."

"But the office wants *him!*" replied Wilbur Graham. "And I want to ask his pardon for not standing by him this evening at the depot. I acted like a coward. It took a brave boy to write that letter,—and we want him for our captain. We need just such a leader. We have come to capture him and elect him whether he likes it or not."

Pell-mell the foot-ball team poured into James' room, and noisily declared that his resignation as a member would not be accepted. And then and there they proceeded to elect him captain.

Throughout the foot-ball season James Denton led his team to victory. When school closed he prudently waited until a position offered in which his good name and honor would not be risked.

A BOY'S PROMISE

The school was out, and down the street
A noisy crowd came thronging,
The hue of health and gladness sweet
To every face belonging.
Among them strode a little lad
Who listened to another,
And mildly said, half grave, half sad,
"I can't; I promised mother."

A shout went up, a ringing shout
Of boisterous derision,
But not one moment left in doubt
That manly, brave decision.
"Go where you please, do what you will,"
He calmly told the other,
"But I shall keep my word, boys, still:
'I can't; I promised mother.'"

Ah! who could doubt the future course
Of one who thus had spoken?
Through manhood's struggle, gain, and loss,
Could faith like this be broken?
God's blessing on that steadfast will,
Unyielding to another,
That bears all jeers and laughter still,
Because he promised mother.

—*Susan Coolidge*

A characteristic story is told of a well known New York lawyer. When he was a boy looking for something to do, he saw the sign, "Boy wanted," hanging outside of a store in New York. He picked up the sign and entered the store. The proprietor met him. "What did you bring that sign in here for?" asked the storekeeper. "You won't need it any more," said the boy cheerfully. "I'm going to take the job."

A teacher in a nearby town is noted for his patriotic fervor. One day in class, while in a particularly uplifted mood, he turned to one of his pupils, an average boy of twelve.

"Now, Tommy," said he, "tell us what you would think if you saw the Stars and Stripes waving proudly over the field of battle."

"I should think," replied Tommy, "that the wind was blowing."

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, October 3, 1912

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

IMPORTANT

Every prospective attendant of the National W. C. T. U. Convention should read carefully the information in regard to places of meeting, hotel accommodations, restaurants, Editorial Association banquet, railroad plans, banners, etc., as given on pages 12 and 13.

Are You Preparing for November 10?

All who have given serious thought and study to the subject believe that if the united Christian church would do its full duty in the matter of temperance legislation and its enforcement, in a very short time the liquor traffic would be outlawed. Having made this admission, no opportunity to arouse the church to a sense of its responsibility should be lost. November 10 is World's Temperance Sunday, and no more opportune occasion could be found for the presentation, in every church and Sunday school in America, of the evils resulting from the legalized liquor traffic and the necessity of adopting measures to annihilate it. The two campaign states, Colorado and West Virginia, realizing the value of Temperance Sunday as a prohibition-promoter, have decided to observe it before election day. If the members of every local union would give themselves whole-heartedly to making Temperance Sunday in their respective communities an occasion worthy of the great movement of "total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation," it would mark the beginning of a new epoch in temperance legislation. By means of the exercises on that day the 35,000,000 or more church communicants may be aroused from their lethargy, and made to see that a Christianity which can "sit at ease in Zion" under existing conditions, is seriously lacking in the qualities which distinguished its Divine author.

The co-operation of every member of every local union is needed to make the enterprise successful. No white ribboner is too humble, and none too talented to contribute to its success. It should be planned for carefully, prayed for earnestly and definitely, and published far and wide. No one need be afraid to over-emphasize its importance, for if one-tenth of the assertions made by great scientists, jurists and statesmen as to the results of liquor drinking and selling are true, there is no subject which should receive more frequent and serious attention than the way to rid our nation of the legalized liquor traffic. As in times of national peril from war, it should be the chief topic of conversation over the counters, on the streets, in the offices, and the home; and at the family altars, morning and evening, fathers and mothers should offer up petitions that deliverance may speedily come.

When Prohibition is Popular

No more forceful argument for the prohibition amendment could have been offered the voters of West Virginia than the temporary closing, by the state troops, of all saloons in certain districts where a coal strike was in progress. It announces to the world far more emphatically than any printed message or eloquent oration that the liquor traffic is responsible for crime and lawlessness, and it is a practical refutation of the time-worn argument of the "trade" that "prohibition does not prohibit." When the state militia took the matter in hand, every saloon was promptly closed, and as a result peace and order, even at this critical time, prevailed. Wherever this experiment has been tried, as it has in Australia, Liverpool, Stockholm, and many cities in our own country, it has demonstrated that the sale of liquor is the cause of the working out of the evil passions of men in assaults, hold-ups, murders, and general disorderly conduct, and that the closing of the liquor shops marks an immediate decrease in crime.

This incident ought to convince the voters of the "Little Mountain" state that a measure which is most desirable and absolutely essential for the well-being of a community during a short period is one that should be supported by them at the November election.

"But Whoso Shall Offend One of These Little Ones"

There is no more important issue in the campaigns for state-wide prohibition than the children—the men and women of the future, for the heaviest burden of the legalized liquor traffic falls upon them. Judge Frank C. Merrick of Pueblo county, Colorado, reported June 30, 1912, to the State Board of Charities and Corrections, that the total number of children before the Court for Delinquency and Dependency was fifty-eight, and twenty-two of them had drinking fathers and thirteen drinking mothers. Our own National superintendent, Mrs. Rutherford, on returning from a tour through the West and Canada, reports that in all the Juvenile Courts visited the fact was brought out that if we were freed from the liquor traffic a great majority of the "cases" in these courts would not be "cases" at all, but happy and useful citizens. How dare fathers or mothers possessing the right to vote take upon themselves the responsibility of casting a featherweight of their influence on the side of an institution which is ruining the boys and girls of their neighbors and from whose despoiling power their own offspring are not safe?

Colorado's Unanswerable Argument

Advocates of the prohibition amendment in Colorado are testing the mental powers of their voters by propounding some interesting problems during these last days of the campaign. This is one of them: The state of Colorado paid for the care of its criminals and dependent classes in all its institutions in 1911, $527,500 (the larger part of the inmates having been brought to that condition by the drink evil) and received from all liquor licenses—its twelve breweries, eight rectifiers and all retail places, including saloons, only the sum of $59,425, showing that for every dollar the state receives from the sale of liquor it requires $10 to care for the criminal and dependent classes, and this money must come from the taxpayers. Governor West of Oregon has suggested that the saloons be held responsible for the wrecks they make, and if this could be carried into effect, the taxpaying public would soon realize how enormous the burden the legalized liquor traffic places upon it. The difficulty would be that long before society had been in any degree compensated, as far as money can do it, for the havoc they have wrought, the Whisky Combine and the Brewery Trust and all the saloons which are fostered and protected by them would have been forced into bankruptcy.

Attorney General Whittaker of Tennessee stands firmly for law enforcement as witness this paragraph from an address he delivered recently in the court at Jasper:

"It is the purpose of the attorney-general, and the unyielding and inflexible purpose, to present the revenue licenses at every term of the court in the circuit and demand wholesale indictments upon them; and it is the inflexible, determined and unalterable purpose of the attorney-general to bring to his aid in the enforcement of this law every officer charged with the general duty of enforcing the laws."

The Editorial Association of the National W. C. T. U. will hold its annual banquet at The Mallory, Portland, Ore., October 21, at 5:30 p. m. Plates sixty cents each. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, treasurer of the Association, desires to be notified as soon as you reach Portland if you desire to attend.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U., having given a decisive vote for the meeting of the next World's Convention in the United States, in the autumn of 1913, the General Officers of the World's organization have accepted the invitation from the New York W. C. T. U. to meet in Brooklyn. The official call for this Convention will be published in our next issue.

WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

One of the biggest things we have to confront today is the idea that has got into the heads of many good men that the saloon can be reformed. They think that if it were once reformed, and all the evils accompanying it eliminated, then it would be a harmless kind of institution, furnishing the people with some innocent thing that might be a pleasure and would hurt no one. Many right minded people have discovered long ago that the only possible way to deal with the liquor traffic is to prohibit it altogether; and the number of people of this opinion is from day to day increasing, although there are still many who will want to keep on trying other ways to go wrong before they will finally accept this only way of going right in our dealings with the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President New York W. C. T. U.

No individual who has not attained in his individual life a standard above the average of his countrymen, contributes his share to the greatness of his country. The character of a nation is the composite character of its people. Hence they are the truest patriots who labor to improve character. Impelled by the highest patriotism, the W. C. T. U. works to the end that total abstinence shall be the habit of the people and prohibition the law of the state.

Mrs. Ella M. George, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

If all the operations of the W. C. T. U. with its forty different lines of effort—educational, evangelistic, social, legislative, preventive, and the circulation of helpful literature—were written up, it might be found the most potent factor towards securing prohibition for our country. It has molded a public sentiment that has stirred the country from ocean to ocean, growing stronger every year. Such sentiment is not so much made by excitement, splurges, and "do-all-at-once" enthusiasm as it is by the never-ceasing triphammer strokes of earnest, prayerful, truth-telling presentation of God-honoring and man-elevating facts.

Miss Helen L. Hood, President Illinois W. C. T. U.

When Bunyan's Pilgrim saw the two lions in the pathway before him, he thought that his death was sure, but pressing forward in spite of his fears, he found the beasts chained and powerless to do him harm. The temperance reform has gone face forward, sometimes in fear and trembling, and by its years of educational work has *forced* the liquor traffic into new places of fight, and has made it adopt new plans. Appeals to the public come from it now and then to be just, to remember that the trade is an industry. Science has been asked to come to its defense, the Bible is quoted, patriotism is appealed to, and high ideals are being held up to the public as the "trade's" standards. Prohibition is the Damascus blade which cuts deep and destroys, and on it can fitly be engraved the words of the Arab, "Our swords must be bathed in heaven." Prohibition has the deadly enmity of the saloon and to the mind of every one who is honest in the fight against this curse there can be only one solution—and that is state-wide prohibition.

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

The new biography of Frances E. Willard, which was written in response to a wide-spread demand from white ribboners and others for an up-to-date volume of convenient size for home and public libraries, is a handsome book, superbly illustrated with portraits of Frances E. Willard not before used.

In her preface the author, Anna A. Gordon, says, "As the sharer of the intimate life of Frances E. Willard for more than a score of her heroic years, it is at once a pleasure, and a privilege, to record a few of the memories of this great leader who made the world wider for women and more homelike for humanity." No one but Miss Gordon could have given to the world so true, so revealing, and so valuable a biography. With rare skill and sympathetic insight she has sketched the childhood and girlhood of Frances Willard at Forest Home, and has told of her symmetrical development of mind and character in an almost ideal home, under the gracious influence of the beloved mother. Miss Willard's college life at Evanston is charmingly pictured. "Taking her student life, all in all," says the author, "we find her brave and modest, merry and wise, winsome, gentle, generous and good, gracious in her dignity, dainty in attire, superb in her friendliness, and so excellent in her scholarship that she was made valedictorian of her class."

The chapters portraying Miss Willard as a teacher, a traveler, and the founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are an inspiration and an education. They reveal the genius, and the "other-worldliness" of one predestined to become great as well as good.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A PRAYER

Forgive, O Lord, the impatience of our spirits in the slow progress of Thy work on earth. Help us to search and see, whether we ourselves are hinderers, by word or deed bearing false witness to Thy love. When the hour comes in which we may not work, let not our hearts betray us into any disquietude. Teach us how large a thing is life and how wide Thy purpose. Attune our hearts to the song of Thy faithful saints in all the ages, the song of faith and hope and gratitude. And while we strive to keep the word of Thy patience in the distresses of our years, keep Thou us from all evil and enable us to live honestly and lovingly among our fellows, having our joyful share in the work Thou art perfecting on the earth. In the name of Christ. Amen.—*The Congregationalist*

"The time Miss Willard spent in England," says Lady Henry Somerset in her introduction, "was a triumphal procession, and greetings awaited her in every city of importance throughout the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. All vied to do her honor. Wherever she went, her clear, incisive thought, the pathos and power of her words, and perhaps most of all the sweet, gentle woman, won the heart as well as the intellect of all who met to greet her, and assembled to hear her."

The author gives some of Miss Willard's most eloquent public utterances, needed as much in the temperance battle of today as when they first flashed from her electric brain.

Tenderly and beautifully the sad yet triumphant story of the translation of Frances E. Willard into the life immortal is told.

Miss Willard's winning personality, and her rare charm of soul, her greatness as an educator, a patriot, a statesman, and a leader of the World's W. C. T. U. are graphically depicted by the author, as well as in many other eloquent tributes to her memory.

The biography includes not only the words spoken by her university friends at the time of her translation, but also the orations of United States senators and representatives at the unveiling of her statue in the Capitol building at Washington, D. C.

A full statement of the latest honor given to the memory of Miss Willard—the decision to place her distinguished name on a tablet in the Hall of Fame—is recorded.

Frances E. Willard is one of the great Americans; and no library is complete without this historic and valuable biography.

Information concerning the size, style and price of the book is given on page 16.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Nov. 10—*World's Temperance Sunday*

PENAL AND REFORMATORY WORK

MRS. M. B. HORNING, National W. C. T. U. Supt.

The state superintendents have received the blanks for their reports and very encouraging answers are coming to me. I should appreciate it very much if others in this prison field who are doing work and not reporting to county or state superintendents would send reports directly to me.

I realize that this line of reformatory work does not appeal to very many people; that the demands it makes upon the sympathies are overpowering; and that to very few are given the unusual gifts of grace and ability to work directly with the prisoners. Therefore I want to compile for my annual report *all* the work that I can learn of, whether knowledge of it comes through the direct channels or from individuals devoted to prison work.

I hope we may have a large W. C. T. U. attendance at the American Prison Association meeting to be held in Baltimore, November 9-14. To attend this convention will be a great help and inspiration to those studying plans and methods for Prison work, for without studying the ways of those men and women who have given years of thought to the subject and have had much experience, no one can be an intelligent worker.

Although my attention has been called specifically to this department for only a few months, yet I have already seen that great harm can be done through unwise methods and by people not specially trained for such service. Some wardens are very loath to allow visitors to the prisoners, especially women, because of the lack of wisdom that has been shown; so it is true that we need all the instruction we can get.

Zebulon R. Brockway, "the father of reformatories," has written a book, "Fifty Years of Prison Service," which because of its scientific value, will be of great help to the student of prison reform. Mr. Brockway is said to be the first one to have demonstrated a practicable method of reforming the criminal. When I was in college at Elmira, N. Y., he was in charge of the Elmira Reformatory, and one of our professors, Dr. Ford, often held services out there and we heard wonderful things of Mr. Brockway's able and wise management, which made the Elmira Reformatory the most noted and closely studied of all penal institutions. A book from his pen cannot fail to be of untold value.

The terrible scenes only recently enacted in the Lincoln (Nebraska) and Jackson (Michigan) penitentiaries bring to us a renewed faith in vastly increased efforts for more humane treatment of this unfortunate class, for better housing, and for thorough reformatory treatment according to the needs of the individual prisoner. May these reforms come with haste.

Evanston, Ill.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

(Continued from last week)

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund are in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

New York: Brasher Falls, Canton, Colton, De Kalb Junction, Gouverneur $3, Hermon, Massena, Nicholville, Norfolk, Norwood, Potsdam, Winthrop, Eagle Harbor, Kuckville, Brewster, Brewster L. T. L. $1, Brockport, Penfield, Rochester (Central), Franklin, Berlin, Middletown, Port Jervis, Walden, Keck Center $1, Adams, Antwerp, Black River, Carthage, Lafargeville, Lyme, Henderson, Philadelphia, Watertown, Patterson L. T. L., Cherry Valley, Pendleton $2.50, Kendall $1.50, Gerry, Levant W, Levant Y. P. B. $5, Frewsburg Y. P. B., Mayville, Niobe, Silver Creek, Stockton, Alden, Buffalo (Central), Hamburg, Kenmore $3, Yorktown Heights, Crownpoint Center, Pine Bush, Hartwick $5, Ilion, Middleville, Pine Plains, Virgil, Melrose, Copake, East Chatham, Livingston, Elmira Heights, Binghamton (North Side $1, F. E. Willard), Vestal Center $1, New Haven, Port Chester $3, Lyons Falls, Patterson, Newfane, North Ridge $1, Pekin, Coram L. T. L. $1, Huntington, Northport, Sag Harbor, Albany (Madison Ave.), Watervliet, Gansevoort $1, Round Lake $3, Saratoga Springs, South Glen Falls $1, Brainardsville, Skerry Y. P. B. $.50, Tupper Lake Y. P. B. $1, Haskinsville, Savona, Syracuse (Mipzah) $1, Champlain, Plattsburgh, Saranac Lake, Coddington Road, West Groton, East Elba, Stafford and Morganville, Brockport, Penfield, Rochester (Central). Total $196.50.

Missouri: Adrian $1.10, Austin, Advance, Ashburn, Blodgett, Burlington Junction, Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau L. T. L. $.75, Kansas City (Central, Hoffman, McDonald, Middleton, Randolph, Stokes, Wallace), Springfield (Hoffman Peak, McDonald), Deepwater, Elmira, Empire, Fredericktown, Granger, Hannibal, Hopkins, Joplin, Kingsville, Lewistown, Morley, Newark, Noel, New Point, Perrin, Perseverance, Piedmont, Richmond, Rutledge, Savannah, Shannondale, Sedalia, Triplett, Vandalia, Vanduser $1, Weaubleau $1.10. Total $82.95.

Georgia: Oxford L. T. L. $1, Union Point L. T. L. $1, Barnesville L. T. L. $1, Savannah (Armor), Cuthbert, Adel, Gainesville, Eastman L. T. L. $.50, Thomaston $3.75, La Grange Y. P. B. $.50, Jackson, Jackson L. T. L. $1, Dawson L. T. L. $1, Ellaville (Susie S. Smith), Athens L. T. L. $1.41, Meriwether $1. Total $24.16.

Tennessee: Winchester, Paris, Selmer L. T. L. $.36, Middleton L. T. L. $1. Total $5.36.

Kentucky: N. Pleasureville, Newport. Total $4.

North Dakota: $32.41.

South Carolina: $3.90.

Rhode Island: A Friend $5.

Oklahoma: Collinsville $2.05, Hinton, Capitol Hill. Total $6.05.

Wisconsin: Eureka, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Hancock, Kenosha, Mondovi, Onero, Palmyra, W. Plainfield, Janesville L. T. L. $1. Total $19.

New Hampshire: Seabrook, Antrim, Portsmouth, Hampton. Total $8.

Illinois: Big Wood $1, Tuscola, Kingston, Mayfield, Sandwich, Robinson, Chenoa, Abingdon, Wataga $1, Normal, Stanford, Keithsburg, Baldwin, Yorkville, Ringwood $3, La Fayette $1, Erie $5, Rockford (S. E. End), South Town, Forreston $1, Leaf River $1, Bridgeport, Harvey, Hyde Park, La Grange, Ringewood, Annawan, Grays Lake $1.50, Wenona, Wheaton, Cartersville. ($4.25 sent by mistake from Forreston last quarter deducted.) Total $56.25.

The fourteenth international Congress Against Alcoholism will be held at Milan, Italy, September 22-28, 1913. The preliminary program embraces a number of correlated features. They include Pathology, Moral Decadence, Medication, Economics, Capitalization, Non-alcoholic Products, Industrialism, Substitutes for Taverns, Housing, Baths, Restaurants, Probation Systems, Asylums, Limitations of Sale, Education, and International Solidarity in the War against Alcoholism.

White Ribbon Days in Connecticut

Special Correspondence

Summer suggests cheeriness, kindliness and helpfulness. How better can these qualities be expressed than through flowers, those "messengers of love." The Connecticut white ribboners have been unusually busy this summer in Flower Mission work. Norwich "Y" visited the local almshouse bearing gifts. A program of music was rendered which carried comfort to the inmates. Some of the Fairfield county unions have each month held services at the town farms, distributing flowers. Litchfield county unions have varied the usual program by making and distributing garments to those in need. Large quantities of magazines have gone to the seamen from Willimantic. In addition to the fruits and flowers given to shut-ins, those who have passed beyond were remembered by Thomaston union, which decorated the graves of former members. Forty baskets of fruit and cake were given out by the Moodus union. Who can measure the happiness bestowed by these little attentions.

Our neighboring states have been kind to us this summer. Massachusetts loaned Katharine Lent Stevenson to the Litchfield county annual meeting, and that held by the three counties, Tolland, Windham and New London, borrowed Deborah K. Livingston from Rhode Island.

Have You Tried This Program Plan?

Most of our unions prepare and print a program covering the year's meetings. Sometimes, before the year is very old, these are mislaid and forgotten. The Meriden union—one of the most progressive in the state, by the way—has originated the idea of using cards which have a headline giving name of union, place and time of meeting. The blank space below is each month filled out with the subject and speaker for the meeting and the cards sent through the mail to members and friends. On the reverse side of these is printed the state's platform of principles and also Mrs. Stevens' proclamation. This new plan gives opportunity to secure the services of speakers who may be in the state and permits the discussion of timely topics, thus furnishing a program of greater elasticity.

While the members of the W. C. T. U. cannot yet vote, they can help bring better things to pass, and they *are* helping by entertaining the speakers who are touring the state, bringing to the voters the message of total abstinence for the individual and the prohibition of the liquor traffic, by law, in state and nation.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

Words of cheer are received from Mrs. Lelia V. Swartz, Glen Flora, Texas, who is located in a community where it is most difficult to prosecute temperance work. Letting her candle shine just where she is, she is pushing on with faith and courage.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Demster Grove (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. was held on that historic ground, August 24, with Mrs. I. D. Van Valkenburg of Johnstown as speaker. Her address was excellent, and the presence of the "Aylesworth Sisters" of Sherburne, N. Y., as singers added greatly to the success of the occasion.

The recent annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Warren county, Pa., brought forth a goodly attendance and resulted in increased interest along temperance lines. It was held at Clarendon, with Miss Limberg, pastor of the U. B. church at Russell, as chief speaker.

Members of the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations, upon the occasion of his eighty-seventh birthday, paid congratulatory tribute to Rev. Samuel H. Taft of Sawtelle, California, well known as a prohibition leader of many years' service. Among the gifts bestowed upon this veteran worker was a certificate of life membership in the state W. C. T. U. organization. Mrs. Taft is the prohibition nominee for the Assembly of the Sixty-second district of California.

At the invitation of Miss Julia Officer, members of the Council Bluffs (Ia.) W. C. T. U. found their way recently to the Y. W. C. A. rooms, there to hold their annual meeting. Mrs. Brooks was elected president for the ensuing W. C. T. U. year.

That "consecration is ever the keynote of success" is the thought of the workers of Putnam county, Ill., who lately assembled in annual session at McNabb. Among the items of endeavor reported was the presentation of a portrait of Frances E. Willard to each of two schools of Granville. Mrs. L. E. Wilson of McNabb comes into office as president, with Mrs. Rebecca Holdsburg, the former head, as vice-president.

The extremely hot weather did not weaken the enthusiasm of the attendants at the McDonough county (Ill.) convention held Sept. 6-7 at Macomb. Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, National organizer, in an interesting address, delighted her hearers. Bushnell reported having enjoyed the services of Miss Helen Hood, state president, as leader of the county institute, and of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor as chief speaker; told of a successful Willard memorial service with Miss Epha Marshall, state corresponding secretary, as speaker; and recited various other achievements. Macomb had been unfortunate in losing both its president and secretary, by removal, but had kept persistently on. Efforts are being made to put the union firmly on its feet, the members of the various churches being asked to co-operate. Dr. Rodgers and Rev. W. T. Reynolds are lending valuable aid. Industry had held quite a number of meetings, one a public one, with Mrs. McDonald as speaker; maintained a column in the local paper until crowded out by politicians who paid for use of space; faithfully conducted Flower Mission work and distributed temperance literature; opened and equipped a rest tent at the Lincoln Temperance Chautauqua; renovated its hall and did much in the way of philanthropic work. The convention, as a whole, was pronounced a success.

"The women are the nation's safeguard," quoted Mrs. Laura Evans, president of the Elmer (N. J.) union, in welcoming to her city the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Salem county union, of which Miss Emily R. Kirby is president. Rev. D. W. C. McIntire, in extending greetings, asserted that if a new cause for the common good of all were today to be inaugurated, tomorrow the W. C. T. U. would organize a department covering it and begin to work it. Thus highly did he commend the alertness and earnestness of the organization. Of the twelve unions in the county Hancock's Bridge proved to be the banner one this year for increased membership. The school garden work of the Elmer W. C. T. U. received special mention. The Woodstown Y had given $50 to the support of World's W. C. T. U. missionary work. A Bible reading and later an address by Mrs. H. O. Hildebrand of Wayne, Pa., proved inspiring. Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y., gave an evening word picture of the devastation caused by drink which called forth from his audience repeated applause. Altogether the convention was a great event and created temperance sentiment fast and furiously.

CALIFORNIA—WET AND DRY

In the early days of this state when the winter was hardly recognized as such by immigrants from the east, the old settlers used to say, "The rainy season is just setting in." Now it may be said that the wet season is nearly over and the dry season about to set in. Of fifty-eight counties, only eight are entirely wet. Seven are all dry. Five have each only one wet spot, and two more have each but two moist places.

The Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review (liquor organ) gives a list of 581 officially dry towns in California.

HARD TO SEE
Even When the Facts About Coffee are Plain

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see.

Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and way out of these ills.

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE RETURN TRIP FROM W. C. T. U. CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, OREGON

Boise, Idaho

Oregon today is one of the greatest states in the nation; it is on the verge of a marvelous development. Increased railway construction is opening up new sections and stimulating old, settled villages. The Willamette Valley, south from Portland, contains 5,000,000 acres of fertile land and valuable water power. In Southern Oregon's valleys and foothills are raised apples and pears for export across the ocean and the acreage of orchards is rapidly increasing. Eastern and central Oregon, possessing a mild and genial climate, contain millions of acres of valuable lands awaiting the completion of railway projects now under way. The mountains of Oregon are heavily timbered and have deposits of gold and other minerals and the streams provide vast water power. The party returning from the National Convention by way of Salt Lake City and Colorado will have the privilege of following the beautiful Columbia River for 150 miles.

It has been decided to spend Sunday, October 27, at Boise, Idaho. A writer from that city says, "Ada county and Boise, the capital city, will have the honor for the first time in their history, of entertaining the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a hearty welcome will be extended, not only from white ribboners but from our governor and mayor; also from the Ministerial Association, Commercial Club, and every citizen who knows of the work of the W. C. T. U. for the uplift of humanity. If the day is clear, the visitors will have an opportunity to view the city, with its background of hills, rising, terrace upon terrace, until their peaks attain a splendid height. The elevation of the city is 2,750 feet. Among the interesting places to be visited in Boise are the million dollar Capitol Building, now under construction, the Military Post, Soldiers' Home and State Penitentiary. We are proud of the fact that there is not a woman prisoner confined within the walls of the latter.

"When on October 27 the special train rolls into the depot at Boise, the visiting sisters will have entered into the very center of a district in which a stupendous work is in progress—the conquering of the desert through irrigation. To the great majority of the delegates, many of whom will be from the eastern section of our country, the term 'irrigation' is but vaguely understood and the short time allowed for entertainment in Boise, the beautiful, will permit but little opportunity to grasp the enormity of the work or to realize its importance.

"To those of the visitors who are acquainted with ancient history, it will be recalled that Egypt became known as 'the granary of the world.' This condition was brought about by the early Egyptians through artificial irrigation, and the same thing, only on a larger scale, is now in progress in our own West and especially in Idaho. It is hardly possible of belief that irrigation in Idaho had its beginning less than four decades ago, when a farmer plowed a furrow from a creek to a small garden several rods away, for the purpose of growing vegetables for a mining camp—thus furnishing the first instance of artificially supplying moisture to the soil.

"From this humble beginning, the progress of irrigation has so developed that today Idaho stands preëminently at the head of the world in reclamation work. Up to date there have been expended nearly one hundred millions of dollars in the construction of dams and irrigation systems, and in the next decade an even larger sum will be spent. Over 5,000,000 acres of desert have been made productive in Idaho through the application of water carried through canal systems aggregating more than 15,000 miles in length.

"Coming into Boise, whether from the east or from the west, the tourist passes through hundreds of miles of bleak and barren land covered with sage brush and inhabited only by coyotes and the wild things of the desert; but just before reaching Boise the train enters into a beautiful valley, with vegetation on every hand and fruit trees bending under the weight of their luscious products—this the result of irrigation. A few decades ago this veritable paradise was like the sage brush desert that the tourist passed through and the city of Boise was merely a collection of rude cabins—an outfitting point for the rich mining districts that lie in the hills surrounding. Today the visitor to Boise finds a metropolitan city, with beautiful homes, splendid churches, modern schools and contented people, and it is there that the visiting W. C. T. U. delegates will be entertained.

"Many things besides irrigation of interest to the tourist will be found in Boise and will prove that the popular fallacy regarding the crudities of life in the West is wrong. For instance, most of the homes in Boise are heated by natural hot water, piped into the houses from a number of springs. When a Boise housewife desires boiling water she has only to turn a faucet. Electricity generated from the inexhaustible streams of Idaho, lightens her labors, dishes even being washed by this power which also supplies light.

"Many of the most completely appointed stores in the West, public halls and auditoriums, splendid parks and breathing spaces all contribute to make enjoyable the lot of the woman who resides in Boise. Civilization is at its highest and to those of the visitors who have preconceived ideas of the West and its people, gleaned from the popular western fiction of the day, is due an awakening, and an agreeable one."

Idaho's population is only about four people to the square mile, yet it has 1,000 school houses, two normal schools, a state academy and a State University, besides numerous denominational and private schools. In the state are some of the most beautiful falls in the world, among them the Shoshone Falls, which dash over a precipice 210 feet high.

The Snake River is the great waterway of Idaho. Into it flow the Salmon, Payette, Boise, and many other smaller streams, which give life and wealth to the wonderfully fertile soil, and Southern Idaho is rapidly developing into a great agricultural and fruit tract. Idaho apples and berries cannot be excelled in size and flavor, and the water melons and cantaloups of the Payette Valley are of the very best.

(To be continued)

Shoshone Falls

The National W. C. T. U. Convention

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25 1912

Headquarters for Convention, "The Mallory," about three short blocks from "The White Temple."

Superintendents' Hotel, "The Carlton."

PLACES OF MEETING

The Convention Church, the First Baptist Church, called "The White Temple."

Conference Church, First Presbyterian, about three blocks distant from "White Temple."

October 18, Evangelistic Conference, Auditorium of Presbyterian Church

October 21-24, Superintendents' Conference, Auditorium of Presbyterian Church

October 21-24, Y. P. B. Conference, Chapel of Presbyterian Church

October 21-24, L. T. L. Conference, Sunday School Room of "The White Temple"

PORTLAND HOTELS

Perkins Hotel

*Lennox—(special rates for Convention)

*Netherlands—$3.50 up per week, two in room

*Van Gordon—$1.00 per day and up, two in room

*Angelo—$1.00 per day, two in room

*Venable—$5.50 per week, with bath, two in room; $8.00 per week, private bath, two in room

*Clark—$1.50 per day, two in room

Clyde—$1.50 per day, two in room

The above hotels have rooms only; restaurants near each one

*Clifford—$.75 each per day, two in room, including breakfast

Other hotels will be listed in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

*Temperance—no bar.

PORTLAND RESTAURANTS

Puritan Cafeteria, 273½ Stark St.

Imperial Dairy Lunch, 145½ Sixth St.

St. Nicholas Cafeteria, 125 Sixth St.

The Peerless, 104 Fifth St.

Cremerie Restaurant, 108 Fourth St.

Neeves Restaurant, 311 Washington St.

Panama, 109 Seventh St.

Steve Stamos Restaurant, 218 Morrison St.

Gray's Cafeteria, Seventh and Oak Sts.

Watson's Restaurant, 108 Fifth St.

Portland Restaurant, Washington St.

Vienna Model Bakery, 390 Morrison St.

Moore's Restaurant, 148 Fifth St.

Bon Ton Cafeteria, Morrison St., near Tenth

Swetland's, 269 Morrison St.

The Hazelwood, 388 Washington St.

All these restaurants are conveniently near the Convention Church, are very reasonable in price and are very good.

Note: All these have contributed to our Convention funds.

DIV-A-LET
Division by Letters
The most unique mental diversion extant! Mental arithmetic of the alphabet. Adapted to parties or for individual amusement. Just the thing for convalescents and "shut-ins."
Send for Book. Price 50 cents. To Libraries, 25 cents.
W. H. VAIL Originator & Publisher 141 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Entertainment, Mrs. Mary Mallett, 1715 East Eleventh St., Portland

Finance, Mrs. Ida Barkeley

Pulpit Supply, Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, 3929 East Sixty-fifth St., Portland

Music, State Officers

Reserved Seats, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, 302 Goodnough Bldg., Portland

Schools, Mrs. May Hogue

Banners, Mrs. Minnie Collins, Arlete

L. T. L. Demonstration, Mrs. F. M. Gates

Reception, Mrs. Jane Donaldson, 310 Tremont St., Portland

Depot Reception, Mrs. B. L. Wolfe

Restaurants, Mrs. Margaret Houston, 302 Goodnough Bldg., Portland

Headquarters Hotel, Mrs. Ward Swope, Lents, Ore.

Hotels, Mrs. N. B. Campbell, 822 Commercial St., Portland

Rest Room, Mrs. Wilsie Bainbridge

Pages, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, 302 Goodnough Bldg., Portland

Post Office, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer

Sight Seeing and Excursions, Mrs. Lucia Additon

Ushers, Mrs. Rose Osborne

Decoration, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalgleish

Lower Temple, Mrs. Ward Swope

Social Function, Mrs. T. S Townsend, 14½ East Eighteenth St., Portland

Publicity, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh

Banquets, Miss Frances Gotshal, 227½ Stark St., Portland

NATIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

Much interest is being shown in the return trip by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Many have written that they expect to return via that route, and although it is probable that there will be the one hundred necessary to secure the special train, the itinerary of which was given in the issue of July 25, should there not be that number, the cars in which our party travel will be attached to regular trains and stopovers can be made at points of interest en route.

Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts and undoubtedly Texas will have delegates enough to make the trip from their respective starting point to Portland in their own car, these cars being attached to the official train en route. A few other states will also doubtless have their own cars.

Word comes from Portland that Southern California will send one hundred to the Convention, and hotel arrangements are being made for their entertainment. A large delegation is expected from Idaho, and also from Washington. Everything indicates that we are to have a splendid convention.

Full information regarding the purchase of tickets, going and return routing, etc., was given in THE UNION SIGNAL of September 19. Be sure that your ticket to Portland reads via the official route and that your return trip ticket is routed exactly as you wish it, as these cannot be changed after you reach Portland.

Any one desiring railroad folders or any information regarding the trip going or returning, and who is unable to secure it from the local agent, should write to Mr. H. A. Gross, General Agent of the Chicago & North Western Railway, Chicago, or Mr. A. C. Odenbaugh, General Agent Northern Pacific Railway Co., 208 S. Clark St., Chicago.

Payment for Sleeper Reservations

Payment for sleeper reservations, by postoffice order, bank draft on Chicago or New York, or express order, should be sent with the order for such reservations. Address all communications to Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Be sure to state definitely whether you wish a lower or an upper berth, and whether standard or tourist. If you must have a lower berth, your name should be sent in early, that you may be sure to secure the reservation you desire.

If you wish to join the official train at Chicago, St. Paul or at any point en route, send in your name at the earliest possible moment, that reservation may be made for you, as we wish to make as comfortable arrangements for all as we can.

All persons holding prize banners, either National or departmental, should see to it that they are at the National Convention in Portland, and that they are placed in the hands of the proper persons. The National W. C. T. U. does not have charge of any banners except those which go from National Headquarters. If you send a banner by express, do not address it to any of the officers, National or state, but to the chairman of the Committee on Banners, Mrs. Minnie Collins, "The White Temple," Portland, Oregon. Prepay express charges in all cases. Mrs. Collins should be notified when the banner is started.

In addition to the address giving the destination of the box, a card should be fastened to the banner, or nailed on the box, telling where the banner came from, whose property it is, and to whom it shall be addressed in returning it.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
Cresco Grits and Barley Crystals
BREAKFAST AND DESSERT CEREAL FOODS
FOR CASES OF STOMACH, INTESTINAL, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
Delicious foods for sick or well. Better than other goods.
Ask your physician. Leading Grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

Australia's Enterprise Again Demonstrated

Special Correspondence

The eighth Australasian Woman's Christian Temperance Union triennial convention, held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, May 23-June 1, 1912, was of special interest, as this year the Australasian W. C. T. U. attained its majority.

Throughout the session the Chair was occupied by Mrs. Nolan, who, in a comprehensive address, gave an account of the foundation and progress of the W. C. T. U., and referred to the following important departments of work: Peace and Arbitration, Compulsory Military Training, the Evils of Cigaret Smoking, Pernicious Picture Shows and Post-Cards, Social Purity, and the Organization of Isolated Members.

No-License Campaign Shows Advanced Temperance Sentiment

The most prominent work in New South Wales, during the past three years, was the no-license campaign which, though not resulting in victory, showed an advance over the figures of the last campaign. One union, for three months before the election, published a no-license supplement, thereby influencing many voters. Owing largely to the efforts made by the W. C. T. U. a forward step was taken in the Legislature in South Australia, with the result that no new barmaids are to be appointed after the present ones drop out. In the new Federal territory in New South Wales there is only one hotel and it cannot sell liquor because an ordinance provides that no license for that purpose should be granted.

Scientific temperance lessons are given and temperance wall sheets used in all public schools in Australia. Examinations and competitions are held at W. C. T. U. meetings, especially to teach the dangers of alcohol. Sir Victor Horsley's book, "Alcohol and the Human Body," is regarded as a valuable work and is in great demand. Thousands of tracts on the dangers of cigaret smoking have been distributed, and many talks given to boys. In New South Wales the signatures to 960 anti-cigaret pledges were secured during the past three years, and in the rest room, Brisbane, 108 people signed the pledge. It came to the knowledge of the W. C. T. U. in Victoria that wooden rulers advertising a certain tobacco were being distributed free to the state schools. The white ribboners entered a protest, and received a reply from the government that this would not again be allowed to occur.

Excellent Purity Work Done

During the convention a purity conference was held, which reported that hundreds of letters had been written to mothers and girls, and that much literature had been sent to young men. Protests were made against girls being allowed to walk the streets at night, and against indecent post-cards and picture shows. Purity pledges were taken, many addresses delivered and a strong movement against impure literature inaugurated. In New South Wales twelve unions have taken up this department, and since 1909 the age of consent has been raised to seventeen years. At this convention a recommendation was adopted that a letter of thanks for its action in sending Mr. Maurice Gregory on a visit to Australia, should be sent to the British Committee for the Abolition of Vice.

There is increased interest in the department of Little White Ribboners, or the White Ribbon Recruits, as they are called in Australia. Superintendents are energetic in getting up socials and garden parties for mothers, often, on account of the little ones, gaining many as W. C. T. U. members.

In New Zealand "Y" unions are on the increase and are a great help to the unions of older members. Victoria has a department for meeting and caring for the girl immigrants who land on her shores. Queensland members also meet the women and girls on arrival in their city.

Four babies were enrolled during one of the sessions, three of whom were the children of ex "Y" workers, and one the daughter of a member of the W. C. T. U.

Reminiscences of Twenty-one Years

On Majority Night, "Reminiscences of Twenty-one Years" were given in seven minute speeches, Mrs. Nolan starting with "The Beginning," others following with "Early Difficulties," "Early Successes," "Developments," "How Our Girls Were Impressed," "What Has Been Done for Children by the W. C. T. U.," and "The Outlook and Possibilities." Some of those present at the first Australasian convention are active members at the present time. Mrs. Nolan presented union banners as follows: To Victoria, for the largest number of new members, namely, 1,194, gained during the triennial period; to New South Wales for the largest number of babies enrolled—624. To South Australia was awarded the L. T. L. banner for the largest number of Loyal Temperance Legions—52.

Papers on "Reforms Needed for the Protection of Girls and Children," "The Divorce Laws of the Commonwealth," "Juvenile Work," "Purity Education and White Cross Work," "Health and Heredity," and "Elocutionary Contests," were read, and over forty reports were given. Time was allowed for an open conference on World's W. C. T. U. work and the consideration of resolutions from the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in 1910.

Women Qualifying for Best Work as Voters

Women are qualifying themselves to work side by side with men for the reform of many abuses. Large numbers of names are being continually added to the electoral roll and at election time heavy voting by women is recorded. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union claims a large share of the honor of having secured the privilege of the vote.

A resolution was adopted pledging continued work on behalf of national prohibition and demanding this law on a majority vote of the electors rather than by a three-fifths vote, which the present law provides.

The officers elected are as follows: President, Lady Holder, South Australia; vice-president, Mrs. Hutchinson, Victoria; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carvosso, Queensland; recording secretary, Mrs. Everett, South Australia; treasurer, Mrs. Thompson, Victoria; "Y" secretary, Miss Ham, Queensland; L. T. L. secretary, Miss George, South Australia.

Write SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.

UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY for ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

H. L. BARKER

1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

783 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

Statistics issued by the government insurance office of Berlin, place Monday as the day of the week when the most accidents occur. The "hang-over" of Sunday unsteadiness and consequent fatigue is given as the probable reason for this rating.

BOVEE FURNACES at Manufacturer's Prices Complete with Casing for

5 room house $53.00
7 room house 58.00
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A WHITE RIBBON EDITOR

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

The thought of what the world of reform owes to unknown toilers, is akin to that of the apostle when he saw the altar to the unknown god, and is itself a recognition of the forces, mental and spiritual, that are co-operating in the uplift of humanity. The desire to bring into sight individuals who have wrought long and well in a great cause, comes to the veteran who has watched their course, with the feeling that their success would aid and encourage others. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has developed many such, and Mrs. Sarah A. Huston, of Woodland, California, is one of them. She is the mother of five children, and half a score of grandchildren rise up to call her blessed; her four sons are successful business men, and her daughter adorns the home where she is rearing good citizens for the state; but Mrs. Huston's active mind and strong affection naturally included more than her personal household and directed her efforts where they would do the most good, that is, in W. C. T. U. lines. Living at the county seat of Yolo, a rich farming region big enough to make two eastern states, she felt the need of a county paper that should stand for temperance and reform, regardless of politics, and determined to supply the want. With resolute courage she undertook the publication of the "Home Alliance," a weekly paper devoted to reform, with a motto, "The Good, The True, The Tender, These Form the Wealth of Home." For twenty-one years *The Home Alliance* has never failed to appear every Thursday. Unflinching, fearless and kind, it has become a household necessity to the county, for it supplies the social and other interests needing expression—and *Yolo county is dry!* Yolo is proud of itself, proud of Mrs. Huston and her paper, and, as a dry county should, is booming now. North of Yolo are counties having no such paper, and into these the *Home Alliance* goes also, particularly when they have campaigns.

Mrs. Huston has had a pretty trick of making her first page serve as a temperance poster, and orders for these in 500 lots sometimes come from neighboring counties, and do good service. She was at one time the president of the county W. C. T. U., but feels that her special work demands all her time. She is alert to every interest and phase of temperance opportunity. *The White Ribbon Ensign*, the official organ of the state W. C. T. U., is printed by her office. Her ability is recognized by the California Editorial Association, of which she is an active member, taking her place in its annual excursions and functions.

POSITIVE PROOF that Christ was not immersed 68 pages. 16 cents. Box 315B. Clinton, S. C.

THE QUESTION

God-given fields of golden grain,
Bestowed with purpose wise and good,
Shall man pervert them for his bane
And poison make instead of food?
And shall I hold myself a man—
Made in God's image, fearless, strong,
If I withhold my aid to ban
A thing which is a grievous wrong?

Can it be right to license that
Which brings man lower than the beast?
A traffic wherein waxeth fat
The Vampire at his hideous feast!
Shall that which breedeth crime hold sway,
And, if I cast my ballot thus,
Can I then with clear conscience pray
"From evil, Lord, deliver us?"

When men who in the church are first
To praise the Lord with prayer and song,
Are they not hypocrites accursed
If they uphold that which is wrong?
Shall I—a man—lend aid to cheat
Fair childhood of its right divine?
Shall human hearts be made to beat
With anguished shame by vote of mine?

Shall lives be wrecked, ambition crushed,
The light of genius dimmed and quenched,
The "still small voice" of conscience hushed
And honor from her high throne wrenched?
Shall prisons echo back the curse,
The almshouse take its piteous toll?
Shall social life grow worse and worse
While men, for money, barter soul?

What tho' for me there lies no charm
Within the poison cup to tempt,
Shall I my WEAKER BROTHER harm
And shall I hold myself exempt,
If I, thro' lure of gold, shall place
Temptation in my brother's path?
No! wealth whose source is man's disgrace
Is cursed by God's most righteous wrath!

Because of selfishness and greed
Shall work and prayer be all in vain?
No! men will waken to their need,
Then Right o'er Wrong at last shall reign!

—*Blanche A. Wheatley in West Virginia White Ribbon*

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STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

South Carolina—Anderson, Sept. 24-26
New Hampshire—Jefferson, Sept. 24-26
Georgia—Cartersville, Sept. 24-27
Kansas—Salina, Sept. 24-27
Nebraska—Central City, Sept. 24-27
Missouri—St. Louis, Sept. 25-27
Maine—Auburn, Sept. 25-27
Delaware—Smyrna, Sept. 25-27
Oklahoma—Tulsa, Sept. 25-27
Kentucky—Mt. Sterling, Sept. 25-29
Nevada—Sparks, Sept. 27-28
North Dakota—Devil's Lake, Sept. 27-30
Wisconsin—Appleton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1.
New York—Canton, Sept. 27-Oct. 1
South Dakota—Pierre, Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Virginia—Richmond, Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Ohio—Lima, Oct. 1-3
Connecticut—New London, Oct. 1-3
W. Washington—Burlington, Oct. 1-4
Iowa—Maquoketa, Oct. 1-4
Maryland—Cumberland, Oct. 2-3
Alabama—Opelika, Oct. 2-4
Colorado—Canon City, Oct. 2-4
Vermont—Rutland, Oct. 2-4
North Carolina—Asheville, Oct. 3-6
Illinois— Carbondale, Oct. 3-7
Tennessee—Paris, Oct. 4-7
Mississippi—Starkville, Oct. 4-7
Pennsylvania—Lancaster, Oct. 4-8
Indiana—Kokomo, Oct. 4-8
Texas—Austin, Oct. 5-12
Massachusetts—Boston, Oct. 7-9
New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
West Virginia—Clarksburg, Oct. 9-12
Arkansas—Russellville, Oct. 10-13
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18
Louisiana—Alexandria, Nov. 7-10.
Florida—Starke, Nov. 12-15.

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The prayer of Dr. Lyman Beecher was, "O Lord, grant that we may not despise our rulers; and grant, O Lord, that they may not act so we can't help it!"

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"It must be nearly a quarter of a century since I first subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL and I have taken it regularly. I became a member of the B. W. T. A. when Mother Stewart visited Scotland two years after the Crusade. In 1881 my family settled in Maine for ten years. Ever since I have found my greatest joy in working with the W. C. T. U. for the overthrow of the liquor traffic and the betterment of humanity."—MRS. J. B. HILL, *Jackson, Mich.*

"I have subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL from the beginning. For years our union has kept a copy in the Library of the Illinois State Normal University and also sent copies to each of our four pastors. I could not work intelligently without THE SIGNAL and to be deprived of it would be like losing a dear friend."—MRS. M. G. AUGUSTINE, *Normal, Ill.*

"For twenty years I have been a subscriber for the 'beloved letter from home'—THE UNION SIGNAL. For ten years I have been a shut-in but I am glad to have lived to witness the time of glorious victories for our beloved cause. While I cannot carry stones as I once did to help build the walls of Home Protection, thank God I can fill in the niches and hold up the hands of those who are bearing the heat and burden of the day. The dear SIGNAL is a storehouse of information and is getting better all the time. God bless the members of the editorial staff and grant them the wisdom and strength needed for their tasks."—BERTHA NEHLS, *Platteville, Wis., Grant County (Wis.) Evangelistic Superintendent.*

"It is to THE UNION SIGNAL that I look for reliable information along all lines of reform, especially, of course, that of temperance. I have been a constant subscriber to the paper since 1890."—MRS. EDNA A. MOORE, *Fulton, N. Y., treasurer Oswego County W. C. T. U. for fifteen years.*

"I could not think of getting along without the weekly visits of THE UNION SIGNAL. I have been a subscriber since 1890."—MRS. S. M. BARKER, *Demster, N. Y., President Oswego County W. C. T. U. for nineteen years.*

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 10, 1912. No. 41

Demonstration of Department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People at Butler County, (Pa.)
W. C. T. U. Convention Held Recently at Butler

Men and women of all nations, who have come to make their homes in America, have been enlisted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the great warfare against our common enemy, "King Alcohol." In the group pictured above, seven nationalities are represented by flags. Through the teaching of temperance truths, the little people in the front rows are being trained for ideal American citizenship. Near the center of the group the face of Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., is readily recognized. In the row back of her, to the left and right respectively, are Miss Margaret Irwin, president of the county, and Mrs. Nan Crowenwitt, recording secretary. Directly in front of the large flag on the left is Mr. Aaron Fitsvitz, court interpreter of the county, and to the rigbt, leaning against the flag staff, Miss Mary McKee, county superintendent of the department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People. Near the large flag on the right side stands Mr. Steve Zambo, president of the Hungarian Society of Butler.

Special Articles in This Issue

The Health and Welfare of Nations—Official Call of World's W. C. T. U. Convention—Prohibition Promotes Education—Educational Opportunities of the Y. P. B.—Summing Up the Year's Work in the Y. P. B.

TESTIMONY OF AN EDUCATOR

The liquor traffic is inherently and incurably evil. Just to the extent that this business is carried on, it is destructive of the health, morals and economic interests of the country. To legalize it for the sake of revenue is wicked, besides being a foolish and suicidal economic policy. To legalize it to prevent, or lessen adequately, its evils, is futile. Prohibition is the simplest, the most logical, the most consistent and honorable, the most direct and practicable, and the most effective remedy for the evils of this business. It is the only policy that promises to reduce these evils to a minimum. It is the only policy that clears the way for the use of moral suasion, for temperance education, for the creation of sound public sentiment and correct public habits, all of which are necessary to the complete and final deliverance from the curse of the liquor business.

These things being so, I, as a Christian, as a citizen, and as a student and teacher of economics and sociology, shall work for and vote for the ratification of the prohibition amendment, and I earnestly urge all who deplore the evils of the liquor traffic and who wish to promote the best interests of the people of our state, to do the same.

P. B. REYNOLDS,
Professor Emeritus, of Economics and Sociology, W. Va. University

THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF NATIONS

AS DISCUSSED AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 23-28

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

The great International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, held in Washington, D. C., September 23-28, is a notable event in national history. Undoubtedly it marks the beginning of a new era in the national conception of the real roots of evil which menace the health and welfare of the American people. This is the first time that this great congress has met in this country, although during the past sixty years fourteen world's congresses on hygiene and demography have convened in different European capitals at intervals of three to five years, the last session in Berlin in 1907.

At the congress held in Washington the United States Government was the host, the Department of State having issued the invitations to all foreign governments and to all the states as early as February, 1911. The proceedings on this important occasion are of the keenest interest to temperance workers. Of the nine sections (hygienic microbiology and parasitology; dietetic hygiene and hygienic physiology; hygiene of infancy, childhood and school hygiene; hygiene of occupation; control of infectious diseases; state and municipal hygiene; hygiene of traffic and transportation; military, naval and tropical hygiene; and demography) there was not one in which the use of intoxicants was not more or less immediately concerned. There were a number of addresses dealing directly with the problem of alcoholic drinks; and scores of speeches on phases of public welfare which are menaced by the drink evil.

Alcohol and Disease

The most significant arraignment of alcohol was that of the famous French statistician, Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, at Paris, France, who showed the close relationship between alcohol and disease. That alcohol is the principal cause of phthisis has been clearly demonstrated in France where this disease is of very frequent occurrence in alcohol-consuming regions north of the river Loire.

"Every one knows that alcohol attacks the liver of its victims, but let us add that twice as often it attacks the lungs by causing tuberculosis, pneumonia, or broncho-pneumonia," declared this great authority.

That alcohol causes not less than 66,000 deaths annually, was the statement of Edward Bunnell Phelps of New York who, in co-operation with the medical directors of three important life insurance companies, recently made a study of the adult mortality caused by alcohol.

Apropos of the great subject of safety for human life in transportation was the inquiry into the restrictions placed by railways upon the use of alcohol by their employes. This was the subject of an important paper by Professor Reid Hunt of the hygienic laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, who found that while more than thirty states have such laws dating back twenty years or more, many railways have regulations of their own which antedate and are more stringent than the state laws. Some railroads require total abstinence both on and off duty and all make no distinction between malt and distilled liquors.

Safety for Workmen—and Drink

Safety for workmen, a live topic of industrial hygiene, also finds alcohol a direct factor. Dr. William F. Boos, chemist and pharmacologist of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, who has made an investigation of the question as to the responsibility of alcohol for industrial accidents, told the congress, "It is the forms of alcoholism which are not signalized by intoxication on the part of the workman that are the most serious as a predisposing cause to accidents." Two such types of alcoholism are "the week-end drinker" and "the habitual daily drinker." The first figures prominently in the Monday accidents resulting from the paralyzing effect of the Saturday night and Sunday debauch, and the habitual drinker suffers a loss in acuteness of hearing and vision and a retarding of mental processes. In some it produces color-blindness. While statistics are not available in this country as yet, a German physician has found that alcoholic workmen have over three times as many accidents resulting in injuries as all the other workmen combined.

The inefficiency of the present system of our courts in handling cases of drunkenness was arraigned by Dr. Irwin H. Neff, superintendent of the Massachusetts State Hospital for Inebriates, who pleaded for more rational and humane methods than by release, fine, suspended sentence, probation, determinate and indeterminate sentence.

Robert Woods of the South End House, Boston, reviewed the social forces which are tending and will tend in future toward the prevention of inebriety. All the community betterment endeavors are factors toward this end: public baths, playgrounds, parent training, instruction in hygiene, physical training, etc. The knowledge that warns and the strong principles that guard against evil, will both help. "The new strategy that is slowly being wrought out against the liquor traffic," Mr. Woods explained, "has to do with the analysis of an intricately complicated system, the setting off its obviously dangerous phases, and concentrating upon one of these at a time the power of all the normal social forces in the community, entirely apart from any attitude toward the question of total abstinence or ultimate complete prohibition."

Sex Hygiene Exhibit

In the unique hygiene exposition, which occupied a large structure by itself in Potomac Park just across from Memorial Continental Hall and the Pan-American Building in which most of the meetings were held, a space gratifying to purity workers was set apart for the remarkable demonstration of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene, illustrating the need for instruction in sex hygiene and the method of teaching. Here was a very complete demonstration by photographs and charts of the physical conditions resulting from the social diseases; army museum specimens, wet and dry, as well as prehistoric bones, illustrating injuries from syphilis; and charts stating the influence upon offspring of alcohol, epilepsy, insanity, feebleminded-ness, and the social diseases. One chart

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Official Call for the Ninth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Founder—FRANCES E. WILLARD.
ORGANIZED 1883.

GENERAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:
THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE, Castle Howard, York, England.
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MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
MISS AGNES E. SLACK, Ripley, Derbyshire, England.
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.
TREASURER:
MRS. MARY E. SANDERSON, Danville, Quebec, Canada.

The General Officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union hereby announce that the Ninth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Brooklyn, New York, in November, 1913.

The membership of the Convention, as defined in the constitution of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is as follows:

The biennial or triennial meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, National General Officers, one delegate for every one thousand members of affiliated National Unions and one delegate for every one thousand paying members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, all such L. T. L. delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L.

The Executive Committee consists of all the officers of the Union, including the World's superintendents of departments, the general secretaries of the Young Woman's Branch and the L. T. L. Branch, World's white ribbon missionaries and any organizers or evangelists whose names are on the printed list in the World's Report.

As the residents of countries are widely separated, each president may delegate her power to such member of the Executive Committee or delegate from her own country as she shall select. World's superintendents of departments may appoint representatives on the Executive Committee in the same manner. Whenever a president of an auxiliary National society is also a general officer of the World's W. C. T. U., that National society can be represented on the Executive Committee by a member to be chosen at the annual meeting of such National society.

The Countess of Carlisle, President World's W. C. T. U.

On the day preceding the opening of the Convention will be held an all day service of prayer and praise, in charge of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood of Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A., World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Evangelistic work.

Our white ribbon comrades of New York state, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, president, extend a warm welcome to delegates from all federated countries and trust that many white ribbon visitors and friends will attend the Convention.

The first delegated Convention of the World's W. C. T. U., held in Boston in 1891, demonstrated the great power of an international white ribbon organization—that is unsectarian, and has no distinction of race or color. In the years that have intervened since that memorable convention was held, extraordinary progress in the promotion of W. C. T. U. principles and plans has been made. Throughout the world there exists today stronger sentiment in favor of total abstinence, the outlawing of the liquor traffic, the enfranchisement of women, and the establishment of national and international arbitration.

The ninth World's W. C. T. U. Convention should be the largest and the most influential international assembly of temperance and philanthropic women the world ever has seen. White ribbon women of the United States are eager to greet once more their comrades of other lands. The great metropolitan dailies will recount the proceedings of the Convention and the cable will flash to many nations the tidings of our white ribbon gospel. It is an electric age. It is an age when the King of kings and the Lord of hosts is working mightily. May this Convention be a powerful demonstration of the truth that evil can be overcome by good; that the legalized liquor traffic shall ultimately be destroyed; and that the women who publish the tidings are a great host.

PROHIBITION PROMOTES EDUCATION

The people of North Carolina, under prohibition, have made remarkable advancement in their public school system. A writer in the *Mason Republican* of West Virginia aptly says, "The state cut out drink and began spending their money to put something in the heads of the people besides a headache." In a pamphlet recently prepared by Hon. J. Y. Joyner, superintendent of Public Instruction for North Carolina, he gives the following interesting facts:

1. The annual expenditures for elementary rural schools has been increased from $1,018,157 to $2,126,695—more than doubled.

2. The average term of the rural white school has been increased from 76 to 93 days, nearly one school month.

3. The value of the rural schoolhouses and grounds has been increased $1,146,000 to 03,094,416, nearly trebled.

4. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-six new school houses have been built since 1902, more than one a day for every day in the year.

5. Expenditures for salaries of white school teachers have been increased $621,927 to $1,126,059, nearly doubled.

6. The average monthly salary of rural white teachers has been increased from $25.39 to $34.47, and the average salary from $98.77 to $159.79, an increase of more than 60 per cent in the annual salary.

7. The enrollment in the white schools has been increased from 293,868 to 360,-121, an increase of 22 per cent. The total white school population has increased less than 11 per cent.

8. The average daily attendance in the white schools has been increased from 166,500 to 235,872, an increase of more than 41 per cent.

9. The number of rural white school teachers has been increased from 5,570 to 7,047, an increase of 1,477.

10. The expenditures for salaries of county superintendents have been increased from $23,596 to $78,071; the average annual salary of the county superintendent has been increased from $243.27 to $796.65.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lethe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF THE Y. P. B.

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Cardinal Manning says: "Nothing which the nation needs does it suddenly espouse." For many years men and women of prophetic eye have seen that if the life of the nation is to be perpetuated, we must have a people morally and physically clean. This cannot be possible while the legalized liquor traffic exists and while "men put that into the mouth which steals away the brain." The change must be wrought by a slow, steady process of education, for it takes a long time to change the customs and beliefs of millions of people. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its work of temperance education counts the Young People's Branch as one of its most efficient factors. Work in this organization counts for much in helping on many crusades and reforms, for the liquor evil is interwoven with many problems, from the tuberculosis crusade to the efforts for world peace. This is the beginning of the new year for many of our Branches. State conventions are over, the officers have been elected for the year and the members will be planning the work for the coming months. May this be the best year you have known in Branch work. Following are a few of the things I hope you may try to do this year:

World's Temperance Sunday

This will be observed November 10. Remind your pastors of it and plan for an enthusiastic rally of all the Sunday schools, with good music, speeches, and the circulation of the total abstinence pledge. Write to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., for material for a program and do not fail to read THE UNION SIGNAL of September 19—page ten.

Our W. C. T. U. Papers

I hope you will not be like Mrs. Hardcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer," who always hated "old things." Do not think because you have received so often these admonitions to read THE UNION SIGNAL that it is a tiresome topic. Be assured that as a worker you will count for about ten per cent, rather than 100 per cent, if you do not read the National and state papers. These will answer many of your questions and furnish you with readings, recitations and many helpful facts and plans. Appoint at once some one to take subscriptions and *be sure* that all your officers are supplied with the paper.

When you read this some of us will be on our way to the great annual National W. C. T. U. Convention in Portland, Oregon, where, among many other good things, we shall hold a Y. P. B. Institute. We shall consider the things which we hope will help the local societies, and our meetings will be reported in a later SIGNAL. I hope to see many of you in Portland, but assure you that those who are not there will not be forgotten, for we shall pray for an outpouring of God's blessing upon our dear young people everywhere.

"A WORD TO THE WISE"

It will add to the dignity and helpfulness of each Branch to be strictly parliamentary in its meetings. Have an occasional talk on parliamentary law by some lawyer or person versed in the subject and have a local superintendent who will note the mistakes made at each meeting and mention them at its close.

Music is one of the most important matters to be looked after in a Branch. Each society should own some Y. P. B. Song Books and have a musical director who shall be held responsible for good music.

We now carry at National Headquarters a great supply of fine literature and every Branch can help to distribute it where it will be read. The Bible says, "My people perish for lack of knowledge." You can furnish the knowledge by wise use of our supplies. Each Branch should own a catalogue of W. C. T. U. publications. You may have one free by writing for it.

There are today so many interesting phases of the temperance question that debates, you will find, add interest to your meetings. It would be a wise plan to have at least one debate listed on your year's program.

Decide early in the year how much money you will need for our various funds, and for supplies, and plan early, ways of raising it. It often pays better to have one or two big undertakings in the line of entertainments than too many poor affairs.

Plan to observe some of our Red Letter days and so learn about those who have been prominent in the life and plans of our organization.

See that dues are collected early in the year; make the social life of the Branch always count for the cause, having in your socials and good times some temperance feature.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BASEBALL

President Murphy of the "Cubs" of Chicago Rules Out Drink and Cigarets

As a result of the troubles which major league clubs have had with their star players on account of their dissipation, President C. W. Murphy of the "Cubs" has decided to adopt for 1913, the "total abstinence" rule for players, which was put into effect by the Pittsburg club the last season. The rules read:

The use of intoxicating drinks of any kind is absolutely prohibited.

The smoking of cigarets is absolutely prohibited.

The penalty for the violation of any of the foregoing rules will be a fine, a suspension, or both, according to the offense.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SUMMING UP THE YEAR'S WORK

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

In summing up the results of the year's work in colleges it is most gratifying to know that the great cause of total abstinence and prohibition has at least had a hearing before thousands of students in hundreds of colleges. Prejudiced professors, as well as those who ardently espouse our cause, have been obliged for a few moments to hear the great truths. It will always be a wonderment why some men and women, highly educated along certain lines, are so ignorant concerning the progress of the world-wide movement for the overthrow of the greatest curse of humanity. Some day they will awaken to the fact that a great revolution has taken place without their having had any part in it. It seems to me it would be a regret through all eternity to think, "I did nothing to redeem helpless children, sorrowing mothers, and enthralled men from the curse of strong drink." What an opportunity now to *live* the truth which science has brought to light; to break down age-old customs and install the new age of freedom from the use of alcohol and narcotics, the new era of clear brains, steady nerves, and strong bodies.

Perhaps the number of Branches organized in colleges this year will be disappointing, but the students who have begun to think on the subject and to live total abstinence lives cannot be estimated. Much of the study of the alcohol question is carried on through the Y. W. C. A. programs, and on different phases of the question many essays have been written and debates held. The paid college Y. P. B. secretary will solve the problem of the permanency of our work. Organizations have been started in twenty-five colleges, three of them among our colored young people. A fine report is received from Fisk University Y. P. B., at Nashville, Tenn., which has a membership of thirty-four. They have held during the year, fifteen meetings, three study, five public, and seven business meetings. They placed *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* in their college library, sent $2 to the Memorial Fund and $3 to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

A Y. P. B. of fifty members was organized at Wilberforce University, Ohio.

The college secretary is awaiting the last of the report blanks to be returned before making a final summary. Personally she has addressed students in thirty-two colleges, and one hundred sixteen public schools, reaching, through these talks, 22,239 students, besides giving one hundred eighty-one public addresses, one hundred one afternoon talks, and nine Sunday school talks. She has traveled 13,700 miles in the interest of the work, and in the several states visited has raised for it $1,255.20. During the year, which has been full of glad service, she has gained 343 W, 86 honorary and 231 Y. P. B. members.

FAILURES DUE TO ALCOHOL

CONVIVIAL DRINKING AND SMOKING DENOUNCED BY PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

At the opening convocation of the University of Illinois, September 18, President Edmund J. James gave the following advice to the freshmen:

"Many failures in the college work of the first two years can be directly traced to alcohol and tobacco. The only safe rule for college students is 'taste not, touch not, handle not.' Seniors and juniors might build up a most excellent college tradition if they would prohibit freshmen and sophomores from drinking and smoking, on the ground that they are still infants, at least in the academic sense.

"The habit of treating and urging fellow students to learn to smoke and drink on the ground that it belongs to good tone in student society is unworthy of the American college student, and it should be consigned to the limbo of childish tricks."

THE STUDENT AND TOBACCO

REV. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD, President of Wheaton College

I have been for forty years a teacher in a college which forbids the use of tobacco by its students. During this time some thousands of young men have passed through our halls, spending a longer or shorter time with us. Many of them had been users of tobacco; some were sent to us in the hope that they might be cured of the habit. Others perhaps came hoping to free themselves from a bondage which had become galling. In some instances young men secretly violated the law forbidding tobacco-using until it was needful to remove them from the institution.

The reasons for our rule were universal and special; *i. e.*, some of them apply to all men, some especially to students. An example of the former would be the expensiveness of the habit. Unless one is so coarse in his tastes that a very vile tobacco serves his purpose, the money cost of the pipe or cigar is to be considered. The wealth of the world is in the hands of the old; the future is in the power of the young. To prepare for that future requires all the money as well as all the time and strength which the young man has. If he uses tobacco, he must in many cases go without the books and other tools which he requires to do his work well. The student, speaking broadly, can not afford to smoke.

A student is a seeker after the best things. He wishes to fit himself for noblest service. He needs to be clean and strong in body and mind. He requires to be fit and ready, but tobacco is a depressant. What should lead a student to form or continue such a habit?

Tobacco lessens mental power. This proposition will probably be doubted or denied by some, but no teacher will be likely to question it unless he himself uses the weed. Among our former students who are now physicians, the one who has the largest income never touched tobacco. Two are now judges of courts in large cities, with salaries of six or seven thousand dollars. They do not and have not for years used tobacco. Other men who, after graduation, became smokers, do not exhibit the same mental ability. They are, some of them, very able men, but they suffer in mind from the use of tobacco.—*Excerpts from Address in Free Methodist*

THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD

WILLIE HUDSON, Sparta, Mo.

At the supper table Mr. Hermstadder's usually cheerful face was grave and a little troubled. "I need a good man in my store so much," he said seriously—"one whom I can trust and who has judgment. If only Cousin Robert—" He stopped and sighed.

A shadow overhung the little Hermstadder family for a moment. Robert Hermstadder had been a model young business man and was about to succeed to the managership of his uncle's large and prosperous store where he was employed when he began to drink and stay out late at night. More than once Mr. Hermstadder had remonstrated with him but to no effect, and at last, with genuine regret both for himself and Robert, he had dismissed him from his service. Robert had been excellent help, honest, capable and energetic, but now few nights passed that he did not reel home half intoxicated. Sometimes the night watchman assisted him up the steps where his patient mother met him. Sometimes his mood was a dangerous one, but more often he was merely foolish, laughing loudly without cause and attempting impossible feats. But few laughed with him, for too well they knew of the struggle made by his brave mother who skilfully stretched her little income to cover the needs of both.

On the following morning little Annie Hermstadder put on her straw hat, and kodak in hand, walked down the road toward the river. She wandered farther than she thought and when she at last turned homeward an entire morning had been spent without recording any of the beautiful views. As she went along she presently caught sight of a skulking figure—that of a man who seemed to shun the sight of passersby. As he came nearer Annie grew a little frightened and hid behind a clump of bushes. Just opposite her he paused, and pulling a bottle from his pocket, took a long draught. In the act his hat was pushed farther back, and Annie recognized her cousin Robert.

"If he could only see himself," she thought, "sneaking off here in the woods with that bottle." And then it was done—Robert Hermstadder, unshaven, with soiled clothing, was pictured on the film in Annie's kodak, in a furtive, unmanly pose. The long-necked bottle, uptilted toward his mouth, and the hungry craving in his eyes, made him a disgusting object.

"What an awful picture," thought Annie with a shudder, "but why did I take it?" While she debated this question, an impulse grew to follow her cousin and record his actions during the intoxication which was fast overcoming him. Yet Cousin Robert was sometimes dangerous when drinking—ah, the impulse was stronger than fear; follow him she would!

So on and on wandered the man, and just out of sight behind him followed Annie, kodak in hand. At last the young man's legs becoming more and more entangled, he attempted to creep through a hole in the fence that he might rest in the shade within. The hole was small and Robert had grown stout with much beer. If he had not been so pitiful a figure, his attempt would have been amusing. Here the kodak was brought into use and the picture of a stout young man attempting to worm his way through a crevice barely large enough for an eight-year old child was put on record.

Abandoning the effort, he passed down the road until, coming to a point where a calf was tethered by the roadside, he tripped violently, and alarming the creature, became hopelessly entangled in the rope which it wrapped about him. At this misadventure Annie came forward gravely, assisted him to arise, and then retreated, unrecognized. Struggling with the strands of rope about his feet, Cousin Robert had made a splendid subject for the third of Annie's astonishing kodak views!

At last, his limbs becoming more and more unsteady, the intoxicated fellow, with face flushed and mouth half open, slept by the roadside. He was truly a disreputable object, both disgusting and pathetic. Annie was about to record this scene when the sound of hoofbeats by the roadside caused her to hide. From her retreat, she watched the approach of a carriage. In it sat Judge Morgan, his wife and daughter. When Robert Hermstadder had been a steady young business man, he had more than once dined in Judge Morgan's beautiful home, and now the upright old Judge, stirred by sorrow and disgust at the condition of the object before him, checked his horse for a moment as if to lend assistance. Mrs. Morgan's gentle face was troubled, but the daughter, less tolerant, turned her head away.

"Ah," thought Annie, "if I can catch that look upon their faces and Robert's drunken sleep—" A tiny click—and a moment later Judge Morgan struck his horse sharply and passed on in a cloud of dust, while the young photographer hurried toward home.

The next day when Annie came out of the tiny closet she called her dark room, she said, "Mother, may I go to Aunt Emma's?" The children were not encouraged to visit at Aunt Emma's, and Mrs. Hermstadder looked grave. "I do not wish you to see Robert," she remonstrated.

"But, Mother," said Annie, "it is Cousin Robert that I want to see." The eyes that she lifted to her mother's were very grave and honest ones and the mother answered softly, "You may go, Annie, but your visit can do poor Robert no good." Little she knew of the way in which Annie sought to help him. Many had tried to arouse his better self and all had failed. Against his stubborn, sullen defiance, their attempts were useless.

Down the dusty road and across the daisy field walked Annie, a tiny white package held tightly in her hand.

"Dear God," prayed the little girl beneath the brim of her huge straw hat, "let it make him ashamed, God. Let it make him ashamed."

Aunt Emma answered her knock at the door. "Is Cousin Robert here?" asked Annie. "Yes, dear," said Aunt Emma, wonderingly. "Is he—is he—" Annie stammered, but Aunt Emma said gently, "Yes, he is sober today." Oh, the pity of such words from a mother's lips.

The room into which Annie was ushered was a little dark. In a chair in the farthest corner sat Robert, head bowed, misery in every line of his figure. Annie's heart melted within her. "But I must do it," she assured herself. "I simply must."

"Is this little Annie?" asked Robert, rising and, with a vestige of his old-time grace, offering the little girl a chair. "Have you come to see me, Annie?"

"Yes, Cousin Robert," she said steadily. "We have been lonely since you stopped coming to our house. All the children loved you and you knew such

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

MUST IT BE?

Must our sons go to prison for acts they commit,
While their brain by strong drink is made wild,
When the demon who sells it, knows well its effect
And he to go free as a child?
Must the mother go hungry and ragged and cold,
And her children go begging for bread,
While the earnings of father go over the bar,
Yet the bartender hold up his head?
Must the laws of our country be held in contempt,
While the law-breakers ride at their ease,
And our public officials, to gain a few votes,
Like camels, go down on their knees?

Halt, Halt this vile traffic; hear not you the call;
See not you the writing, that burns on the wall?
Think not it is Bacchus returning to reign,
'Tis the feast of Belshazzar enacted agai .
The Medes and the Persians their armor have on,
And the people have answered the call;
Our laws, and our children, shall rise above gold,
And your traffic in liquor shall fall.

—*Samuel W. Latham*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

ALLAN DOLE'S DISCOVERY

M. DISQUE

"*Dear Brother:*—

Dr. Martin tells me that Allan's trouble is all due to the cigaret habit. I've tried all the means within my power to prevent his securing cigarets but in vain. Would it be possible for you to take him to live with you on the farm for several months? If he can be taken away from his present companions and placed under the wholesome influence of your family I feel that it would result in great good to my boy. Please let me hear from you at once. Your loving sister,

MARCIA"

The father of nine-year-old Marcia read aloud the above letter.

"O Father! Will Allan come to live with us here on the farm?"

"That's what your Aunt Marcia would like to have him do. What do you think, dear?" asked Mr. Kent of his wife.

"Why, we'll have Allan come, of course. It will be no trouble for us to keep cigarets away from him and I know it will help the boy and be such a relief to poor sister Marcia. Besides, our own little Marcia needs a playfellow during these long vacation weeks."

A few days later Marcia and her father drove to the village station to meet a sallow, limp-looking lad of eleven. Marcia remembered her cousin as a round-cheeked, rosy boy of nine. The young guest was greeted very warmly, then all were tucked into the buggy, and the little party rode on to the general store.

"We're going to take home a lot of good things to eat, for it sort of looks to me, Allan, as if they weren't feeding you very well in the city," laughed Mr. Kent.

"Oh, I get plenty of good things to eat all right, but Mother thinks I'm sick."

"Well, anyway, I wish to be fortified against your appetite in case our country air and exercise get in their work on you." While Mr. Kent was busy buying groceries Allan asked that he be permitted to take Marcia across to the drug store for an ice cream soda. Leaving Marcia at the small table he stepped up to the clerk and purchased several boxes of cigarets.

"Mother wouldn't give me the ghost of a chance to pack any. She even searched my pockets before I started," he explained, sauntering back to Marcia.

"But, Allan, they're bad for you!"

"Aw, no such thing! All the big fellows smoke 'em! But," he added in a lower tone,—"don't let Uncle know anything about it."

It was a new experience to Marcia to keep anything from her father. She thought about it all day and had troubled dreams that night. She even tossed and talked so much in her sleep that her father and mother were kept awake and heard her say several times, "Don't smoke them, Allan, don't, please." The next morning they investigated Allan's room where they found several packages of cigarets. Mr. Kent was very stern. "Allan, you've proven to us that you are not trustworthy. Until you can change our opinion of you you will be allowed no more money nor trips to town."

"You're a little freckle-nosed, country tattle-tale," Allan angrily sneered at Marcia when they were alone. Poor Marcia! She had looked forward with so much pleasure to Allan's stay, and now she almost wished his visit were at an end. She didn't want her father and mother to think her naughty or disobedient, nor Allan to think her weak and disloyal. Later one evening at supper Mr. Kent suddenly looked across at Allan.

"By the way, Allan, did I see you at the water tank this afternoon?"

"Yes, Uncle."

"Be careful about that place, Allan. There's water enough there to quench the thirst of several hundred cattle or to drown several boys. Those metal sides are terribly steep and slippery, and the water's always deep. It would be well to stay away from there entirely, Allan," concluded Mr. Kent kindly.

"Say, Marcia, let's play Christopher Columbus," suggested Allan one day.

"How do you play that?"

"Oh, go and discover America."

"How?"

"Why, get some ships and sail across the water tank!"

"But we haven't any ships!"

"I figured that out long ago. We'll get your mother's three wooden washing tubs!"

"But we've got to hunt the eggs—and, besides, Father told you to stay away from the tank."

"Pshaw! There's no hurry about the eggs, and your father won't ever know we've been near the tank. We can sail across and get away before he comes back from town!"

Mrs. Kent, who was busy that morning with her baking, didn't see two little figures toiling with the heavy tubs, nor two gallant sailors launch the ships, the "Pinta," "Nina" and "Santa Maria." For a time each of these proved rebellious and threatened to steer its own course across the mighty ocean. Finally Allan overcame this difficulty by tying together the ships' handles so that the largest, the "Pinta," might pull and keep the others in tow.

"Now then, Marcia, I'll get into the 'Pinta' and you get into the 'Nina,' and we'll set sail for America. Hop in now just as I do! All aboard!" Somehow the crew was not evenly distributed or did not work in unison. At any rate the "Pinta" went careering along wildly, whirled about, started for the middle of the tank, dipping water first on one side, then on another, then straight to the bottom of the tank she went, carrying the gallant "Nina" with her frightened, screaming crew, and the empty "Santa Maria" in her wake.

Jeff Dolan, the hired man, returning to the barn on an errand, heard the screams of the shipwrecked crew and arrived to see the "Santa Maria" plunge 'neath the threatening waves.

"What's that little cigaret fiend up to now?" he exclaimed as, throwing a long plank across the tank and himself across the plank, he proceeded to the work of rescue.

It seemed a long time to both the little mariners before all the tank water was expelled from their bodies and the horrible wet garments replaced with warm dry ones.

"We went to discover America," explained Allan.

"And I think ye've discovered more than that, haven't ye?" tormented Jeff. Allan was too much mortified to reply. In his heart he knew, however, that he'd discovered that it was best to obey those who sought only his good and he made profitable application of this valuable lesson, even stopping entirely the use of the poisonous cigarets.

DROP IT

If you have a habit bad,
Drop it.
Be a manly little lad—
Drop it.
Hard at first the task may be,
But to win the victory,
Be determined to be free;
Drop it.

Have you learned to smoke or swear?
Drop it;
If you answer, "I don't care,"
Drop it.
Do you truant like to play
Or your parents disobey?
Stop, before you farther stray—
Drop it.

Be it that or be it this,
Drop it;
Since you know that wrong it is,
Be a manly little lad,
Drop it.
Always pure and sweet and glad;
If you have a habit bad,
Drop it. —*James Rowe*

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

Information of interest to all who expect to attend the National Convention at Portland, Oregon, will be found on pages 11 and 13.

On Wednesday, October 2, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon arrived at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, to remain until October 12, when they, with the other General Officers, leave for the National Convention.

Disinterested Experts Teach Temperance Truths

It is significant to note how frequent and numerous were the references, in the addresses of the speakers at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, recently meeting in Washington, D. C., to the effect of alcohol upon the individual and the state. While no new facts were presented, old ones were reaffirmed and emphasized. The effect of the drink evil upon the economic situation was shown again and again in the results of investigations made in our large cities. For instance, light was thrown upon the housing problem in the congested districts of New York by the statement that the wage earners of that city expend upon the average from 1.4 per cent to 3.02 per cent of their whole income for drink, and as a whole the families studied could add at least one room each to their overcrowded homes if the money wasted by them for intoxicants and tobacco were devoted to rent. One of the mottoes among the exhibits at the congress, "The greater percentage of insanity is attributed to alcohol," recalls the fact that $5,332,307 is spent annually in this country for the care of the insane—this burden being placed upon society as a result of the liquor traffic.

All the evidence presented went to show that practically every evil that afflicts the human race is aided or aggravated by the drink habit, and that any effort to uplift society must take into account this great despoiler of health and character.

The Approach of "Stir-up" Sunday

A certain Sunday is sometimes referred to by members of the Episcopal church as "Stir-up" Sunday," says *The Outlook*, the reason for the name being the petition in the Church of England prayer book, always read on that day, which begins, "Stir up, we beseech Thee, O Lord, the wills of thy faithful people, that they, plenteously bringing forth the fruit of good works, may by Thee be plenteously rewarded." It occurs to us that this particular petition would be most apropos for November 10, World's Temperance Sunday. The answer to the prayer in the lives of God's people would, we verily believe, transform the nation in many ways in a brief space of time. Let us indeed fervently pray, with our whole heart and mind and soul that the Lord will "stir up the wills of His people," and make them strong, because they derive their strength from a will higher than their own. There is no lack of knowledge on the subject of the evils of the liquor traffic and the necessity for a remedy; neither is there indifference to the pitiful tragedies which grow out of it, but the difficulty is the wills of many are paralyzed and they do not do that which they know to do. If the will power of the Christian church could in some manner be "stirred up" to definite action, it would sweep from every state in the Union the legalized liquor traffic. Let us pray the prayer of the Episoopal prayer book, and at the same time offer ourselves as one of the mediums through which the "stir up process" shall be accomplished.

The Liquor Traffic and the Public Schools

There is no American institution in which the average citizen takes so much pride as the public school. No candidate for political honors would for a moment dare to minimize its importance to the life of the nation. To publicly announce himself as its enemy would be to commit political suicide. Yet so blind are many voters, they appear not to see that by voting against anti-liquor legislation they are in reality lending their assistance to an institution which is continually and persistently nullifying the work being done by the public school. The manly, outspoken declaration of Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, president of the State University of West Virginia, in favor of the constitutional prohibition amendment, is only what one would expect from such an able educator. "Of course," he asserts, "I shall vote for the proposed amendment to our constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the state. I could not do otherwise and be true to my calling. **The drink habit and every agency that contributes to it are diametrically opposed to the things that our schools stand for.**"

Commenting on this statement, the *Morgantown Post-Chronicle* says, "President Hodges was formerly a member of the State Board of Control and is vitally interested in the welfare of the state. He does not regard the selling of special privilege to debauch the citizenship as conducive to the best interests of the commonwealth."

Alcoholic Drinks and Cigarets Tabooed by the Cubs

The leader of one of the big baseball teams of Chicago, following the example of an Eastern organization, has enacted a strict prohibition law for the men on his team. He does not propose to risk the ball in the hands of a player afflicted with what is known in the army as "the drink curve," and his decision receives the approval of all right-minded lovers of the great American game. Mr. Murphy says: "It is a serious proposition and all the major league clubs will demand it before long. I have come to the conclusion that the drinking and smoking clauses can be enforced, and if I find otherwise I will switch my team around until I secure the men who are able to offer what I demand. The Cubs might have won a pennant or at least made a better showing in the race had orders been more strict. I will enforce the new rules if I lose all my stars and if it keeps the Cubs in last place." While almost everyone is willing to concede that in order to "play the game" a man must let drink alone, not all who take this attitude are willing to follow it to its logical sequence, namely, that if the use of liquor unfits one to merely play ball, it must be even more dangerous for those who are engaged in a serious business which requires the use of the highest and noblest faculties of mind and soul.

Our nation might not suffer a serious loss if, through habits of dissipation, the participants in the popular game did not measure up to the standard set for them, but how dare we risk the conduct of the affairs of state and nation in the hands of men whose faculties are dulled, judgment warped, and conscience partially paralyzed by the use of alcoholic drinks. When shall we awaken to the danger we, as a people, incur by allowing the legalized liquor traffic to put temptation in the way of the men who control the affairs of our government?

Every ten days alcohol drags below the surface a number equal to the human loss of the "Titanic." This is a significant statement for financial, political, social, and moral economists.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*

AMONG THE STATES

Organization after organization has lined up in West Virginia for the prohibition amendment until to a disinterested observer it would appear that every worthy society in the state is on record for a white commonwealth.

Colorado's mountain sides are ringing with the battle cry, "Colorado dry in 1912." The men who make and the men who sell the poison that destroys are not stocking up largely for the future, for they cannot forget that when Colorado women, supported by the good men of the state, determine to accomplish anything, they rarely fail.

Michigan's enthusiasm for equal suffrage from Governor Osborn down continues unabated. Wisconsin is equally indefatigable in its efforts to enlighten the voters within its boundaries on the merits of "votes for women." Oregon and Arizona are thoroughly alive to the issue to be presented to their voters next November, and the prospect is bright for success at the fall elections in all of the five states now engaged in suffrage campaigns.

Governor West's energy and zeal for law enforcement seem inexhaustible, and the law-breaking element in Oregon are lying awake nights wondering what may happen to them. They are beginning to realize that the chief executive of the state means what he says.

Despite the fact that the brewers are said to have a representative in each county of Kansas, who has received directions to vigorously fight the equal suffrage amendment, the campaign moves on to almost certain victory. Prohibition Kansas realizes the value of having the ballot in the hands of its women.

GENEROUS GIFT OF COUNTESS OF CARLISLE

The promotion of our principles and the extension of W. C. T. U. work in the missionary fields of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, lie very near the great, generous heart of our World's W. C. T. U. President, the Countess of Carlisle. Renewed evidence of this fact is Lady Carlisle's gift of five hundred pounds ($2,500) just received by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U.

THE NEW VOTERS OF 1912

The number of young men, and young women as well, who will this year for the first time cast their votes is sufficiently large to materially affect the result of the fall elections. Many of them will come from the ranks of our Young People's Branches, and the educational work which has been carried on by these organizations cannot fail to help them to rightly use their new privilege as American citizens. May they accept the responsibility as a sacred trust, in the spirit which caused Thomas Wentworth Higginson always to remove his hat reverently when he cast his vote, realizing that he was performing a sacred duty.

SALE AND IMPORTATION OF ABSINTHE PROHIBITED

By a decision formulated by the Federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection, placing absinthe on the forbidden list, on the ground that it is dangerous to health, the importation of this liquor into the United States after September 30 was prohibited.

In taking this action the United States is following the lead of European nations. While in this country the devotees of the absinthe habit are small in number, in some European countries it has become a menace to health of the nation. "Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland" says a special writer in the *Chicago Tribune*, "have taken heroic measures to stop its use. Belgium and Switzerland have succeeded in prohibiting its manufacture, importation, and sale."

This is a step in the right direction and is in itself a prophecy of the action that will be taken toward the liquor traffic in every Christian country within a few years. If the United States can successfully carry into effect this reform, why can it not, by national legislation, prohibit the sale and manufacture of alcohol?

ALCOHOLIC PATENT MEDICINES A MENACE

"We are in the patent medicine stage of ignorance," said Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indiana, president of the American Health Association, in an address to the fourth National Conservation Congress, meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., October 2. "Patent medicines are more dangerous than dynamite, and the sale of them should be more restricted. *They are composed chiefly of alcohol.* If alcohol could cure this earth would have been rid of disease ages ago."

GOVERNOR WEST CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST VICE

Governor West of Oregon has announced that on October 10, he will issue a proclamation, offering a standing reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of owners or lessees of houses of ill-repute anywhere in the state. In order to make the results of the anti-vice campaign lasting, the governor has prepared a number of bills dealing with the conditions, to be presented to the next Legislature. One of these will provide for the prohibition of shipments of liquor into dry territory, and another, for the prevention of breweries from holding saloon licenses.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

IN MEMORIAM

The approach of another National Convention brings to our remembrance many friends and comrades who have been with us at our annual gatherings in other years, but who are now in the land where there are no evils to fight, no obstacles to overcome, for righteousness and peace reign triumphant. One of the last to leave us was Mr. John C. Martin, husband of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, for so many years our National superintendent of Purity in Literature and Art. In both Mr. and Mrs. Martin, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has found generous-hearted friends, who not only believed in the principles for which we stand, but considered the work in which we are engaged well worthy of the investment of their talents and means. The memory of such liberal souls will never die, and the enlargement of the work which their beneficence has made possible will ever remain as a fitting memorial of their rare Christian virtues.

"BETTER 10,000 IN THE RAIN THAN 100,000 IN THE SUNSHINE"

The great civic anti-vice parade for which the city of Chicago has been planning for many weeks was obliged, because of the inclement weather on September 28, to eliminate some of its attractive features. It is said 10,000 people, including representative men and women, voters and non-voters, walked through the rain and mud, to signify their protest against the toleration of vice and iniquity in civic life. A Chicago clergyman recognizes the disagreeable weather which prevented the parade from being larger as a special blessing of God. "The very fact that 10,000 men, women and children marched in the drenching rain, singing gospel songs, and showing the brightness of their religion in their faces," he says, "made a deeper impression than 100,000 in line would on a bright, sunshiny day." It certainly must have revealed to the law-breaking and vicious element of the city the indomitable spirit of the individuals who are engaged in this work of "cleaning up" a great city, and proved that this "new type of civic pride that is determined to rid Chicago of iniquitous agencies" is one that is not easily discouraged or defeated.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. G. H. SEAGRAVE, Brewster, N. Y., in her eighty-first year. She was a charter member of the W. C. T. U., and at one time its president.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Nov. 10—*World's Temperance Sunday*

What One Railroad Does For "The Stranger Within Our Gates"

All white ribboners who meet the official special at Chicago will be interested in visiting the immigrant section of the fine new Chicago and North Western station. A description of the comforts and luxuries provided for these people from distant lands, recently given in the *Standard* of Chicago, reads like a realization of some of the things toward which our department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People has been working for many years. We quote from the article:

"The home-seekers ticketed for the Northwest are worn and tired and travel-stained by the time Chicago is reached; the babies are crying, the children are fretful. They are met on their arrival at the terminal by the custodian and matron and are carefully distributed according to the departure of their trains in family groups, or according to nationalities, about the immense, high ceiled, sanitary waiting room. The spotlessness, the clean coolness into which they are ushered gives a new sensation to most of them.

"For the women there are white porcelain tubs, for the men shower-baths, hot or cold; there are sanitary, bubbling drinking fountains and many wash-stands, with clean towels and every other toilet requisite. Think of the luxury of it to those tired, travel-stained groups of foreigners! And it is free! What a revelation that—

"If the baby is ailing, there is a warm bath and a little bed during the hours they may be detained in Chicago. If one of the children is ill a nurse and doctor are quickly summoned. At meal time the hungry find lunches and heavier meals at nominal cost, non-alcoholic drinks and various old-country dishes which make the immigrant feel at home.

"The women are likely to have clothes they wish to wash and such find in their toilet section a complete laundry room with a round dozen of porcelain tubs supplied with hot and cold water, also steam-heated racks for the quick drying of articles. There is no herding of the travelers, whether the arrivals be many or few. Beside the regular settees, there are rocking chairs; tables for those who wish to write; current newspapers in foreign languages; leather and wicker couches for the sick or weary; wheel chairs for the invalid and even high-chairs for the babies.

"Telephones are available for those who wish to communicate with friends. An attendant is provided if one wishes to go on a legitimate errand; but a watchman guards the exit so that not a person who cannot speak English is allowed to go out unless accompanied by friends who will be responsible for his safe return before train time. It makes one proud, indeed, to see a great corporation rise to such an opportunity, to feel such a sense of honor and responsibility that it does more than could possibly be required or expected of it, in order to help the handicapped alien on his way and give him a right start in this great new country—ours and his."

National W. C. T. U. Organizer in Texas

During the past year there have been organized in Texas, through the efforts of Miss May Russell, National W. C. T. U. organizer, three new unions, and twelve which have been in existence not more than a year have been visited and encouraged. Three of these, Goliad, Asherton and Pearsall, came into existence during the state-wide campaign last summer, as the result of Miss Russell's enthusiasm and labors, and since that time, they have held together, accomplished some work, and gained in membership. At Batesville, the county seat of Zavalla county, situated twenty-one miles from the Southern Pacific railroad, a union of twenty-two members was organized in territory never before visited by W. C. T. U. speakers. Among its honorary members are the principal of the public schools, the county judge, and other county officers. Meetings have been held in churches, court houses, and in parks, under the blue sky, wherever the people could most surely and easily be reached to listen to the proclamation of total abstinence for all, and prohibition for the state and for the nation.

As members of a new Y. P. B. organized at Pleasant Plain, Iowa, eleven young people have pledged themselves to the cause of the W. C. T. U.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. J. M. Vaughn, Evangelistic superintendent of Dade district, Missouri, pushes her W. C. T. U. and Sunday School work together, so that they have become like the Siamese twins—they cannot be separated. She has held Sunday school conventions, emphasizing temperance teaching in each of them, and has prohibition recitations and prohibition songs at every one of them. She has given away about forty Bibles and Testaments, as well as other religious books.

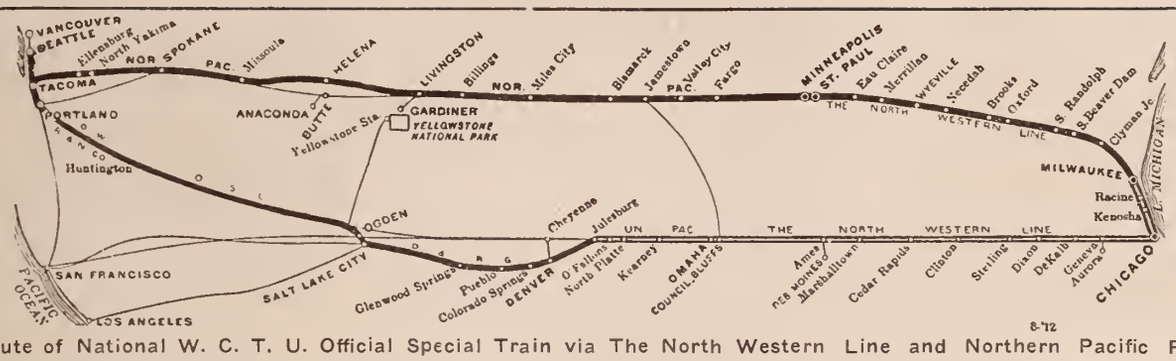
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) district W. C. T. U. (located in a largely German community) had a particularly fine convention at Oak Ridge in late August. This is the home county of Miss Roena Shaner, National organizer, and she gave to her home people her very best. Mrs. Iva Brune from far-off Boise, Idaho, took part in the program. A fine gold medal contest was held at night.

Mrs. Laura Cook, Evangelistic superintendent of Dexter, Mo., recently made a trip to old Mexico. She placed literature in twenty-two trains, and sowed it in six different American states, giving away some in Mexico.

Miss Lillie O'Daniel, National W. C. T. U. organizer, is making a tour through Mississippi and excellent results are anticipated from her work. She gives a free lecture on one night, and on the next a recital, for which admission is charged.

The Tabor (Ia.) W. C. T. U. entertained the Fifth district W. C. T. U. at its annual convention, September 4-5. Two inspiring addresses by the state president, Mrs. Hurford, were noteworthy numbers of the excellent program. Mrs. Lucile Shadel of Shenandoah was elected president.

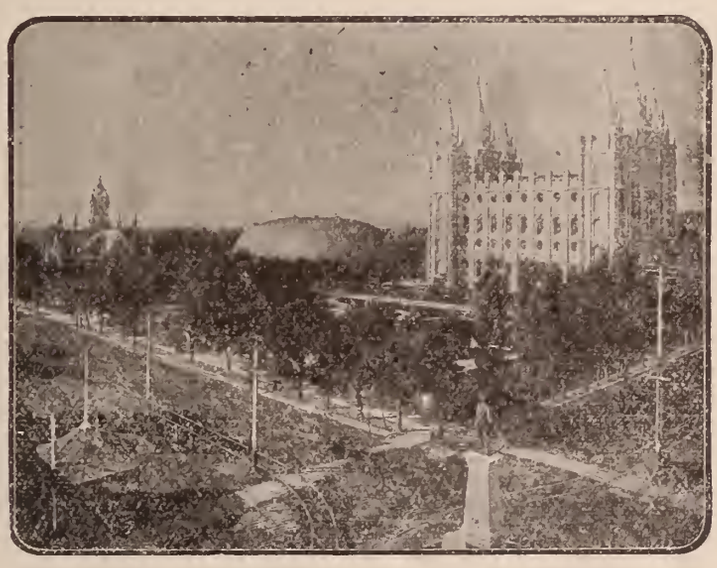
The Eighth district W. C. T. U. of Colorado, which includes Denver, recently held its annual convention. The reports showed that work in the interests of the prohibitory amendment had been the leading feature, although along many different lines there had been marked progress. Early in the year under the leadership of the district president, Mrs. Nella E. Bradbury, union prayer services were held in different parts of the city every Wednesday, with the purpose of enlisting the aid of the ministers in the different localities and awakening interest among people who rarely attend W. C. T. U. meetings. Some of the most interesting events reported during the year were: Three institutes, the annual dinner, attended by over 250 guests, including physicians, lawyers, ministers, business men and white ribboners; and Elitch Garden Rally day, the receipts from which were most gratifying. At the present time, there is in progress house to house canvassing to secure the promise of votes for the amendment, and arrangements are being made for the coming of Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.



Route of National W. C. T. U. Official Special Train via The North Western Line and Northern Pacific Railway—Chicago to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland

Route of National W. C. T. U. Official Special Train via O-W. R. R. & N. Co., O. S. L. R. R., D. & R. G. R. R., U. P. R. R., and C. & N. W. Ry.—Portland to Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and Chicago

Added Attractions of the Return Trip from National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Oregon



Temple Square, Salt Lake

On the return trip, leaving Portland, no journey in the world offers more scenic advantages than does a trip along the Columbia River eastward through The Dalles where the great stream has carved its way through the Cascade Range on its journey to the sea. Strange boulders and rocky pinnacles line the shores, where the glaciers or the torrents of earlier centuries tore their way through, and behind rise the snow-capped mountains. For several hours, as the train speeds onward, majestic Mount Hood, which stands as a mighty sentinel, is in constant view. This great mountain, which is constantly covered with snow, is visible many hours during the travel eastward. Thence the train, as described in THE UNION SIGNAL of October 3, winds its way through Pendleton, Huntington, Nampa, Boise and Pocatello into Salt Lake City, passing miles of rich fruit sections, dairying and farming country.

Salt Lake City, the largest city between Denver and the coast, is thirty-seven miles south of Ogden. It is most pleasant, the streets being very wide, and along each side runs a clear, cold stream of water from the mountains. The principal points of interest are the Mormon Tabernacle, Assembly Hall, University, etc. The local unions of Salt Lake will extend a hearty welcome to their white ribbon sisters.

From Salt Lake City, over the Denver & Rio Grande Ry., Glenwood Springs, noted for its remarkable hot sulphur springs, bathing and swimming pools, is reached. Here a stop of an hour will be made. The train will then proceed through the Grand Canyon of Colorado.

In Denver, the city of the plains, noted for its wide, clean streets and excellent buildings, among the principal points of interest are the U. S. Mint, City Park, and the Capitol Building, from which an excellent bird's eye view of the city may be obtained and two hundred miles of snowy mountain ranges may be seen. A mass meeting will be held in the city as a close to the visitors' stay in the state. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National organization, will preside.

For the convenience of those who desire to return immediately from Denver to Chicago, a strictly first-class special train over the Chicago and North Western Railway will be arranged for, provided the party is large enough.

The General Officers and others deem it a privilege to participate in the great campaign which Colorado is waging for state-wide prohibition. This they will be able to do by lending assistance at various points in the state, among them Glenwood Springs, Salida, Canon City and Colorado Springs.

Glenwood Springs, located on the banks of a rushing mountain river, sheltered by the mountains and provided with a large and picturesque hotel, is a favorite resort for wealthy people from every section of the country. The town is famous as the headquarters of Theodore Roosevelt when on hunting expeditions.

Salida, at an elevation of 7,000 feet, is the center of majestic scenery. It is beautiful, healthful, prosperous and progressive. One of Colorado's principal automobile routes passes through this city. It is surrounded by mines of monumental granite, marble and lime rock, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. A million dollar smelter adjoins the city.

Canon City, at the foot of the Rockies, is the center of a great fruit district and it prospers without license money. The state penitentiary, "one of the most modern and progressive institutions of the kind in the United States," is located here and ninety per cent of its inmates are there because of the liquor traffic.

Colorado Springs, the popular resort for tourists and health seekers, is called "little London," because of its great wealth. It is situated at the foot of Pike's Peak and from it some of Colorado's celebrated canons and the "Garden of the Gods" can easily be reached in a few hours.

Royal Gorge, on the Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

THE NEW COMMANDMENTS

"JAC" LOWELL

A humble Prophet of today went up into The Mount of Truth and communed with The Most High.

"What needs the world today?" inquired the humble Prophet.

"A new code of commandments," replied The Most High. "Commandments are not the highest means for working holy ends, but since men refuse to rightly profit by experience, commandments they must have! Take, then, to thy people these new commandments. Spread them abroad in the land, and see to it that they are well obeyed!"

And the humble Prophet took the commandments, went back to his people, assembled a great multitude, and proclaimed in a loud voice:

O Modern Mortals, and chiefly you who have power over brother men, take heed, and obey!

Thou shalt not sell bread and milk at prices beyond the purses of the poor!

Thou shalt not make and sell drinks or drugs which sap the mind and sear the soul!

Thou shalt not rent vile tenements which endanger the lives and morals of thy tenants!

Thou shalt not forbid the right of equal suffrage to the wives and mothers of the nation!

Thou shalt not employ young children at tasks which rob them of their childhood joys!

Thou shalt not live and prosper upon the wages of ruined girls and fallen women!

Thou shalt not make laws to increase private or party gains!

Thou shalt not preach from press or pulpit for any purpose save the glory of God and the service of man!

* * * * *

The humble Prophet's voice rang loud and clear.

The new commandments echoed throughout the land.

And many who had called themselves saints or Christians fainted from fear and shame!

CONVENTION HAPPENINGS IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

Special Correspondence

Delegates from nearly every union in the state were in attendance at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Southern Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union recently in session in Nampa.

Reports of the superintendents gave an insight into the many different phases of work carried on by white ribboners for the uplift of humanity.

Miss Christine Tinling was in attendance throughout and by her practical, earnest talks imparted to the delegates much of educational value in regard to correct living.

A reception to the delegates on Tuesday evening, by the Nampa union, was an enjoyable affair. Abundant and delicious refreshments were served, followed by music, readings, and talks on the white ribbon badge by Miss Tinling and others. The white ribboners then adjourned to the Christian church where a gold medal contest was held. The convention was treated to special music by Miss Bessie Vance and Mrs. Ogden Dunsten, both soloists that please. The gold medal contestants were Miss Daisy E. Beatty, Mrs. Gromer, Miss Connelly, Mrs. Mabel Evans, and Mrs. Dodd. The medal was awarded to Mrs. Evans. While the judges were arriving at their decision, Clara Gish Ewing gave some of her humorous readings.

A pleasant musical surprise was given one afternoon, when the Nampa High School Girls' Glee Club came in with the director, Miss Winifred Martin, and sang very beautifully. Miss Tinling then addressed the teachers who had come in, on the care that should be used in talking to children, illustrating her meaning in a laughable multiplicity of words.

The last afternoon a demonstration in lecture form by J. E. Froom, M. D., of Boise, was an eye-opener to many. With charts giving the relative position of the heart, liver, stomach, and showing the portal circulation, he made very plain everything he wished to teach: why people should leave patent medicine alone; the harm to the liver, heart, and arteries by the use of alcohol. By placing a drop of nicotine on a little chicken's tongue he caused its instant death and some consternation among the white ribboners, but the lesson remained.

The convention closed with effective demonstrations evolved in the fertile brains of the state superintendents, showing how the work in the different departments is carried on.

Boise Hyde Park union holds the banner this year for the largest gain in membership.

The new officers elected are: Miss Daisy E. Beatty, president; Mrs. Nettie Chipp, vice-president; Mrs. R. E. Stout, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Rozella Polly, recording secretary; Mrs. Sue Prescott, treasurer.

NORTHERN IDAHO'S CONVENTION HISTORY

Special Correspondence

Northern Idaho has just held the best convention in its history. It met at Orofino, a most beautiful little place on the Nez Perce Indian reservation. A more hospitable people could not be found anywhere. We were entertained in beautiful homes and our every need anticipated.

A delightful reception was given to us on the evening of our arrival, when we were welcomed by the city, churches, schools, legal professions, Women's Clubs and the local W. C. T. U. To all these addresses of greeting suitable response was made. Miss Annie Robbins, who is working in the state, was with us and the first evening gave a splendid short address followed the next evening by a public address on "Obedience," which seemed to capture all hearts.

The attendance at convention was larger than last year, when it was held in a larger city, and the enthusiasm was greater. A spirit of consecration and good-will was manifested throughout the meetings.

A letter was sent to Governor West of Oregon expressing appreciation for the splendid work he is doing in suppressing vice in that state.

We secured a goodly number of subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL and the whole trend of the session seemed to indicate a determination for greater effort in the future and a reaching out for membership which will make it possible to accomplish greater things than in the past. Our numbers have increased two hundred per cent in the last year. Miss Robbins, since coming into the field, has organized three unions. These, with others organized by our state president, make seven new unions. This may not seem a great number to our sisters in the East but could they realize the hand picking necessary and the great distances to be covered, it would appear larger. There will be quite a representation from Northern Idaho at the National Convention, where we expect to receive inspiration to achieve larger things.

THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page Two)

stated that the money spent annually by Americans on immorality and the social diseases is estimated at $3,000,000,000; that for intoxicating liquors at $2,000,000,000, and that for tobacco at $1,200,000,000. The estimate for immorality is based on 300,000 public prostitutes and 1,000,000 clandestine prostitutes, and does not cover the care of the sick, blind, insane, paralytic, or the expense of infant funerals.

The revelations of this sex hygienic exhibition were startling to the uninitiated. The informed purity worker knows these conditions and rejoices that the hygiene leaders declared conclusively for absolute prohibition and against any compromise with this terrible evil which is sapping the physical and moral health of the nation.

It is easy to predict that the state boards of public health, many of whose officials participated in this 1912 congress, in response to the demands of an enlightened public, will include in their future programs a campaign against alcohol (as a recognized racial poison) and the social evil purely on a health basis.

IT'S THE FOOD

The True Way to Correct Nervous Troubles

Nervous troubles are more often caused by improper food and indigestion than most people imagine. Even doctors sometimes overlook this fact. A man says:

"Until two years ago waffles and butter with meat and gravy were the main features of my breakfast. Finally dyspepsia came on and I found myself in a bad condition, worse in the morning than any other time. I would have a full, sick feeling in my stomach, with pains in my heart, sides and head.

"At times I would have no appetite for days, then I would feel ravenous, never satisfied when I did eat and so nervous I felt like shrieking at the top of my voice. I lost flesh badly and hardly knew which way to turn until one day I bought a box of Grape-Nuts food to see if I could eat that. I tried it without telling the doctor, and liked it fine; made me feel as if I had something to eat that was satisfying and still I didn't have that heaviness that I had felt after eating any other food.

"I hadn't drank any coffee then in five weeks. I kept on with the Grape-Nuts and in a month and a half I had gained 15 pounds, could eat almost anything I wanted, didn't feel badly after eating and my nervousness was all gone. It's a pleasure to be well again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention

PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25 1912

Headquarters for Convention, "The Mallory," about three short blocks from the White Temple.

Superintendents' Hotel, "The Carlton."

PLACES OF MEETING

The Convention Church, the First Baptist Church, called "The White Temple."

There has been a change in the Conference church from the First Presbyterian to the Grace M. E., which is diagonally across from the White Temple, and therefore more conveniently located. The following meetings will be held there:

October 18, Evangelistic Conference.

October 21-24, Superintendents' Conference.

October 21-24, Y. P. B. Conference.

October 21-24, L. T. L. Conference, Sunday School Room of "The White Temple."

PORTLAND HOTELS

Perkins Hotel

*Lennox—(special rates for Convention)

*Netherlands—$3.50 up per week, two in room

*Van Gordon—$1.00 per day and up, two in room

*Angelo—$1.00 per day, two in room

*Venable—$5.50 per week, with bath, two in room; $8.00 per week, private bath, two in room

*Clark—$1.50 per day, two in room

Clyde—$1.50 per day, two in room

The above hotels have rooms only; restaurants near each one

*Clifford—$.75 each per day, two in room, including breakfast

Other hotels will be listed in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

*Temperance—no bar.

PORTLAND RESTAURANTS

Puritan Cafeteria, 273½ Stark St.
Imperial Dairy Lunch, 145½ Sixth St.
St. Nicholas Cafeteria, 125 Sixth St.
The Peerless, 104 Fifth St.
Cremerie Restaurant, 108 Fourth St.
Neeves Restaurant, 311 Washington St.
Panama, 109 Seventh St.
Steve Stamos Restaurant, 218 Morrison St.
Gray's Cafeteria, Seventh and Oak Sts.
Watson's Restaurant, 108 Fifth St.
Portland Restaurant, Washington St.
Vienna Model Bakery, 390 Morrison St.
Moore's Restaurant, 148 Fifth St.
Bon Ton Cafeteria, Morrison St., near Tenth
Swetland's, 269 Morrison St.
The Hazelwood, 388 Washington St.

All these restaurants are conveniently near the Convention Church, are very reasonable in price and are very good.

Note: All these have contributed to our Convention funds.

DIV-A-LET Division by Letters
The most unique mental diversion extant! Mental arithmetic of the alphabet. Adapted to parties or for individual amusement. Just the thing for convalescents and "shut-ins."
Send for Book. Price, 50 cents. To Libraries, 25 cents.
W. H. VAIL Originator & Publisher 141 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Entertainment, Mrs. Mary Mallett, 1715 East Eleventh St., Portland

Finance, Mrs. Ida Barkeley

Pulpit Supply, Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, 3929 East Sixty-fifth St., Portland

Music, State Officers

Reserved Seats, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, 302 Goodnough Bldg., Portland

Schools, Mrs. May Hogue

Banners, Mrs. Minnie Collins, Arleta

L. T. L. Demonstration, Mrs. F. M. Gates

Reception, Mrs. Jane Donaldson, 310 Tremont St., Portland

Depot Reception, Mrs. B. L. Wolfe

Restaurants, Mrs. Margaret Houston, 302 Goodnough Bldg., Portland

Headquarters Hotel, Mrs. Ward Swope, Lents, Ore.

Hotels, Mrs. N. B. Campbell, 822 Commercial St., Portland

Rest Room, Mrs. Wilsie Bainbridge

Pages, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, 302 Goodnough Bldg., Portland

Post Office, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer

Sight Seeing and Excursions, Mrs. Lucia Additon

Ushers, Mrs. Rose Osborne

Decoration, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalgleish

Lower Temple, Mrs. Ward Swope

Social Function, Mrs. T. S. Townsend, 14½ East Eighteenth St., Portland

Publicity, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh

Banquets, Miss Frances Gotshal, 227½ Stark St., Portland

INVITATIONS AND COURTESIES

Friday, October 18

3 to 4 p. m. Tea at Oregon W. C. T. U. headquarters, 302 Goodnough Building, Fifth and Yamhill Streets. Mrs. Margaret Christian, president of Portland (Central) W. C. T. U., hostess.

8 p. m. Reception to National W. C. T. U. Officers, delegates and friends by the Portland Commercial Club at the Club House.

Tuesday, October 22

12 Noon. Luncheon at the Multnomah Hotel. Plates fifty cents each.

Thursday, October 24

12 Noon. Luncheon at Hotel Portland. Plates fifty cents each.

Friday, October 25

3:45 p. m. Reception by the Woman's Club at its Headquarters, Taylor and Tenth Streets. The president, Mrs. Frederick Eggert, hostess.

EXCURSIONS

Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon in charge

Friday, October 18

10 a. m. Seeing Portland by automobiles or street cars, starting from the White Temple.

2 p. m. Personally conducted walking trips, starting from the White Temple. The Art Museum, Public Library, City Hall, Chinese Joss House, the large department stores, etc., will be visited.

Friday, October 25

If desired, a trip up the Willamette River to Oregon City, twelve miles from Portland, will be arranged.

If enough delegates wish to visit historic Astoria an excursion train will be secured. This trip gives a view of the mouth of the Columbia River; also of the salmon canneries, etc.

Delegates returning via California can arrange for a stop-over at Albany and a visit to Corvallis where is located the Oregon Agricultural College with its vocational schools.

Local Representative wanted in each town to sell Underwear, Sweaters, and Neckties direct from our factory to wearer Permanent business, liberal terms, big profits. Every article guaranteed
STEADFAST MILLS, Dept. F, Cohoes, N. Y.

A SOUR STOMACH

gives a sour disposition, as well as great discomfort, pain and distress. Sure relief may be obtained by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which absorb gas and acid, prevent fermentation, and sweeten both stomach and disposition. *Once only.* 10 cents in stamps will secure a full size 25 cent box. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

RETURNING VIA CALIFORNIA

Those who wish to proceed from Portland south through southern Oregon, noted for its fruit sections, via the Shasta Route, passing Mount Shasta in the distance, will enjoy the continued panorama of varying scenes into San Francisco, thence via the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles, either via the Valley Route or the Coast Line (this route of travel is optional with the passenger). From Los Angeles the through traveler may take the Los Angeles limited, a solid vestibule, electric lighted train, composed of composite-observation car, Pullman drawing-room compartment sleeping cars, through dining car, leaving Los Angeles daily at 10:30 p. m., via the S. P. L. A. & S. L. route to Salt Lake City, thence Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific and C. & N. W. to Chicago, or the passenger may select any of the other various return routes through El Paso or New Orleans. Many delightful places of interest may be visited in California: Yosemite Valley, the Big Trees, Del Monte, Santa Barbara and numerous other resorts along the coast where the sea-breezes blow.

The Portland office of the Chicago and North Western R. R., 102 Third St., Mr. A. R. Kerrigan, city passenger agent, will be headquarters for delegates desiring information in regard to railroad matters. A large placard to that effect will be put out, and a special clerk will be in attendance to answer the questions of the women.

The Editorial Association of the National W. C. T. U. will hold its annual banquet at The Mallory, Monday evening, October 21, at 5:30 p. m. Plates sixty cents each. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, treasurer of the Association, desires to be notified as soon as you reach Portland if you desire to attend.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA POINTING DRYWARD

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard has just completed a successful series of meetings in Philadelphia and the eloquence and earnestness of this gifted speaker actually "waked up" the staid folks of Penn's fair town! Nine meetings were arranged for, but the warm-hearted "little Shepard of the hills" gave us four extra ones. All parts of the city heard the gospel of temperance, purity and suffrage preached, and many people followed the speaker around to every meeting. The verdict is unanimous that Mrs. Shepard is a big figure on the platform, and we want her to come back again and give us some more truth in the same emphatic and enthusiastic manner. The good wishes of Philadelphia white ribboners go with this silver-tongued orator.

The home county of the state president—Beaver—has just held its annual convention at College Hill. Good reports of work well done, a lively demonstration by the young folks, an excellent lecture by Prof. Charles Scanlon, A. M., a quiz on the State Report and an instructive address on Legislation by Mrs. Ella M. George made the convention one of the best.

The intercounty W. C. T. U. institute at Cascade Park had the benefit of an address by Mrs. Florence D. Richard of Leipsic, Ohio. Needless to say the address was fine and the people much interested. Equal suffrage was an important part of the address, since the speaker believes that it is only through the ballot for women that the temperance question of the country can be solved.

Beaver is a dry town, and the fact that a lot of liquor was known to be stored up created a sensation until it was learned that there had been a raid. That batch of booze will be put where it can do the least harm—in the gutter or some other appropriate place.

Greene county, the first in Pennsylvania to go dry, is progressing finely. The reports of the annual convention show that one hundred white ribboners have been added to the membership this year. The county showed its interest in West Virginia's fight for prohibition by making a gift of twenty dollars to help on the good cause. The following declaration as to the results of no saloons in the county was made:

First, it has the most law-abiding citizens in the state. Second, its criminal court record is the lowest. Third, the jail is more nearly empty. Fourth, it has the largest surplus in the county treasury. Fifth, there is the least evidence of poverty among the people. Sixth, the fairs are the most orderly and well conducted of any in the state. Seventh, it has the largest percentage of boys and girls in higher institutions of learning.

A silver medal contest was a notable feature of the convention. Mrs. Emma King Williams of Pine Bank union was victorious.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

New Jersey—Hackettstown, Oct. 7-10
Utah—Ogden, Oct. 8-10
West Virginia—Clarksburg, Oct. 9-12
Arkansas—Russellville, Oct. 10-13
California—Sacramento, Oct. 10-15
E. Washington—Spokane, Oct. 11-15
Montana—Stevensville, Oct. 12-15
Wyoming—Sheridan, Oct. 12-15
Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18
Louisiana—Alexandria, Nov. 7-10.
Florida—Starke, Nov. 12-15.

One reason we do not pray better, I suppose, is that we are afraid of being answered. "It is a very serious thing to pray; because we may be taken at our word. We must consent that God should order the answer. For instance; I pray in the morning that God will make me very useful today; it is a hazardous prayer. I may be taken at my word. Within an hour I may be called to very great usefulness, that will take a hundred dollars from my bank account. Now, if I don't want to take that money, if it is called for, I have made a mistake in my prayer. Let us say what we mean.—tant part of the lecture, since the

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THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD

(Continued from Page Six)

splendid games." How could she ever begin? Already his face was taking on that look of sullen defiance and bravado. She must, she must. Something drove her on and on.

"You are thinking that some one sent me, Cousin Robert," she began bravely. "No one sent me and no one knows why I have come." The ring of sincerity in her clear young voice made her words impossible to doubt. "I have come because last night when Father said he wished you could have stayed in the store, I was sorry, and I wanted to help you—so sorry that God has shown me how." Annie's spirits rose. Of course, God had shown her how and she need not doubt success.

"Come over to the window, Cousin Robert," she continued, "I have something to show you." She laid the pictures before him. With pale, drawn face he looked upon each in turn, until coming to the one which showed the old Judge, his father's valued friend, looking down upon his drunken slumber, the young man buried his face in his hands.

When Annie, with tear-wet eyes, sought to withdraw the views, he stayed her hand. "They are mine," he said gravely. "I need them. Do not cry, little Annie," he continued gently, "always keep as brave and unselfish as you are today and the world will be blessed for your having lived in it."

Three young men sat in Mr. Hermstadder's office on the following morning, all applicants for the managership of his East Aurora store. It was a position with a remunerative salary and much honor in the local business world. Mr. Hermstadder, entering, gave each a brief glance. Soon he must begin interviewing them in the inner office, one by one.

"Too fashionable. Too conventional," he thought disgustedly. "No initiative. No purpose." Suddenly there was a stir. A shabbily dressed young man with a firm, quick tread walked up the steps leading to the office. "May I speak with you a moment?" Ah, that was the voice of a man of purpose and more—it was Robert's voice.

"Uncle Herman," began Robert firmly, "I have quit drinking and wish to apply for the position of manager. If you will not give it to me, I hope I may get a similar position elsewhere." Then as his uncle did not speak, one by one, he spread on the table before him the views which Annie had taken.

"Could a man carry these in his pocket and ever take another drink?" he asked.

Mr. Hermstadder, with a very sober face, looked long at the drunken slumberer by the roadside; at the old Judge, immaculate in white linen and secure in the dignity of his own position.

"May I ask who took these scenes?" he inquired at last.

"A little girl who lives very near to God," said Robert softly. "It was my Cousin Annie."

Mr. Hermstadder arose from his chair. "Get some better clothing, Robert, and report within an hour," he said in a business-like tone. "Glad to have you back again," he added kindly, and keeping his head carefully turned aside, opened the door for Robert to pass out.

In Switzerland, a woman, Madame Jenny Porchet, has been appointed director of the head prison of Vaud in the department of Aigle. Mlle. Sarah Monod, of Paris, president of the French National Council of Women, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The Russian Imperial Duma has adopted a motion approving of the admission of women to the bar.

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The relation between tobacco smoking and intemperance is shown in the following statement, for which a writer in the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* is responsible: "Aside from the effects of tobacco, especially on boys and young men, we must not forget the intimate connection between the drinking habit and the use of tobacco. Out of 600 in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., sent there for crimes committed through strong drink, 500 testified that it was tobacco which led them to intemperance."

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"I am thankful to have been a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL from its first issue and hope to be on its subscription list as long as I live."—FANNIE A. CATHCART, *Baltimore, Md.*

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"I do wish *all* our women would take and read THE SIGNAL. It would mean a great impetus to our work here. Personally I think I could not keep house without THE UNION SIGNAL."—FANNIE A. DRUMMOND, *Oberlin, O.*

"After the reorganization of our union seven members held together through some trying times and as secretary for more than a dozen years I often felt if it had not been for THE UNION SIGNAL we would not have had the encouragement we needed. Temperance sentiment is increasing but THE UNION SIGNAL is still a necessity for intelligent work. I have been a subscriber for many years."—ELMIRA A. RAMBO, *Dresden, O.*

"I have been a continuous subscriber to the dear UNION SIGNAL since 1884 and that I did not in season renew this year was wholly unintentional, for I desire to be a continuous subscriber the few years that remain. Yesterday was my seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. I have sent the paper to my pastor for two or three years, and also to our public library.—LENORA W. COLEMAN, *Los Gatos, Cal.*

"I am now seventy-seven years of age but I expect to take THE SIGNAL as long as I live as I cannot do without it. My native home was in Indiana but the dear UNION SIGNAL has followed me."—MRS. M. L. HOBBS, *Artesia, N. M.*

MRS. ELLEN A. D. BLAIR, National organizer, subscribes for the paper for her National Convention hostesses and others.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 17, 1912. No. 42

MAKING PROHIBITION SENTIMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Float which was a feature of the "Amendment Ratification Picnic" given by the Berlin W. C. T. U. of Weston

In obedience to nature's law of economy and evolution, we owe to the succeeding generation a healthier childhood and a more wholesome nursery in which to rear it than we inherited from the generation which preceded us. In debauching the manhood of its citizenship by authorizing the sale of alcoholic drink, the state is robbing the next generation of its natural birthright, and is itself committing a crime against nature.

HON. L. JUDSON WILLIAMS,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, West Virginia

VIRGINIA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Prohibition a Promoter of Universal Brotherhood—What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas—Five Unanswerable Arguments for Prohibition—Colorado's Campaign Convention—West Virginia's Prohibition Campaign Arouses State—Prohibition Always—Virginia W. C. T. U.

Prohibition a Promoter of Universal Brotherhood

CONGRESSMAN MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

From the primeval fall man has been warring with the power that led him first to disobey his God. Through centuries of murder, tyranny, drunkenness, lust and all other crimes and vices that comprise the heritage of a fallen race the yearning for righteousness in government and in conduct has never left the human heart. The aspiration for universal brotherhood, the basis of all liberty and all order, has gradually lifted the standards of our civilization. The formation of the state had as its basic motive the protection of the weak against the strong. Behind the superficial changes in forms of government, the coalitions of tribes and nations, the rise and decline of empires, the one movement that has steadily grown throughout the ages has been expressed in the widening of human sympathy, the extension of comforts, rights and safeguards to larger and larger numbers of mankind. The first murderer felt the impulse behind the movement, when, replying, "Am I my brother's keeper?" he realized in his guilty soul that in truth he was. And as the blood of the first victim of human violence cried out from the ground, so today the widow and the orphan, the tenants of desolated homes, the drunken and the crazed, the ghosts of blighted ambitions and broken lives, the victims of hunger, poverty and disease cry out with the same accusing force against conditions that result from the liquor traffic.

What a contradiction is involved in the fact that society condemns its criminals and isolates its insane on the one hand, yet, on the other, encourages a traffic that produces them. In the contests now being waged it will be definitely shown whether the love of man for fellow man, the sympathy of one for all and all for one, the sense of keepership that should inspire what is best in government and holiest in action, is sufficiently strong to prompt the people to step to the forefront of the movement that is leading humanity upward.

But there is another and more material phase of this movement for the elevation of mankind. The protection of defenseless women and children, the safeguarding of men against the ravages of a vice which they are too frequently powerless to resist, are not the only reasons that should prompt the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Alcohol is a poison of the deadliest character. It is the ferment of decay; the liquid excretion of rotting matter. It will kill every living tissue, every living organism, with which it comes in contact. It will destroy the vital elements in men or plants. If a fruit tree is sprinkled with water and alcohol combined the fruit will fall before its time. Taken into the human system alcohol will paralyze the life-giving corpuscles of the blood, the sources of life and health and strength, producing degeneracy of mind and body, disease and death. It has produced a million confirmed drunkards in the United States, a reeling and besotted mass of human wreckage. Think of the homes they darken and destroy, the lives they ruin besides their own, the jails they fill, the asylums they crowd, the economic and moral loss they cause. The effect on the living is terrible enough, but when we condemn babes yet unborn to premature death, or to lives of agony or shame, how can we excuse the crime? The destruction of individual character and efficiency by the liquor traffic results in a lowering of moral standards, the debasement of the people as a whole, a reversion to savage instincts and a final incapacity to preserve or to defend the institutions of free government.

The economic loss occasioned by the liquor traffic must also be considered. The annual consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country now reaches a total of two and one-half billions of gallons, costing nearly two billion dollars, more than twenty-five gallons for every man, woman and child. The added annual cost in taxation on account of crime, pauperism, idiocy and insanity traceable to alcoholic sources approximates another two billions. The annual loss in national wealth due to lowered efficiency of production resulting from alcoholic drink amounts to fourteen billions more, according to a careful estimate by Representative Hobson. This last figure is his estimate of the percentage of decreased efficiency due to alcoholic indulgence, an estimate in which the loss in productive capacity of drunkards and heavy drinkers is placed at 75 per cent; of the regular drinkers at 50 per cent; of occasional drinkers at 10 per cent. The estimate includes the placing of an economic value of $8,000 on each of the 700,000 men who are sent to untimely graves from alcoholic causes every year in the United States. Mr. Hobson bases his calculations as to decreased efficiency on a scientific test by the celebrated German expert, Dr. Aschaffenberg. Cutting this estimate by one-fourth or one-half, we have an economic waste from the liquor traffic that threatens not only the prosperity but the very existence of the nation.

> In driving the liquor traffic from a state, a service is performed which means the elevation of every citizen of that state, increased mental, physical and economic efficiency, a purer moral environment, happier homes and brighter firesides,—a service that will give an infinite impetus to the movement toward universal brotherhood where the good of one is the concern of all; where no evil which imperils the social unit will be tolerated; where man will rise in final triumph over the serpent that was subtler than all the beasts of the field, again to be crowned with the confidence and approbation of Almighty God.

The whole matter may be resolved into a simple but significant question: Shall a state confess itself powerless by law to abolish the traffic in a drug that will sap the physical strength of its people, and reduce them in ever growing numbers to intellectual and moral ruin, thus destroying all hope of further progress in the various lines of human endeavor, and corrupting the very fountains of reproduction, convert posterity into a race of weaklings and degenerates. If a state has not the right to protect itself against such an enemy with the strong arm of salutary laws it had as well dissolve. Is it not folly to assert that a state cannot preserve its own existence? If the police power of a state may be invoked to take individual property without compensation in order to prevent the destruction of other property, as in the case of a conflagration, or in order to preserve the lives and health of its citizens, as in the case of an epidemic, how much more justly may that same power be employed to stop a traffic that imperils the existence of the state itself and threatens the lives of multiplied thousands of its people? The liquor traffic is a far deadlier enemy of the state than an invading army could ever be. It is a perpetual menace to the life of the individual and the existence of the state.

They tell us that a state-wide prohibitory law cannot be enforced. They tell us that other states have tried and failed. We tell them that no beneficent reform in the history of the world would ever have been accomplished if the failures of others had deterred the successful champion.

They tell us that all legal effort to restrain the liquor traffic should be confined to the counties and the precincts. We tell them that the traffic is too widespread, too firmly rooted in the state and nation, to be combated in this manner with success. The powers of the fundamental unit of self-government in the United States, the state itself, of which the counties and precincts are but administrative subdivisions, must be employed in order to fight this evil with any chance of comprehensive victory.

In driving the liquor traffic from a state a service is performed which means the elevation of every citizen of that state, increased mental, physical and economic efficiency, a purer moral environment, happier homes and brighter firesides,—a service that will give an infinite impetus to the movement toward universal brotherhood where the good of one is the concern of all; where no evil which imperils the social unit will be tolerated; where man will rise in final triumph over the serpent that was subtler than all the beasts of the field, again to be crowned with the confidence and approbation of Almighty God.

Audit Your Accounts!

FIVE UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS FOR PROHIBITION

Ex-President of State University Tells Why He Favors Amendment

Dr. D. B. Purinton, ex-president of the state university of West Virginia, gives the following five reasons for his advocacy of the amendment:

1. It is *right* because it seeks to destroy the soul-destroying liquor saloon, to preserve the integrity of manhood and to protect the helpless innocence of womanhood and childhood.

2. It is *just* to the sober, righteous, law-abiding taxpayer whom it relieves from the unjust burden of paying for the financial and criminal havoc of the saloon. And it is not unjust even to the distiller, the brewer and the saloonkeeper, because it simply forces these injurious citizens to seek an outlet for their energies and their capital which will at least not be positively unjust and harmful to their fellow citizens.

3. It is economical to the state by saving four-fifths of all its expense for the prosecution and detention of criminals, and by conserving the industry and productive capacity of thousands of its citizens whom the saloon debauches and disables. It is economical to the home, to which it restores the money ruthlessly filched from it to fill the cavernous depths of the saloonkeeper's rapacious pocket.

4. It is helpful to the weak brother who needs protection against himself and against his most dangerous and deadly enemy, the liquor traffic.

5. It is needful to free the commonwealth from the guilt and curse of unholy alliance with the saloon in its atrocious work of destroying manhood, prostrating industry, wrecking the home, cursing the church, and poisoning all the streams of personal, domestic, social and national life.

VOTE FOR WEST VIRGINIA PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Judge Frank W. Nesbitt, in an Address at Wheeling, Exhorts Large Audience to Fight to the "Last Ditch"

The following paragraphs from Judge Nesbitt's address are well calculated to stir the hearts and consciences of indifferent voters on the great day when West Virginia makes its race for the coveted prize—state-wide prohibition.—EDITOR

"Surely we need no argument to convince us of the evil of the liquor traffic. Surely no man need feel called upon to present arguments, under the awful menace that hangs over our heads by reason of the glaring eyes of this monster! No, No! What we need is a sense of appreciation of the fact that the crisis is upon us, and that it behooves us, knowingly, to make up our minds that the armor shall take its place upon our bodies instanter, and not be removed until the close of election day.

Fight to the Finish

"This is a fight to the finish. It means a finish to the liquor traffic in the state of West Virginia if the battle is won. Why do I say that in the face of the argument that 'prohibition does not prohibit.' They say that if the prohibitionists win in this campaign there will be more liquor sold in West Virginia than there has ever been before. Why do I say that the finish will come to the liquor business if this prohibition amendment is adopted? I say it for the reason that it is false that prohibition does not prohibit.

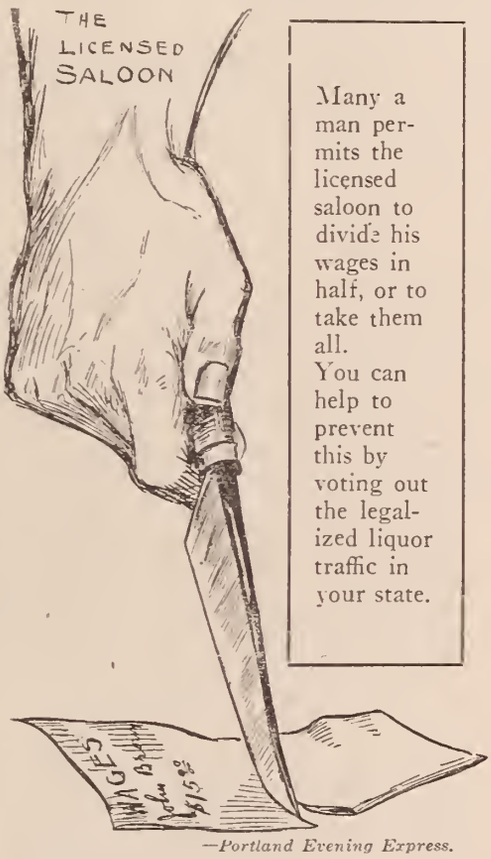
"The population of the state of West Virginia is just about equal to the population of the state of Maine. The state of Maine has been dry for a generation. The state of West Virginia has been wet for a generation. The population of the penitentiary of the state of Maine is 202 unfortunate souls. The population of the penitentiary of West Virginia, according to the warden's report for 1911, of West Virginia's prisons, is 1,105. In the state of West Virginia over 600 of those 1,105 convicts come from the wet counties of the state, from nine of them, and from the balance of the counties come something like 400 of the prisoners.

"Prohibition does not prohibit? I will tell you why it does not effectually prohibit. It is because prohibition enacted in a single state is but a step in the right direction. Of course drunkards will drink. Of course liquor will be imported within the dry territory. Why? Because the United States government has not as yet had your pressure and my pressure brought to bear upon it with sufficient strength to close the doors of interstate commerce. Within a few years the Congress of the United States will feel the pressure of the people to such an extent that it must enact a law prohibiting the admission of liquor into prohibition territory. In the name of our great Leader, if a citizen believes that temperance is right, and that it is right to wipe out the liquor traffic, how dare he stand up and say that the prohibition amendment should not be adopted because liquor may be imported in the face of the law; for all it requires on top of that amendment is an enactment by Congress to effectually close the doors and make our state dry, not only to all intents and purposes, but dry, absolutely dry.

"Those on the other side tell us that intoxicating liquor will not hurt a man unless he drinks it to excess. How does that sound to a man who has had the passion in his breast?

"Count up the number of saloons in West Virginia, and not only what they pay into the state treasury, but ask yourselves from whence they receive the sum that they pay into the state treasury of the state of West Virginia. Turn this money loose among the working men, by whom most of it is paid into the saloons; let them deposit it in the banks of the state, and we will see whether our taxes are raised or not. The effect will be just the contrary.

"The keynote of the situation is, first, to appreciate the situation that presents itself to us at this particular time; and, second, make up our minds to put on the armor and fight to the last ditch."



—Portland Evening Express.

PROHIBITION RIGHT AND EXPEDIENT

First—Prohibition is right. The state has no right to license crime or that which produces crime, any more than it has to license disease or that which produces disease. The object of prohibition is protection. The state prohibits robbery to protect property, prohibits murder to protect life, prohibits the sale of liquor to protect primarily the home. The right to protect implies the right to prohibit.

Secondly—Prohibition is expedient. Whatever is right is expedient—expedient because it is right. The license system has proven a failure. For more than a century efforts have been made by some form or degree of license to regulate or restrict the evils of intemperance, and without success. It, therefore, is entitled to no further trial at the hands of an intelligent people.

Thirdly—Prohibition strengthens moral reform. Law is an educator. A good law partially enforced is better than a bad law well enforced. Hence the laws prohibiting lotteries, gambling, etc. Prohibition not only tends to create a better sentiment, but it assists moral suasion. While moral suasion saves one drunkard, the liquor traffic manufactures many. Moral suasion is, therefore, alone unable to cope with the evils of intemperance. As well attempt to save a burning city by the efficient working of the fire engines, and at the same time grant license to incendiaries.—*S. N. Fellows*

WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR KANSAS

MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN, Salina, Kansas

"THE KANSAS PEOPLE PREFER THE SCHOOL-HOUSE OF TODAY RATHER THAN THE BREWERY OF THIRTY YEARS AGO"

To realize what prohibition today means to Kansas, one should compare the conditions in that state with those in other states not only at the present time but as they were under the old regime. For me to do so is a matter of personal testimony, so please make way for the personal pronoun!

I have lived in Kansas since early childhood, and have watched a typical Kansas town of 1,000 people multiply itself ten times and more. I played about the foundations of the brewery which invaded our peaceful neighborhood. I have more than once been crowded from the sidewalk by a phalanx of topers on their way to the completed and flourishing institution, and have shuddered to hear their ribald songs as they reluctantly sought their homes in the waxing hours. I have seen fifteen saloons running in a town of 1,500, and it was not a "tough" town, either. It was settled by a God-fearing people, who raised the lintels of a church almost as soon as their own hearthstones were laid. Allowing for the mellowing of age, conditions were no worse than in the ordinary town of today in a saloon state. Then, regulation was all that the people could apply to the liquor traffic. Today they use elimination.

Thirty Years of Prohibition

Constitutional prohibition came to the state of Kansas three decades ago. It meant a fight to secure it, and a fight to enforce it, and it would have been a much harder battle, except that the law granting municipal suffrage to women followed so closely in its wake.

The new law allowed licensed pharmacists to sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, and here arose one of the abuses of prohibition, for many so-called drug-stores enriched their owners through the liquor dealt out behind dummy prescription cases. Evasion of the law was made easy in many cases by city and county officials using lax methods with druggists and joint-keepers, and the difficulty in securing efficient testimony, as the law at first read.

Yet in those years when it was a fight to make prohibition prohibit, when the struggles to keep our state clean were most strenuous, and in some cases, almost futile, prohibition was a success. Traffic in liquor was outlawed. Where a saloon, under the protection and with the sanction of the law, was not considered degrading, and its frequenters were visited with no more serious rebuke by society than an admonitory "Tut! Tut!" the joint was a renegade establishment. The very fact that it was under legal ban, and chased from post to pillar, made it an undesirable resort. It was constantly subject to police raids, and whoever was caught there at that time had the choice of sliding down the drain pipe or appearing in police court the next morning—and the scorn and loathing visited by society upon the culprit were so great that he usually chose the drain pipe!

Prohibition, from the first, kept the weak man, who would have spent his earnings over the bar, sober, and eventually made of him a property owner and a good citizen. It reared a generation in hatred of the liquor traffic, and made the sentiment which, in 1909, entirely wiped out the lawful sale of liquor, as well as the legalized handling of it by the drug-stores.

I quote from the recent address delivered before the Kansas W. C. T. U. by the mayor of the entertaining city, Salina, as an example of what an experienced business man thinks of the prohibition law:

Kansas' Best Crop—Its Citizens

"After all the figures of our state's best years are compiled, wonderful as the totals appear, I firmly believe that the future citizens we are producing,—the environment we are supplying for our young men and women in Kansas, who have grown to maturity without having seen an open saloon, who have been taught from their infancy that it is not the proper thing to indulge in strong drink and that it is criminal to tempt your fellow men to use liquor in any form,—I believe that this citizenship which we are giving to the world is of more benefit than all the millions which we annually pour into the channels of the world's commerce."

The Attorney General of Kansas recently sent out the following statement, which has been circulated broadcast in states which are agitating prohibition:

"The test of the value of prohibition in Kansas is the net result for thirty years. In that time Kansas has forged ahead from an insignificant place in national affairs to one of front rank. Our frontier villages have grown into splendid cities. Almost a third of the entire population is enrolled in public or private schools. With more than 800 newspapers and magazines, less than a dozen carry whisky advertising. Illiteracy has been reduced from forty-nine per cent to less than two per cent, and that trifling amount is almost entirely among the foreigners. With 105 counties in the state, eighty-seven of them have no insane, fifty-four no feeble-minded, ninety-six have no inebriates and the few we do have come from the cities which defied the law till the very last. Thirty-eight county poor farms have no inmates, and there is only one pauper to every 3,000 population. In July, 1911, fifty-three county jails were empty, and sixty-five counties had no prisoners serving sentence. Some counties have not called a jury to try a criminal case in ten years, and a grand jury is so uncommon that half of our people would not know what it is. In my home county in western Kansas, there has been but one and that was twenty-five years ago."

The secretary of the State Board of Health in Kansas, Dr. S. J. Crumbine, has recently sent out a letter in refutation of the statement being made by the liquor interests that the Kansas death rate is the highest in the country. I quote from it here:

"The death rate the past year is 10.5 per thousand, the lowest among the states, with the exception of North Dakota, also a prohibition state. Our birth rate is between thirty and thirty-five per thousand population. Kansas seems to be the example used by the brewers and distillers in fighting prohibition. Every time they have made a statement that Kansas has suffered from the prohibitory law the available official records have proved them false."

To come back to the personal pronoun, the brewery which was the bogey of my childhood days, melted away many years ago, and within a stone's throw of that spot stands a magnificent high school, with the newest and most approved equipment and methods. Here hundreds of children go in and out, learning the secrets of the ages. Except when travel has taken them from the state they have never seen a saloon. There are no disgusting sights and sounds and odors to undermine the morals of the boys who come to this place, as there were three decades ago. Instead, there are wide, airy rooms, where the active boy may develop his constructive faculties, training hand and eye at the same time as he works with lathe or chisel, or recites in the class room.

The Kansas people prefer the schoolhouse of today, rather than the brewery of thirty years ago.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC NOT A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

"I wish we could get over thinking of saloon-keeping as a business," said Rev. Samuel Dickie, president of Albion College, in an address before the local W. C. T. U. "It is not a legitimate business. It is a fraud, a cheat, a vice, a crime. If tonight a gun were put at your head and a thief took your money, you would still have left your health, your character, your good name and your ability to go on in the morning and earn more money. But when the saloon takes your money, it takes your health, your reputation, your character, and takes away your ability to earn any more money."

Dean Walter T. Sumner very recently brought before a large Chicago audience the close relation between the liquor traffic and vice. He said: "The greatest support of the social evil is the saloon. It makes profit for the saloon-keepers, and for that reason the latter protect the dive." The reiteration of a striking reason why the American public should vote out the traffic in drink and at the same time stamp out vice.

"DRIVE ALCOHOL OUT," Urges Ex-Governor Glenn

Ex-Governor Glenn's Hot Shots at the Liquor Traffic

Alabama, first on the roll call of states, will be first on the roll call of prohibition states after 1914.

You can stop the violation of prohibition laws by putting the violators in prison.

No brewer or saloon-keeper or distiller anywhere will stand up before his fellows and make the claim that the traffic is a good thing for society.

It costs from two to six times as much to have saloons in a city as the revenue from them amounts to.

North Carolina is growing as never before since the liquor traffic was driven out; its people are more happy and more prosperous, and the number of children in the schools has practically doubled.

When society permits saloons to be operated under the law, society becomes a party to the crimes for which the saloons are responsible.

The person who says that more liquors are consumed under prohibition than under the regime of the liquor traffic is either a fool or a knave, and I believe he is both. If this claim were true, the distillers and brewers would all be for prohibition.

Do away with the gilded saloon and you do away with the thing that lures your boys and girls to ruin.

If drink were a good thing, the railroads would want drinking men to work for them; if drink were a good thing the banks would want drinking men to handle their money; if drink were a good thing, the merchants would want drinking men and women to handle their goods.

Ex-Governor Glenn, who has been speaking in Alabama in the interests of state-wide prohibition, predicts that the next Legislature will be composed largely of prohibitionists and that the state will again take its place in the white list. In a recent address at Birmingham, which was listened to by an enthusiastic and large audience, he made the following points against the infamous traffic in strong drink which is undermining the minds, hearts, and souls of Alabama's citizens.—EDITOR

After giving some interesting figures in regard to the havoc wrought by liquor upon human kind, the Governor proceeded:

"In North Carolina the people are becoming more strongly attached to prohibition as each year passes. Both Democratic and Republican parties are now favoring prohibition, for at the last election the Republicans who were not so thoroughly convinced as to the good results of prohibition, were badly beaten. Prohibition in North Carolina, I hope, has come to stay forever.

"Gaston county, North Carolina, shows clearly the most vivid contrast between the open saloon and prohibition that can possibly be gotten from the record of any section. Ten years ago under the saloon regime in the state, this county had thirty-nine government distilleries and saloons by the score. Under the free flow of the liquor traffic such as was allowed in that county the inevitable result was clearly apparent. The county had no macadamized roadways, few school-houses and a pitiably poor number of pupils in these, few churches and none of them very strong, and only two cotton mills, which employed but a few hundred workmen. Today there are highly developed roads throughout the county, excellent school-houses everywhere, showing enrollment figures that are really astonishing, churches of every denomination, which are in a growing condition and expanding yearly, and forty-three cotton mills, employing 1,700 people.

"Now this is the record of one county in North Carolina and the array of facts is only an example of the progress and betterment in social and civic conditions taking place all over the state, due to the fact that the shackles of the liquor traffic have been discarded and the good influence of better living allowed to take its course unhindered.

"The rigid enforcement of the law is the only practical way of making prohibition prohibit," continued the Governor, "and the law can be enforced to such a comprehensive extent that the liquor traffic can be made unprofitable to those who are wont to indulge in its practices. In North Carolina we put violators of the prohibition laws on the streets and the public highways."

Looking at the question squarely from all angles, the Governor draws this conclusion:

"If the sale of liquor makes better men and better women, if it is a thing that is absolutely essential to good citizenship, why should we not help it? Suppose it is making thousands of paupers, opening the jails and penitentiaries to men who should be good citizens, and by taking the necessities of life from men, women and little children, leaves nothing but poverty in its wake, shall we sanction it? It is not a good thing, and let us stand together and fight until it is driven from the country."

GOVERNOR DONAGHEY'S VIEW

In our issue of September 26 we quoted a letter received by THE UNION SIGNAL from the Governor of Arkansas, in which he plainly showed that the battle for state-wide prohibition is still on. The following paragraphs from his pen attest his further conviction on the "No" side of the liquor traffic.—EDITOR

Whatever improves the standard of citizenship ought to be approved by all good citizens. If the traffic improves and uplifts the people; if it educates the younger generation in the higher offices of life; if it enhances economic values; if it encourages the pursuit of agriculture; if it builds up manufactures; if it makes clearer the way of commerce; if it improves the health of the people; if it makes a contented, happy and prosperous community; if the traffic creates and maintains all of these conditions, then it should be the duty of all statesmen to take the lead in its favor and of all other good citizens to follow.

But the traffic does not do these things. The criminal records in my office show that more than seventy-five per cent of the applications for pardon set up the plea that the offender was under the influence of liquor when he committed the crime.

NO PLACE FOR THIS BUSINESS

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DAWSON, of Kansas

I call your attention to another matter. The saloon is always on the wrong side of every public question. When did it ever take up the cudgels for any decent proposition? Of what value is it in the scheme of civilized society? What human need does it supply? What pain or sorrow does it alleviate? Does it add thrift to any farm, skill to any mechanic, brilliancy to any brain, nobility to any character? None, absolutely none! Bankers help to reform banking laws and to prosecute embezzlers. Lawyers help to reform government and administration of justice. Doctors have been foremost in legislation against malpractice. The miner, the merchant, the baker can always be counted on to co-operate for better laws and regulation of civic affairs, including their own peculiar business. But what about the saloon and saloon-keeper? If ever any of you saw him lined up on the side of the right in any fight for civic decency or social or political progress, your experience and observation have been broader than mine.

No, fellow-citizens, the licensed saloon, high or low, is never an aid in any contest between right and wrong. It neither can nor will help to abolish the liquor traffic or any of the evils which flow from that traffic. It is a bad business, and somebody has said, "The proper place to curtail a bad business is just back of its ears."—*Exchange*

LAME BILLIE'S ELECTION

E. R JOHNSON. Lincoln. Neb.

"Do you think there's a chance of the town going dry tomorrow?" Mrs. Lane, the housekeeper, asked of Thomas Wood as, hat in hand, he came into the little sitting room.

"Yes, there's a chance," he said briefly, glancing at his boy sitting out on the doorstep tapping the sidewalk with one of his crutches.

"The rally tonight is expected to do much toward it," Mrs. Lane went on.

The room was only half lighted and Mrs. Lane could not see the strange look that came into Mr. Wood's eyes as he pressed his lips more firmly together. "Yes, I think it will," he said. He hurried out, stopping a few minutes to exchange remarks with crippled little Billie. His smile tonight, however, seemed forced and he did not meet the clear, loving eyes raised to his. Instead he glanced down at the crutches beside the boy and set his teeth.

With a swift movement he reached down to caress the curly brown head; then, with his chin held high, went on down the street, walking with emphatic heel-clicks. He nodded to people he met, but he did not stop to join any of the groups of men discussing the outlook for the coming election. He went directly to the town auditorium, which was already almost filled with those to whom the cause of prohibition was dear, as well as with many others whom curiosity had driven thither with sneers on their lips, and surmises as to the "kind of talk these women and preachers were going to put up."

Thomas Wood entered by a side door, and having sought out the chairman for the evening, a clergyman new to the town, he spoke with him briefly and then took a seat in one of the front rows. About him were people whom he knew, but he did not seem to even note their presence. He kept his eyes steadily upon the platform, ornamented with flags, spring flowers, and a banner-draped portrait of Frances E. Willard.

Thomas Wood, a citizen of Freeport for two years, was yet a stranger to many of the townspeople. His shrinking, quiet manner had caused Freeporters not only to leave him to himself, but had, in a manner, cut off their sympathy and interest in him. To most of them he was worthy of notice merely as the father of little Lame Billie, whose disposition of unusual sweetness and charm had quite won the hearts not only of the women who one and all "mothered" him, but likewise of the men who liked his staunch manliness and his wise, serious way of talking.

It was not unusual to see Lame Billie mounted on a barrel in the general store, with a circle of men about him, laughing at his answers to their questions, or soberly listening to his opinions upon this or that question of the day. Of late it had been a source of surprise that the boy had stayed closely at home, and when approached upon the all-important subject of the election, had remained evasive or entirely silent. "I think he isn't quite well," some one had suggested.

But Lame Billie was well, better than he had been for a long time, as his father knew. It was not this that had kept both Thomas Wood and his child silent concerning the election, and especially on this evening of the rally when everybody else was too excited to keep a quiet tongue.

When the program began with the singing of temperance songs, Mr. Wood's voice was not heard with the others. When the prayer was offered, he bowed his head low and did not raise it again until long after the first speaker had begun setting forth the object and need of the rally. He took no part in the applause, or the cheers, but sat with an almost blank face, his hands tightly clasped, his jaw set.

When a little later the chairman announced his name as that of the next speaker, he sat motionless for an instant, almost as if he had not heard. Then he arose and with a firm step mounted to the platform.

The multitude of people was silent. Every eye was bent upon the man who hitherto had been so desirous of avoiding any publicity or notice. What might he have to say? The speaker began in short, jerky sentences to discuss the importance of the next day's election. Then he paused, drank a little water, and let his eyes roam slowly over the audience. His voice was surer when he resumed: "I know that every one of you is wondering why I am speaking here tonight, for I am not an orator. Few of you have even known what my ideas on prohibition are. I have seldom expressed them. It is a subject that is a tender one with me. Why, I have come here tonight to tell you."

Thomas Wood moistened his dry lips and the people leaned forward in their seats, waiting. "Something has prompted me to tell my story," he finally continued. "I've tried to convince myself that it couldn't be the voice of God, but I've come to believe that it is. The more I tried to silence it, the more it pursued me. And so tonight I am here to reveal to you a thing I've never willingly mentioned to a human soul."

The embarrassed man fingered a book on the table beside him and then again began abruptly: "You all know my little Billie. Lame Billie you call him. You never knew why he is lame. Perhaps you thought he was born like that. But no child ever had a straighter, more beautiful body than had Billie when he was a baby. Little did I think then that a day would come when I'd hear his crutches tapping along the walk—and every tap like a stab in my heart—for I—I made Billie lame."

The silence became intense. Eyes looked at the speaker pityingly, yet with horror. He took a step forward and continued: "When I was a young man I drank a little. The appetite grew, and I was often half drunk but was not dangerous. My wife implored me to stop, but my will was not strong enough, and at any rate I didn't think it was doing me or anybody else any especial harm. As time went on I drank more and more heavily. Then there came a night—just such a night as this—the night before election. The 'drys' had been fighting for their cause and in a spirit of defiance and ridicule of them we had been drinking more than usual.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

WHEN THE STATE WENT DRY

A Prophecy West Virginia and Colorado Intend to Fulfill

Adapted, with apologies to the author, T. Berry Smith

There was joy in the hearts of the people at eve
When the dear old state went "dry,"
And up from the throng rose music and song
While the bells gave back reply.
Now some of the people so happy were black,
And some of the people were white,
But alike they were proud in the jubilant crowd
That the state had voted aright.

The folks had turned out from their hearthstones at morn,
The men and the women as one,
And like militant hosts had stood at their posts
Till the going down of the sun.
Instead of the emblem of a broken heart
Was the banner of smiles unfurled,
And the telephones rang and the good news sang
In the ears of a waiting world.

No longer the mother would wait for her boy,
And be at his coming dismayed;
No longer the wife bear the burdens of life
And be of a footfall afraid;
And the children accustomed to hunger and rags
Would hide from their father no more;
Wife, mother and child with a welcoming smile
Would be glad when he came to the door.

The saloon-keeper knew that the women in white
Were there with a purpose grim,
And with right good will his traffic would kill,
And yet be praying for him;
He knew they were better than the crowd he served
And would willingly be his friend,
Him gladly would see 'mong the brave and the free—
A man in the midst of men.

—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

LARRY OF LAUGHTER LAND

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Larry never takes anything seriously, Mother," confided George, "and it worries me. He never resents insults,—petty things you call them, but they justify a fellow for knocking a boy down. Larry just laughs over them. You can't make him mad."

"Do you think your brother is cowardly, son?"

"No, he's no coward, but he takes things too lightly. He lacks backbone. The boys have nicknamed him 'Larry of Laughter Land.'"

"I think that is a pretty compliment to your brother. He seems to be popular with the children, judging from the way they visit him."

"He takes all right in Prep school, Mother, but when he goes to the university, the fellows will think he's silly. It isn't manly to ignore slights. Why, yesterday those kids were choosing sides for a game. Pete Dowe, who eats half of Larry's luncheon every day to my certain knowledge, passed by Larry and called Dick as his first helper. So our kid went on the opposite side. When I spoke to him about it and insisted that he grant no more favors to Pete because the boy never sees fit to return any of them, he just laughed until his face was red. 'Pete can't slight me,' he said. 'Besides, old fellow, he couldn't choose everybody the first time, could he?'"

"I think Larry was right about that, and I am glad he can't be offended. He is much happier than you are, my son."

"But think of the future!" argued George. "Habit is a strong factor. Larry will learn to take everything in life as a joke perpetrated for his own amusement."

"He doesn't consider his studies as jokes," defended his mother. "He makes excellent marks."

"A boy's reputation at school—that is, with the students—doesn't rest on his ability to solve problems and conjugate verbs correctly. Manliness is demanded first of all. I tell you, Mother, you simply can't make Larry mad. I try to do it for his own good but he laughs at me and says I ought to be ashamed to torment my little yellow-headed brother."

Mrs. Reynolds smiled. Larry reminded her of her own merry childhood. "Don't worry about Larry," she urged George who had inherited his father's supersensitive nature. "Just remember that life is like a mirror. You usually see what you are looking for, my boy."

"I am going to teach Larry a lesson one of these days. You don't quite understand the situation, Mother. I want him to be popular with my friends at college when he enters."

"I am afraid you think too much of popularity, George. Don't court anybody's friendship at the expense of your own self-respect and pride. I think that instead of criticising your brother, you would do well to follow his example not only in being merry but also in caring less what the boys will think if you do such and such a thing or if you fail to do what they want done."

George appreciated the truth of his mother's statement. He realized that for the sake of popularity, he was prone to do many things, but he comforted himself with the thought that it was a great thing to have all the fellows like him and include him in their festivities.

That afternoon in Tom Gaines' room, in company with several of his college friends, George began to argue about the use of alcohol.

"I don't believe in young men drinking," he maintained.

"Pshaw, George, a man isn't a man who can't drink and stop when he wants to," declared a sophomore loftily, looking around at the freshmen about him.

"You're wrong about that," bravely contended one freshman. "Most men are too weak to stop after they get started. Whisky is like a snake—if it is around, it will bite sooner or later."

"If a fellow wants friends, he has to drink a little, just enough to be sociable. He might as well begin at one time as another." Tom Gaines opened his trunk and began to take out some bottles of beer. "Run down to the store, Dicky, and buy some cheese and crackers. We'll have a lunch. Reach up and hand down those steins on the mantel, gentlemen."

Everybody except George held his stein to be filled as Tom skilfully opened the beer.

"Come on, you idol," Tom called to George. "Don't set the stamp of your disapproval on this party. If you do, we'll be afraid to ask you next time, sir."

Somebody held a stein to be filled and then handed it to George.

"Come on. Don't be a wet blanket."

So, George, for fear of losing his popularity with the boys, drank the beer and had his stein refilled with the others. One by one the boys noisily took their leave. George was waiting to get over the dizzy feeling in his head when he stood on his feet. Finally he pulled on his overcoat and went out rather shakily. By holding to the railing, he managed to go down the steps. He looked around cautiously for any professors; then, seeing the campus clear, started home. The trees seemed to throw their branches in his face. It required an effort to evade them.

Suddenly he heard Larry laughing on his way home with a crowd of small boys who had gone to watch the coach at the university try out the foot-ball squad.

When Larry caught sight of George reeling, the laughter died out of his brown eyes and out of his heart as well. He knew at a glance that George had been drinking, but he didn't want the other boys to know.

"Good-bye, fellows," he laughed at them. "I'll turn and help old George to the doctor. Mother dosed him up last night. He's sick, too. See you tomorrow!"

It was Pete Dowe who stepped close and whispered, "Let me help get him home, Larry. I'll never tell."

Larry smiled wistfully. "Thanks, I will. I couldn't manage alone."

The two boys guided George to old Doctor Taylor's office, a block away.

"Mother must never know," Larry told him. "She must never, never know."

So the old doctor telephoned Mrs. Reynolds that if she could spare one of her sons George would spend the night with him. He had a long country trip to make, he told her, and he thought the ride would be good for the boy.

But George found silence impossible. On his knees the next afternoon, he sobbed out the whole miserable story and had the peace that follows forgiveness.

"Think, Mother," he cried bitterly, "I sat here yesterday making fun of Larry and yet he has shown himself to be twice the man I am. He laughed and shielded me from the ridicule of his friends. You had given me some medicine the night before and he joked about it until the boys never suspected that I was plain drunk."

"Tell me about what Larry did—he never mentioned it."

So George brokenly told her how Larry and Pete, whom he had called ungrateful the day before, had taken him to old Doctor Taylor and how the good man had cared for him.

"I didn't want to risk losing the boys' regard, Mother, and now I have lost my own self-respect. Did any of them try to get me home? No, they laughed and said it always went hard with beginners. O Mother, not one of them was my friend."

"Let this be a lesson, my son. Don't do the things that will cause you to harbor a fear of being found out. Win back your self-respect by right living."

"I will, Mother, with God's help and yours," he said reverently. "I think I will cultivate my little brother more. He is wholesome and clean, and he stuck to me in time of trouble."

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

As we go to press the General Officers and others from National Headquarters are on their way to the National Convention at Portland, Oregon. The special official train left the Chicago and North Western station at twelve noon, October 12, carrying a goodly number of white ribbon comrades and friends, who were filled with enthusiasm and the spirit of conquest in the name of their great Leader. Friends gathered at the station to bid the travelers Godspeed on their long journey to the hostess city. The white ribboners of St. Paul, where a stop will be made over Sunday, are on the qui vive to welcome their fellow workers, seconded by Minneapolis' W. C. T. U. contingent.

A Brewer's "Grateful Conviction"

It is not difficult to believe the statements of scientists that one of the effects of alcohol upon the human intellect is to derange the whole intelligence system of the human body, causing a man to see things as they are not. This is certainly the most charitable way to account for the statement said to have been made by the president of the U. S. Brewers' Association, which recently met in Boston. In congratulating the delegates on the dignity and humanity of the enterprise in which they were engaged, he said: "I trust that as brewers you all feel within you the same grateful conviction I feel, that we are the mainstay of rational and practical temperance."

Far be it from us to begrudge peace of mind and conscience to any one, if it be a peace founded upon truth, but the kindest thing to one who is resting in the confidence of a false peace is to awaken him. On what these men base their "grateful conviction" we cannot imagine. Surely it cannot be on the fact that the vast army of men and women sick in body and mind in our hospitals are brought there through indulgence in the goods the brewery puts upon the market; nor can it have its foundation in the remembrance of the poor-houses and insane asylums which are largely filled with the victims of the liquor business. It cannot rest upon the results of investigations of social workers showing that a large proportion of the criminals in our penitentiaries are the fruit of the brewery and liquor business, and that the wretched homes in the congested sections of the city are due to evils which are a direct outgrowth of the business.

The "grateful conviction" of the brewers is not shared by the majority of the good people of this nation and the most effective way to show these men so is to enact in every state, as rapidly as possible, legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcohol, and use every effort in our power to secure, through our Congressmen and Senators, prohibition for the nation.

Are Your Physicians Up-to-Date?

The West Virginia State Medical Association, at its August meeting, took action declaring that alcohol is not necessary in the treatment of disease, and indorsing the prohibition amendment. By so doing, they proved themselves to be up-to-date physicians, versed in the latest results of scientific research. Many forces have been and are at work to lead the medical fraternity to take this position, not the least powerful of which is the W. C. T. U. There is little doubt that the wise men of this Association have, directly or indirectly, felt the influence of the educational work of our organization in their homes, in the press, and from the platform. It might not be amiss for white ribboners in every community to consider whether the doctors in their town or county or state would, in the event of a prohibition campaign, be prepared to take the same advanced stand as have the West Virginia physicians. If not, it is our privilege to see that literature on not only medical temperance but prohibition is brought to their attention. In acknowledging receipt of some W. C. T. U. literature recently, a New York physician wrote, "I have read the leaflets sent and they have set my mind along paths that are very interesting." Every open-minded, intelligent medical practitioner will be glad to have his attention called to this vital matter, and the local union that fails to give the matter attention is missing a great opportunity.

Recognition of Prohibition's Worth by Kansas

The efforts of the liquor interests and their friends to prove that prohibition is unpopular with the residents of Kansas have always been notorious failures. Not only is the testimony to the contrary voluminous and voluble, but the result of the last primary election was an overwhelming proof that the "Sunflower State" appreciates a good law and has not the slightest intention of parting with it. Both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor, in their speeches and through the newspapers, were outspoken on the liquor question and declared emphatically for the enforcement of the prohibitory law and against resubmission. What the citizens of Kansas think on the subject was indicated by their nomination, by large majorities, of these two men, and their rejection of the one candidate who announced himself for resubmission, this man receiving less than twelve per cent of the entire votes of the state. Our friends who are working for state-wide prohibition cannot fail to derive satisfactory encouragement from this testimony to the value of prohibition, for if Kansas after thirty years' experience renders such a verdict in its favor, beyond the peradventure of a doubt it is a success.

A Change of Name or of Character?

There is much energy, time and money being expended during these campaign days in awakening Christian men and women to a realization that they are facing a great moral issue which not only needs, but demands their attention and assistance. This should not be necessary. That effort ought to be spent in educating the uninformed. No Christian man or woman in this day and age has any right to plead ignorance on the all-important question of the abolition of the legalized liquor traffic. To possess accurate knowledge, to have definite, clear-cut convictions and to act upon them, are as much his duty as to attend to his daily business or to pay his taxes. That is indeed his business which affects the weal or woe of his fellowmen. The modern Christian, in order to be worthy of the name, must be of the militant type. The present-day saint must be a soldier who never turns his back upon the conflict until victory is won. One recalls the story of Alexander the Great, who, coming upon a soldier retreating to the rear on the eve of battle, sternly demanded his name. "Alexander," whimpered the miserable poltroon. "Alexander," thundered the great commander, "Alexander you say; then I demand that you change your name or change your character." One wonders if the man who calls himself a Christian, and yet deliberately ignores his duty or shirks his responsibility, can reasonably claim a right to the name of the Divine commander who single-handed and alone faced unflinchingly the mighty forces of evil of the whole universe and was victorious over them.

PROHIBITION *WILL* PROHIBIT

It is urged by the anti-prohibitionists that prohibition will not prohibit. This is the battle cry of the liquor forces everywhere. They declare that the state will be overridden with bootleggers and blind tigers. That is their peculiar manner of declaring that they will not obey the law. Who is it that is going into the bootlegging and blind tiger business? Certainly our bankers, our dry goods merchants, our grocers, our lawyers, our doctors and our preachers will not become bootleggers and blind tigers. Nor do I think our farmers will flock to the cities to open these lawless resorts, and thereby become lawless men. The only factors in our population who will go into this disreputable line of selling will be the liquor men themselves—the very ones that we have now. These are the men who so blandly tell us that the law will be violated. It is the policy of the liquor dealers to persistently violate every law that is devised for their restriction or annihilation, and then to point to their own violations of the law as an evidence that prohibition will not prohibit.

This argument, aside from the moral aspect of the case, is the strongest argument for prohibition that has ever been adduced. When any one class of our population openly and blatantly declare that they will violate any and every law that is framed against their nefarious business, it is time for law-abiding citizens to bestir themselves in order to protect society from the ravages of this lawless horde.—*J. B. Cranfill in Dallas (Tex.) News*

Liquor Put Them Behind The Bars

Warden Fuller of Michigan Prison Finds Drink the Cause of Crime

In his investigations of the relation of crime to liquor-drinking, Warden Fuller of the Ionia (Mich.) Prison reaches the following conclusion, says a special writer in the *Chicago Tribune*.

"During the last two years, Chaplain Mendenhall interviewed 575 prisoners, and of this number 125 admitted the intemperate use of liquor, 262 claimed to be 'moderate drinkers,' and 220 said they were influenced by liquor to commit the crimes for which they were sent here.

"It is my opinion from such information as I have been able to gather concerning parole violations that liquor is directly or indirectly responsible for 75 per cent of the violations. I have examined the parole applications of the last forty-six men for whom warrants were issued for parole violations and find that at the time they applied for parole forty admitted excessive use of liquor, four drank some, and two claimed not to drink at all."

The warden asserts that he tries his best to prevent his charges from acquiring the tobacco habit while they are in prison. Every one is asked when he is received whether he uses tobacco. If he replies in the negative, none of the weed is permitted to be sold or given him while he is in the institution.

If he is under twenty-one years of age and has used tobacco, his supply is cut off while he is within the prison walls.

VALUE OF MORAL LEGISLATION

There are some who insist that you cannot make men better by the enactment of repressive laws. These people are no doubt conscientious and just as anxious to promote the welfare of the community as those of us who believe in a law which prohibits the legalized barroom, race tracks, public gambling dens and other evil agencies; but in the light of past events, I beg to differ from them as respects this matter. These laws in the interest of morality at least remove from the path of the ordinary wayfarer, in the pursuit of business or pleasure, temptations which sometimes are overwhelming; and if those evil pursuits are followed, notwithstanding they are prohibited by law, they must be pursued in secret and obscurity; and those who engage in such evil practices, instead of having the protection of the law thrown around them, are constantly kept exposed to the public gaze as public malefactors, who are willing for their own selfish purposes to defy both the law of God and man.

That you cannot by law make an individual a good man, in one sense of the word, is true; but that you can by law remove such evil agencies as barrooms, and thereby minimize the temptations that beset young men, is absolutely true. Experience teaches us that, were it not for the law, it would be impossible to maintain our government and to protect the lives and property of our people. This has been so in all ages and with all nations, and the time will never come when any government can exist without the enactment of suitable laws for the enforcement of its decrees and the maintenance of law and order.—*United States Judge Pritchard, of North Carolina*

COMPLIMENT NOT APPRECIATED

If you happen to see Thomas A. Edison's picture used in illustrating a whisky advertisement, do not for a minute imagine that the great inventor has changed his mind in regard to the evil of drinking. His opinion on that subject has been given on our pages so often that it is undoubtedly familiar to all. He says, "I am a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors. I always felt that I had a better use for my head."

Not long ago a Georgia white ribboner noticing Mr. Edison's pictured face in connection with an advertisement of whisky, wrote to the "Wizard of Menlo Park" in regard to the matter. She received a prompt response from one of his representatives, saying, "The use of Mr. Edison's name and picture in connection with the advertisement to which you refer is entirely unauthorized, and further is highly objectionable to Mr. Edison."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We are a world's republic of women, who recognize no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship. "There are bands of ribbon white around the world," and you and I, bound by their pure, white clasp, thank God and take courage to wage our peaceful war "for God and home and every land." We belong! Let every lip echo the words; let every heart cherish them. Each of us is as much a part of the world's union as is any other woman. The white ribbon includes all reforms; whatever touches humanity touches us.—*Frances E. Willard*

PROHIBITION AND THE CHILDREN

By a Citizen of Maine

I have lived where the saloons were wide open, and all that prevented any one from getting all they wanted was the inability to get the price of the drink, and I have been where every one seemed to drink, where men and women sit out on seats on the sidewalks that are built along the streets and take their liquor as freely and habitually as we take our three meals a day. But where we find these conditions we find poverty and crime. I know that prohibition does prohibit and that Maine is a better state to live in than it would be under a license law.

Do you want your little boy and girl to get acquainted with the smell of liquor as they have to pass a saloon on their way to school?

From all of our villages have come boys who grew up to be big men in the country, who have become governors and senators and have filled the large places in our nation, where men of energy and brain are needed. These men came from a prohibition state and they attained the places that they did because they went into the battle of life with the full strength of mind and body untainted by the effects of liquor. How many young statesmen, governors, senators and perhaps a president are now walking about our streets, we do not know, but it is our place to see that they do not have a chance to learn the sad lessons of a legalized saloon while they are getting their early education in our midst.—*George R. Morton, in the Oxford* (Me.) *Democrat*

The moral tone of the community is lowered by licensing the liquor traffic. There is no single channel through which such depths of misery flow over the human family as through this. No ravages of disease, no devastations of nature, no kinds of vice or crime, work such woe as this.—*Prof. Julius H. Seelye, D. D.*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Nov. 10—*World's Temperance Sunday*

PROHIBITION ALWAYS

Attorney General Dawson, as quoted in "The Kansas Way," has this to say of the relative value of prohibition and high license:

"There is no relative value. High license is not a means of abolishing the evils of intoxicating liquor. The only solution of the liquor problem is its total suppression. High license is first of all a confession that the liquor business is a bad business. It is a bad business. And a tax upon a bad business, a cruel, vicious and wicked business means that the state says to the rum-seller:

"'You are corrupting the morals of my people, you are undermining the manhood of my young men; you are robbing the cheeks of my young women of their bloom; you are poisoning the blood of my babies; you are wrecking my homes, filling my jails and furnishing a spawn for the brothel. You are at the back of all the villainies of the age and are turning my people into drunkards, lunatics and sulcides, and you make a very large amount of money out of this infamous business, and I shall require you to stand and deliver me a very considerable portion of this dirty money which you are making in this villainous fashion.'

"High license! The money of blood and tears! Such money is accursed! It does the state no good. What does it profit a community to exact a toll of $1,000 a year from a business which will annually cause two murders, wreck six homes, fill four drunkards' graves, rob the children of thirty families of a high school education, and start a dozen young men on the road to the penitentiary and a hundred others on the road to destruction.

"Our ideas of equity acquiesce readily in the doctrine that luxuries should bear a heavier rate of taxation than necessities. But intoxicating liquor is neither a luxury nor a necessity. It is a vice and the fountain of vice, and we have no moral right to depend upon vice as a source of revenue. Luxuries are to be taxed; vice is to be suppressed. Furthermore, it can be shown from a myriad of proofs that the license system is not a revenue producer; it is not even what it pretends to be. In cities where the prohibitory law has been enforced and the revenue licenses or license fines shut off, the incidents of the liquor business—court costs, paupers, dependent and neglected children, and kindred public expenses, shrink also, so that the loss of the license revenue does not affect the ordinary taxpayer.

YOUR BOY AND MINE

JUDGE J. C. McWHORTER Pleads for West Virginia Boys

The liquor people are after your boy and mine, and you cannot settle this question on the principle of high or low license. It is a principle that does not settle anything by the standard of right and wrong and until it is settled this way the liquor people will continue to be after you, after your boys and girls and after mine. And I want to say to you fathers and mothers, that you have not in your midst tonight a single cradle wherein is sleeping a blue-eyed darling, but that beside that cradle is crouching the wolf of strong drink. You have not a child that runs romping and playing, but that over it hovers the vulture of the saloon. You cannot send one of your children upon an errand upon the street tonight, but that the serpent of strong drink is following upon his trail. From out the shadows and darkness all about you, there is reaching the gaunt and bony hand of the saloon after your boys and girls, and the saloon must have these boys and girls for the money it pays the state, or go out of business. *The question is whether you want to supply the children or whether you want somebody else to supply them.*

"The saloon business in West Virginia is killing 1,500 of our boys and girls every year at the pitiful price of $410.50 a head, when a black boy before the war was worth a thousand dollars. My countrymen, what is a boy or girl worth? Are you going to permit this thing longer? Will the manhood and womanhood of West Virginia, which is called upon to register its approval of this thing in this election, tolerate it in our midst? Are we longer going to continue the policy of selling our boys and girls for revenue?

APPRECIATION FROM CONGRESSMAN SHEPPARD OF TEXAS

To Congressman Morris Sheppard of Kenyon-Sheppard bill fame, we are indebted for these strong words of encouragement in the battle we, as white ribboners, are daily waging:—

"I take this opportunity to commend the splendid work the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing in behalf of the temperance cause. I observe with especial satisfaction the efforts THE UNION SIGNAL is putting forth in behalf of state-wide prohibition in the several states soon to vote on this question. These contests will mark a distinct epoch in the struggle for righteousness in human government. It is a struggle as old as human history."

The article from Congressman Sheppard's pen, which appears in this issue under the caption, "Prohibition a Promoter of Universal Brotherhood," will be perused with keen interest, we are sure, by the readers of our official organ.

WASTE OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Leads Ex-Governor Dawson to Go on Record for Amendment

Hon. W. M. O. Dawson, former governor of West Virginia and also former Secretary of State, has come out for state-wide prohibition. In a signed statement, he tells his reasons for this action:

"Answering your query as to my attitude toward the pending prohibition amendment to the constitution of West Virginia, I say that, after much consideration of this important question, I shall vote for the ratification. Even if ratification should not lessen the consumption of intoxicants, I believe a distinct public good will be accomplished by getting rid of the open saloon, which, so far as I can see, does no good whatsoever, but promotes and ministers to almost every form of evil. The question involved is both moral and economic. The traffic in intoxicating beverages is a tremendous waste. It is as absurd to say that we can prosper by committing waste, as it is to say that we will grow better by committing wrong."

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION CALENDAR

Oregon—Portland, Oct. 18
Louisiana—Alexandria, Nov. 7-10.
Florida—Starke, Nov. 12-15.

COLORADO'S CAMPAIGN CONVENTION

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

"The servant craveth naught
Except to serve with might.
We were not told to win or lose;
Our orders are to FIGHT."

If you could have caught the thrilling, optimistic "campaign visions" of the state president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, at the convention just closed; if you could have heard the ten (out of fifteen) district presidents standing beside her, outline in three-minute talks the "last things" to be done before election, you would have *known* that the key-note at Canon City was the note of undaunted service sounded in the lines I have quoted.

The Crusade Psalm and hymn of the opening hour were rich with special meaning in these warring days—a meaning which was deepened in the evening devotions, when Mrs. Ruth H. Spray, president of the Twelfth district, told of being asked, in her college days, to write an essay on the movement, and was then sent out to get her information at first hand from the praying band in front of a saloon, where she heard the angry saloon-keeper say, "How long are you going to keep this thing up?" **"Till there is not a saloon in the United States,"** prophetically answered that brave unknown leader thirty-seven years ago. No wonder the Crusade fire lighted by such women, burns in our veins today, as we look forward with ever-growing faith to a white Nation in 1920.

We were warmly welcomed by the mayor (perhaps because we were guests in a dry town), as well as by the women's clubs, the teachers and preachers and the rest of the good folks, to all of whom our grand young Mrs. Monroe, president of the Sixth district, made thoughtful and gracious response, and, lest I forget, let me say just here that the blessedest thing that dawned on me at this convention was that our bright, young, brainy women are hearing the call to leadership and answering: "Here am I, Lord; send me."

One of these was Mrs. Ray, the delightful president of the hostess union, who not only wisely and sweetly welcomed us, but gave herself all the time for our comfort and happiness, planning, of course, with her women, the surprise at the reception, where we were served with the pure juice of the grape, the Arkansas valley being famed for its vines.

Canon City has a population, all told, of only ten thousand, but the very afternoon we arrived, the general officers were packed into an automobile to review a parade fifteen hundred strong, in which marched not only the hundreds of children, but *every teacher and preacher* in the city. Wasn't that good for our eyes, and did not our hearts burn within us as we saw that procession of the future, for the safety of whose feet we veterans are working? Verily, whether we win or lose November fifth, "Our orders are to fight on,"—for them.

The state penitentiary is located in Canon City, and as we took the thrilling "skyline drive" tendered the convention by the Auto Club, while every fibre of my soul responded with delight to the matchless panorama of mountain and fruitful valleys spread out before us, I thanked God for Warden Tynan, who dared to trust his convicts unguarded save by their own word of honor, to build that splendid roadway, and who is still teaching the world how to make criminals into good citizens.

—*Ram's Horn*

Should the Law Protect Him?

However, the problem we were met to solve was how to make prohibition voters out of good citizens, and the young men and women who have penetrated to nearly every cabin and dugout in the state to win votes for the amendment were there to stir our hearts with the wonderful story of the arousement of the plain people to do battle with the unscrupulous foe who, besides offering a dollar an inch to get its whisky articles into the editorial columns of every paper in the state as local matter, is spending unlimited cash to reach every voter with false and misleading literature.

Space would fail me to tell of all the brave editors who have refused the brewers' tainted gold, and waved the white banner of prohibition in their faces, but we thank God for every one of them, as well as for the women who are supplying them with backbone "stuff."

Mrs. Froman, superintendent of Work Among the Colored People, in a breezy talk on "Lining Up My People," told of the marvelous results of Mrs. Peterson's labors among us, her crowning achievement being the organization of a union in whisky-soaked Trinidad, where her white sisters have not yet gained a foothold. Mrs. Froman and her delegate visited every colored family in Canon City, leaving the convention before it closed in order to have a conference with the Pueblo workers, where one pastor told her that every person, except twelve, in his church was lined up for the amendment.

This convention demonstrated that we were rich in women with ideas, and it was a treat to hear Mrs. Patterson of the big double district over which she presides, tell of the way they are booming things down in her drink-ridden territory. Of course she mothers the L. T. L. that is so large it has to hold its meetings in a great tent; and as to the Y. P. B., why she just travels with its Booster Club, that campaigns in every school-house and barn within a radius of seven miles from Alamosa, a town of about four thousand, where she votes.

The Boosters hold three meetings every Sunday, and if their speakers and singers fail them, the Boosters speak and sing themselves, and make votes where older people might fail. Then, too, they see to it that not only are posters posted in the twenty-five store windows of that saloon-cursed town, but that they are changed every two weeks.

We were told of the village of Eads of only 150 inhabitants, but where every young person belongs to the Y. P. B. So you see we sang paeans of victory all the way along, while you cannot wonder, as you miss Colorado at Portland, that the Appropriations committee was instructed to appropriate no money for anybody's expenses to the National Convention because every white ribbon voice, hand and foot was pledged to this state till after election.

In order to give the cash to the campaign, many delegates sacrificed the joy of this annual feast, but they were tenderly remembered, and prayer and praise, white ribbon salutes, happy tears, applause, laughter, and campaign songs punctuated three days of such enthusiasm, such comradeship, such appreciation of the achievements of the rank and file, as well as of the leaders, as made us all feel that there never were such women as our women. Of course we went through the form of voting our beloved officers in again, though we were obliged to accept the resignation of our corresponding secretary, Miss Christiana Willby, whom we had borrowed from Missouri, electing Mrs. Jessie V. Bond of Denver in her place.

Following an eloquent address by Dr. Wilcox of Denver on "Woman in Defense of the Home," with fervor the large audience sang "God Be With You As You Vote Again," and the thirty-third annual convention of the Colorado W. C. T. U. was declared adjourned.

West Virginia's Prohibition Campaign Arouses State

MRS. ALLIE B. JACKSON, State Superintendent, Jane Lew, W. Va.

"Ratification is the cry!
West Virginia's going dry;
We will help it, you and I,
Send along the battle cry."

At the battle's front you will find our strongest men and our noblest women fighting shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, for a saloonless state. From early morning until set of sun, and far into the night, you will find the workers at their task, fearlessly meeting their wily foe. It is no time for idlers, and you will not find many of them.

The business man, the lawyer, the doctor, the judge, the minister, the mechanic—all trades and professions—together with the women and children, are engaged in this fight. The Modern Woodmen and the United Order of American Mechanics are rendering valuable service. There is a place in this contest for all, and day by day the ranks are rapidly swelling in numbers, influence and enthusiasm.

The State Medical Association, the Lumbermen's Association, teachers in institutes convened, church assemblies and many other societies have openly declared for the ratification of the prohibition amendment, to be voted on at the general election November 5. "Speak to the people that they go forward," is the slogan of the hour. From pulpit and from press, through the wide distribution of campaign literature, by open-air meetings, by speakers on the street, at fairs, at mass meetings, in the Sunday schools, in young people's societies, in the public school, at the post-office, in the rural district, at the quiet country seat, and amid the city's busy mart — anywhere, everywhere — from mountain top and grassy dell, we hear the battle cry, "Vote to Ratify."

The citizens of West Virginia, through the various churches, societies, and organizations, are conducting a tremendous campaign. The temperance forces are united in the Ratification Federation through the following officers: Chairman, Judge J. C. McWhorter of Buckhannon; secretary, Rev. G. I. Wilson of Sistersville; campaign manager, T. M. Hare of Charleston; treasurer, R. Chaffey of Elkins. Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., is at the head of the Bureau of Campaign Literature, and from her office in Morgantown loads of literature are being sent out; and no other campaign document is more effective than the campaign song book compiled (and poetry composed) by this energetic, capable leader of the state white ribbon forces. Rev. G. I. Wilson has charge of the Speakers' Bureau—no little task amid these days of strenuous labor. Mr. R. Chaffey is managing the Finance Bureau, and with his large business interests he yet manages to find much opportunity to look after this important work. Judge J. C. McWhorter is devoting much of his time to platform work favoring the amendment, and no one can measure the good done by this able jurist along this line.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance of Missouri has been in West Virginia several months. She is working in the southern part of the state, where courageous, intelligent work is much needed, as this is one of the "wettest" sections. It reports splendid work accomplished by this capable Missourian. Miss Shaner and Miss Edna Rowan have also rendered valuable service to the state. Miss Rowan, together with Miss Mary Broher, state L. T. L. secretary, has organized hundreds of young people and children into bands of Young Campaigners; and these little ones are singing prohibition into the hearts and minds of many voters. God bless the little children, who, in their sweet innocence, are leading many on to better lives, and nobler endeavor.

Never before in the history of our state have the people been so thoroughly aroused over any question. Prohibition is being discussed at every meeting. No program is complete, no wide-awake discussion finished without mention of the amendment. We hear it discussed in hotel lobbies, at mills and camps, on the cars, on the streets, and wherever people come together for entertainment or social intercourse. This great awakening is due to the tireless, persistent, and indefatigable efforts of the local, county and state leaders, combined with well-planned, harmonious work. If we should mention all who deserve favorable comment for self-sacrifice, tireless efforts, and persistent labor, it would fill a volume and then the half would not be told.

WEST VIRGINIA IN FIGHTING ARMOR

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Eliza Peterson will give the last month of the campaign a splendid send-off. Colonel Maples has been and is in West Virginia; John G. Woolley has been here; Billy Sunday is coming.

Mrs. La Mance's last work was given to the hardest field—the coal counties in the southern part of the state. These counties are by far the wettest. They have the fewest churches, a majority of the colored population of the state, and many foreigners. Contrary to all expectations a surprising amount of temperance sentiment was found in this section. The better class have grown weary of the calamities that have come to them through liquor; tired of one county having more men in the penitentiary than the whole state of Maine; tired of having in one county jail twenty-five more prisoners than has dry Kansas in all the jails in her state; tired of having eleven murder cases on one docket; and tired of one mining county spending over a million dollars a year for beer and whisky. Warmer hearted or more generous people never lived. They only need to banish liquor in order to build up and prosper. They see it. They believe it. The audiences throughout this wet part of the state are large and appreciative and ready for the speaker's message.

Bluefield is doing remarkably good work. Mrs. Lillie Fisher of that town spent two or three weeks paving the way, by going in person over the field laid out for the speaker, to advertise her and attend to every possible arrangement. Much of the time she went with the speaker. In Bluefield itself a series of meetings was arranged for in various parts of the city, including those for railroad men and colored people. The Episcopal minister, Rev. Mr. Trapnell, has been tireless in pushing the good work among the former. He assured our W. C. T. U. speaker that he would build upon the foundation she had laid. That he will do so we may be assured, as he speaks to the railroad men at the round house twice a week and is a prime favorite with them.

In Mercer, McDowell and Mingo counties one-third of the speaker's time was given to the colored people. Mrs. Eliza Peterson, of whom her race is so proud, will canvass these three counties. The National sent literature for the colored people, and it was gladly received.

Welch county planned five addresses in one day for her W. C. T. U. speaker. That looks like business. McDowell county brought its speaker to a church ice cream supper and she gave a short talk. Wilson Creek took her dose of prohibition at a Sunday school rally in two addresses. Many open air speeches were made, and many talks at schoolhouses. Sometimes the speaker had to walk several miles to reach a coal camp, but she was always repaid by large audiences. West Virginia is putting on her fighting armor. Listen for the shout of victory.

DURING COOL FALL DAYS

we should strengthen our bodies to withstand the inclemencies of winter

with the intensive body-building properties of *Scott's Emulsion*. It increases blood-quality and body-warmth, and creates physical resistance to prevent colds and sickness.

Scott's Emulsion builds physical and mental power by promoting sound health.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-116

Great Enthusiasm Marks Virginia's Convention

HOPED-FOR GAIN OF 500 MEMBERS REALIZED

Special Correspondence

The thirtieth annual convention of the Virginia W. C. T. U. met in the old Confederate capital of Richmond, September 30 to October 3. It was one of the finest and most largely attended of any yet held by our state organization.

Many notable persons were on the program at different times during the meeting. Chief among these were His Excellency William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Mann, both of whom are in thorough sympathy with the temperance cause. Mrs. Mann's words were as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to greet the members of the W. C. T. U. and welcome them once more to Richmond. I believe that these consecrated women have done, and are doing, much good for the cause of temperance. I love to meet with them and bid them God speed. I have heretofore so fully expressed my views on temperance that I do not see what more I can say. I have tried to set a good example by total abstinence. I wish all the good women of Virginia would become members of the W. C. T. U. and adopt its principles. Then would our homes and our state be pure and righteous. Then would we be that great and happy people whose God is the Lord; for 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.'"

The executive mansion was open for inspection by the delegates throughout the convention, the president and vice-president being house guests of the Governor and his family.

Other prominent people who addressed the body were His Honor, George Ainslie, mayor of the capital city; Mr. R. H. Stearns, member of the State Board of Instruction; Mr. R. H. Hudson, member of the city Board of Health; Rev. J. T. Mastin, member of the Board of Charities and Corrections. There were also many fraternal delegates who brought encouraging and appreciative greetings from organizations of women in the state.

Special notice should be given the most excellent scientific address by Dr. Allen W. Freeman, of the State Board of Health, and the annual addresses of both our president and secretary.

Mrs. May Pauline Sparks of New Jersey, was present throughout the convention and gave the formal address on the night of October 3. Mrs. Sparks is a speaker of exceptional charm and magnetism. She was most useful at all times and made many helpful suggestions to workers. Her address, both in language and thought, was a masterpiece.

All the officers were reëlected by an almost unanimous ballot, showing very clearly the confidence, appreciation and love in which they are held by the women of Virginia. Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, in accepting her reëlection as president, paid a beautiful and tender tribute to these co-workers.

Virginia has this year sustained an irreparable loss in the homegoing of her two former state presidents, Mrs. Eliza J. Pleasants of Lincoln, and Mrs. R. H. Jones of Cape Henry, both of whom were greatly loved and revered.

The membership in the state has been increased by over 500 paid members this year, two newly organized bi-counties and forty-three new paid-up unions. Many thousands of pledge signers have been secured.

Chesterfield county won the banner for the greatest increase in county membership, and Farmville that for the greatest local gain.

Delegates and alternates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention next fall were nominated.

The next convention will be held at Luray, where business may be combined with pleasure in visiting the famed and beautiful caverns on the outskirts of this little valley city.

Richmond is full of interesting and hallowed historic spots, and while there we saw many things which will be forever treasured in our memories. Nothing could excel the cordiality and hospitality of our hostesses, nor their interest in our comfort and well being.

Every sign of the times in Virginia is that of an increased public sentiment, and increased enthusiasm on the part of temperance workers.

Governor Mann of Virginia

> My position enables me to know that a large percentage, certainly seventy-five and perhaps more, of the crimes committed in this state are due to the intemperate use of ardent spirits. I know of nothing which will contribute more to the purity, efficiency and happiness of our boys and girls than absolute abstinence from the use of ardent spirits in any form.

LAME BILLIE'S ELECTION

(Continued from Page Six)

"It was late when I staggered home under the budding trees. My wife had gone out for a few minutes to see a neighbor who had suddenly been taken ill, so I found the house empty except for my three-year-old Billie. The lamp was burning dimly by his bed. That much I remember. I blew out the light and began throwing things about. The boy awoke and commenced to cry. Crazy with the drink, I snatched him up as if he'd been a lifeless thing,—I beat him and—at last I flung him against the stove."

A shudder ran over the crowded house as the man stopped speaking. He bowed his head and tears rolled slowly down his cheek.

"Billie's been Lame Billie since that night. My wife came in and found him and me, and when—when she could make me understand what I had done—" The speaker's voice deserted him for many minutes.

"I—I did not sleep off that drunk," he went on a little later. "In a short time I was sober. I've kept sober ever since. Now the sight of a saloon, the smell of whisky, a mere sign advertising drink, brings back that terrible night to me. Oh, if I could make you men of Freeport see the curse and horror of drink as I see it, there wouldn't be a single vote on the side of the 'wets' tomorrow. Fathers," he cried with sudden vehemence, "you fathers who see your sons straight and strong, think of me and my lame Billie. Are you going to vote for a thing that can cause a man to cripple his own boy for life? Would to God I had the power to make you see the awfulness of this thing."

The speaker, his face pale and drawn, hesitated for several moments. "I'm not an orator, as I have said. I only felt that I must tell you what I have and that may be it might make some of you think differently on this subject. For the love of your children and your homes, vote down the liquor traffic."

Thomas Wood descended the platform and left the building by the side door. At home Lame Billie, still awake, was waiting for him. His father, without a word, took him in his arms and crushed him to his breast.

The next day at the election the "drys" won. Was it the thought of Lame Billie that influenced the vote of many a hitherto thoughtless citizen? Be that as it may, the townspeople never forgot the speech of quiet Thomas Wood, and the election went down in the history of the town as "Lame Billie's Election."

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

When *use* has established a remedy and the *Medical Profession* has stamped it as a valuable preparation, there is good reason for bringing it to the attention of the public.

For years, the only medicinal charcoal known was the powdered willow charcoal which was almost impossible to mix and intensely disagreeable to swallow. There was a great need for some practical and attractive form of this indispensable article—this need has been completely filled by the manufacture of Murray's Charcoal Tablets. The success attending the introduction of Murray's Charcoal Tablets has proved beyond a question their appreciation by the people and has led to the universal use of this valuable, simple remedy.

The antiseptic and medicinal qualities of pure Charcoal have been long known, both to the profession and the general public. The increasing demand for a prepared charcoal that should be chemically pure and suitable for medicinal use induced the manufacture of these valuable tablets and the success attending their introduction attests to their value as a household remedy.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Dearborn St. Chicago

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Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

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TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

VIRGINIA'S INSPIRING CONVENTION

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

The thirtieth annual convention of the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union met according to announcement in Broad Street Methodist church, Richmond, September 30 to October 3, and has proven a success in every respect. Unusually large delegations, much new territory, fine reports, clear cool weather and an unprecedented gain in membership have been causes for rejoicing. Many new faces were among the delegates, but the memorial list will show a loss of many loved workers. The music under the direction of Mrs. Bailes, musical director, has been of exceptional merit, with fine solos, organ accompaniments day and night, and the piano at hand, when needed.

The Richmond workers made careful preparations and the delegates were delighted with the enthusiastic convention, as well as with the glimpses had between times of beautiful Richmond. The program has been followed closely with few absent from parts assigned. The same officers were elected and few changes made in the superintendents of departments. The net gain in membership is 535 members and everyone rejoices that the State President can go to the National Convention in Portland, Oregon, with a happy heart, for Virginia will have a prominent place on the Jubilee program. Of the four invitations for the next State Convention,—from Charlottesville, Berryville, Newport News,—that of Luray was accepted.

An unusually large audience was present Monday evening at the consecration service, which was led with rare interest by Mrs. William J. Maybee. This was followed by the State President's annual address—a strong and able paper. It is much regretted that lack of space forbids publishing the whole of this address, but extracts are given as far as room would allow. The entire address will appear in the forthcoming State Report.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary showed that work had been begun in ten new counties. The entire membership is now 4,387.

The Treasurer's report bespoke earnest work and unusual handling of funds.

It was decided to continue the Virginia Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. The subscription list has reached nearly 1,200.

The Organizers' reports were listened to with interest, as accounts were given of their varied work in establishing new unions and reorganizing older ones.

The W. C. T. U. booth at the State Fair brought forth universal approval and many unions gave assistance through cash contributions or pledges. A new department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings was adopted, with Mrs. J. A. Lee, of Richmond, formerly of Danville, as superintendent. The following are the new counties in which unions have been established during the year: Culpeper, Amherst, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Washington, Appomattox, Cumberland, Lee, Mathews, Princess Anne. The following were entitled to a place on Jubilee Night: Wise, with a gain of sixty-six; Chesterfield, fifty-three; Bedford, twenty-nine; Albemarle, twenty-six; Botetourt, twenty; Campbell, fourteen; Charlotte, fifteen; Nottoway and Prince Edward, fifty-one; Prince William and Fauquier, twenty-five; Accomac-Northampton, twenty-eight; a few others made small gains.

Mrs. C. B. Dysche of Luray was made superintendent of Temperance Literature; Mrs. W. L. Ould of Concord, of Red Letter Days and Social Meetings; Mrs. Helen H. Green of Press Work; Mrs. J. A. Lee, now of Richmond, of Fairs and Open Air Meetings. Mrs. Sparks of New Jersey was a welcome visitor, being the Convention speaker, and rendered valuable service in many ways.

Delegates and alternates to the National and World's W. C. T. U. Convention were nominated as follows: To World's Convention—Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Parrott, Mrs. Clement. To the National—Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Ropp, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. James, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Spies.

On Tuesday afternoon to a large and interested audience the following distinguished guests and fraternal delegates were introduced: Mrs. William H. Mann, wife of Virginia's Governor; Mrs. Julian Thomas, State Baptist Missionary Union; Miss Brokaw, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. W. A. Burrows, State Federation of Mothers' Clubs; Mrs. B. B. Valentine, President of Equal Suffrage League of Virginia; Mr. Robert S. Barbour, State Anti-Saloon League president.

Welcome Night brought its large attendance and many speeches. For the first time known in Virginia W. C. T. U. circles, the Governor of the state and the Mayor of the capital city both took part in the program. Governor and Mrs. Mann not only opened their home to the State President and Vice-President as Convention guests, but sent a gracious invitation to the entire Convention to visit Virginia's historic executive mansion, now nearing its hundred years. An interesting program was given on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Young People's Branch secretary, presiding, followed by Loyal Temperance Legion exercises conducted by Miss Lillian Savage, the youthful and attractive secretary. This afternoon is looked forward to by the Convention as one of the most wide-awake of the week.

The report of the Credential Committee showed there were 173 delegates entitled to vote. The election of officers was practically unanimous and all gave pledges for renewed service. Among the absent superintendents missed was Mrs. Leafe of Winchester, Mrs. Day of Salem, Mrs. Ruebush of Dayton. County Presidents whose faces were missed, were Mrs. Bain of Southampton, Mrs. Simpkins of Norfolk and the true-hearted and much loved Miss Lona Kern of Frederick. Among those introduced as new workers in territory captured this year, were Mrs. Settle of Culpeper, Mrs. W. K. Smiley of Amherst, Mrs. W. S. Robins of Mecklenburg, Mrs. Bullock, near Waverly, Mrs. Weaver of Harrisonburg, formerly of West Virginia.

Subscriptions were taken for the papers, and the necessity of subscription was never forgotten.

A literature table was in charge of Misses Mills and Raiford. Blotters and leaflets, both state and National, were thus distributed among the delegates for use in their various sections.

That part of the State President's address about the legislative work in Richmond, in working for the Enabling Act was of special interest. The matter of petitions and the agitation thus caused have been a prominent factor in the gain of the state and wider interest in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The financial statement of the funds, generously contributed by the unions for maintaining headquarters last winter was explicit and showed economical management for this and other expenses of the campaign.

The Demonstration Evening attracted wide attention and thus brought before the public many of the hitherto unknown departments of W. C. T. U. efforts. Much of the success of this is due Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, chairman, and the various department superintendents.

The treasurers' drill on finances, collecting dues as a specialty, was unusually helpful. A number of local treasurers who had been particularly successful during the year, told of ways and means. The early collection of dues this year was well emphasized.

Miss Pearl Valentine, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, was, on Thursday evening, presented with a jeweled pin as an appreciation of her valued and efficient services.

One noticeable feature was the attendance of so many local white ribbon hostesses. This was made possible by the plans begun this Convention, of the delegates buying their own luncheon, thus leaving the housekeepers unencumbered by unusual care.

The essay prizes in the Scientific Temperance Instruction department were awarded as follows: In the High school grade to Miss Marie Divan of Winchester; to Master Randolph S. Jones of Barryville in the Grammar grade.

The committee on establishing headquarters in Richmond for the state W. C. T. U. met in earnest consultation the day following the Convention. The importance of the matter forbade immediate action and the members from the floor of the Convention were authorized to collect funds for a permanent Headquarters.

The half hour talk given by Dr. D. S. Freeman of the State Board of Health was a notable one and powerful in its vivid portrayal of the relation of health to temperance, and statistics showing the relation of intemperance, disease, insanity and crime.

Other Convention notes of interest will appear later.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE

All during the year, dear comrades, we have been looking forward to coming to Richmond for our Convention, and now we are here. Who does not love Richmond, with its wide streets, its relics and heirlooms, its beautiful parks, its monuments, its Hollywood, its quaint Capitol Building, its squirrels, and above all its hospitable people?

Can we picture the scene in 1883 when, on October 17, a few women from different parts of the state responded to the call of Mrs. W. H. Pleasants and in a meeting held in the Seventh Street Christian Church of this city organized the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union? The records do not show the number in attendance at this Convention, but the Treasurer's report shows dues paid to the National for fifty-five members.

Eight years later, October 20, 1891, the Convention again assembled in your, no, our city of Richmond. This time the records show seventy-five delegates in attendance and dues paid to the National for 591 members.

Next, in 1898, we find that the Convention is held in the Second Baptist Church in this city beginning October 4; the active membership has increased to 1,329.

In 1902 we again accepted an invitation to hold our annual meeting in the capital city, and on October 1, 2, 3 in Seventh Street Christian Church, a large number of white ribboners from different parts of the state met to confer together about best plans for advancing the temperance work in our loved state. The Treasurer's report shows dues paid to the National for 2,756 members.

Ten years have passed and we are again in Richmond—this time in Broad Street Methodist Church, one of the first in Richmond to open its doors to Frances E. Willard. We greet with pleasure delegates from the eastern shore to the far southwest—from the borders of the Potomac to the North Carolina line. Every section of our state is represented in this Convention and we rejoice in a paid up membership of 4,387, a net gain over last year of 535; a gain in the decade of 1,631.

It was at the Convention here in 1898 that Mrs. R. H. Jones of Norfolk, who had been President for nine years, announced that she could not longer serve in that capacity and that upon me was placed the honor and responsibility of standing at the head of the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It has not been an empty honor, nor has it been a sinecure. That the organization has increased in membership and in effective work is cause for thankfulness. As I look back over these years, in thinking of the cordial hospitality that has been extended to me in homes over the state, of the loving co-operation in plans for actively working against the legalized liquor traffic, my heart is touched. On the other hand, I am filled with a feeling of sadness, when I think of those who once were working and have lost heart—grown tired and given up by the way. Oh, that the word "discourage," might somehow be blotted out of existence. We cannot hope to do effective work without systematic organization. The need of the regular educational work, such as is done by the W. C. T. U., is greater than ever before. The people of the state are aroused and interested. Let us see to it that correct information is given them and that they become so in earnest about this thing that they will demand the entire abolition of the legalized liquor traffic.

Gladly do I emphasize the value of individual effort in our organization, the faithfulness of the members in the local union. It is worth while for you, my local member, to attend the regular meeting of your unions. It is worth while for you to subscribe for and read the temperance papers, that you may give an intelligent reason for the faith that is in you and that you may furnish information to the critic who is ever ready to say that the temperance forces are doing nothing. It is worth while for you to pass these papers on and to give out good, strong temperance literature. It is worth while for you to ask your neighbor to go with you to the union meeting. It is worth while for you to ask your friends and others to become members of the W. C. T. U. It is worth while to try to enlist the interest of the teacher of your nearest school. It is worth while for you to encourage your children to take part in medal contests and the essay contests. It is worth while for you to wear your white ribbon and let it continually give its message of total abstinence and uplift of humanity. It is worth while to use your influence against the use of liquor as a medicine, and as a flavoring. It is worth while for you to pay your sixty-cent membership fee and let it help the local, county, state, National and World's work. And yet there are members who think they can do nothing; there are also women who think they cannot help.

We can never hope to attain the object for which the W. C. T. U. was organized, viz., the extinction of intemperance, till the manufacture and sale of liquor are prohibited by law and we have officials in sympathy with the law to enforce the same.

The erection of the booth on the State Fair Grounds last October, with the large amount of literature given out therefrom, was a method of seed-sowing that should be continued. This rest room was well taken care of by white ribboners of Henrico and Chesterfield counties, and we hope this work will become a permanent feature of the State Fair.

Last year, in our Convention, we were planning for our campaign work, and upon that our thoughts and efforts then concentrated for weeks and months. Our local unions responded nobly to the appeal for funds and temporary headquarters were opened in Richmond during the Legislature, where your President and Recording Secretary worked to the best of their ability to aid in securing the passage of the Enabling Act, to give to the people of the state the right to vote upon the question of state-wide prohibition. The W. C. T. U., as you know, had charge of directing the petition work and of presenting the petitions, when signed. Many thousands of signatures to these were sent in from the different parts of the state. Yet we are sure that treble the number might have come in had our people been able to realize the importance of this. The local union that systematically circulated the petitions for signatures is to be congratulated both upon the local educational work and the help afforded in making sentiment in the Legislature.

We worked in co-operation with the Anti-Saloon League, and while the desired law was not secured, we know that the agitation and education had its effect, and when the results are compared with those of the previous session of the Legislature, we have great cause for encouragement. Then we remember that the Strode-Myers bill was voted down in the Senate by a vote of two to one and could not be gotten to a vote at all in the House of Delegates.

This year the Jordan bill, known as the Enabling Act, and very much the same as the Strode-Myers bill of the previous session, was introduced the second day of the session, and though everything possible to delay it was done by the anti-prohibition forces, it passed the House, February 22, by a vote of sixty-two to thirty. But in the Senate it was lost by a vote of twenty-three to fifteen. The measure was *not defeated*. The bill failed to become a law and the victory is delayed, but the *cause is not defeated*. The agitation is going steadily on and some day, *some day*, the traffic *will be outlawed in the Old Dominion*.

That the question of prohibition was the absorbing one in the Legislature and throughout the state, while that issue itself was not technically before the Legislature, is shown by the following which appeared in the *Times Dispatch* of March 3, 1912:

"Forced to the front by a large following convinced of its vital relation to great moral issues, the prohibition question assumed the center of the stage within two weeks after the General Assembly took its oath of office, and continued to tower head and shoulders above every other issue until laid low by the vote at 2:05 yesterday afternoon."

The only mistake in the above is that the question was not "laid low" by the *Senate* vote. We earnestly hope that all the good people in Virginia will continue to work so determinedly that at no distant date prohibition may have not only the "center of the stage," but a controlling interest in the state of Virginia.

The subject of interstate liquor traffic has claimed the attention of all interested temperance workers. While the desired law giving states the control of liquor shipped in to be sold in violation of state law has not yet been obtained, progress was made in that direction the past year. As your representative, I attended some of the Congressional hearings on this subject, and made a plea for protection for state law and for the homes by the National Government.

The Kenyon-Sheppard bill was favorably reported by the sub-committee of both House and Senate Judiciary Committees, but for various reasons it was not brought up in either House of Congress. It is now thought there is a fair prospect of getting it before both Senate and House at the early part of the coming session in December.

While the present interstate liquor laws do prevent the complete enforcement of prohibitory laws, we agree heartily with Bishop Kilgo that, "It is something to let every man know that when he sells a drop of liquor he commits a crime."

And now we rejoice that the forces of right have risen up and that at the last gubernatorial election in Maine Governor Plaisted was defeated for reelection and in his stead was chosen Mr. Haines of whom it is said, "He is out and out for prohibition and its enforcement." This is a victory not alone for Maine, but for the cause the world around. We remember how, when the liquor forces thought they had won, it was announced that next they would proceed to move on Kansas, and then on to North Dakota, etc. And, friends, they will not yet give up. They are foes possessed of great determination and persistence. We need to be continually on guard and to keep up our educational work in every possible way. We must work to hold all our prohibitory territory and to gain more. Agitate, educate, organize! Agitate, educate, organize! "Keep everlastingly at it." This is the price of victory.

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Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

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WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY OF US

"I love THE UNION SIGNAL and could not work effectively for our cause without it. I subscribed for the paper in 1883 and have had it ever since."—MRS KATE RITENOUR, *Uniontown, Pa.*

"I congratulate you on the improvement in THE SIGNAL lately. Nearly all of our subscribers are pleased."—MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, *President Kentucky W. C. T. U.*

"You are a much-prized friend of twenty-five years standing. I cannot think of a greater deprivation than it would be to be without you. If necessary I would go without a meal a day rather than not to see your kindly, interesting, intelligent features weekly. How any one can *do effectual* work without you is a problem.—MRS. E. A. NEARING, *Oneonta, N. Y.*

"The Campaign number is great; it is an opening wedge to the paper and our great work. A woman would rather give you twenty-five cents than refuse even if she does not care for the paper, when she would decline to take a dollar subscription. When she gets it for a year and learns its worth, we are hopeful that another year she will subscribe for the weekly."—*Mrs. T. E. Patterson, Griffin, Georgia*, State President.

Since publishing the list of long-time subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL the following, in addition to those mentioned above, have sent in their names: MRS. M. A. HANKS, *Postville, N. Y.;* MRS. A. S. D. BALES, *Fabius, N. Y.;* DR. ELLEN J. WETLAUFER, *Cheyenne*, president Wyoming W. C. T. U.; MRS. F. S. CAMPBELL, *Berkeley Springs, W. Va.;* MRS. MARY WINANS, *Brooklyn, Mich.;* MRS. ALICE C. CONKLIN, *Allendale, Mich.;* MRS. E. W. GOBMLY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.;* MRS. HENRIE POMFRET ANDERSON, *Burbank, Cal.;* FRANC S. HUNKINS.

HELP THE ITALIANS

Dr. W. H. Morse, Hartford, Conn., would like the names and addresses of Italian Protestants about to return to Italy, that they may be given the Scriptures in their language, to use in colportage in the homeland.

Have You Seen The New Biography

The Life of Frances E. Willard

BY

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

It is compact in form, handsome in appearance, valuable as a reference book.

It gives graphic pictures of Miss Willard, from childhood days, when she wondered whether she would ever go anywhere or ever see anything, on through her eventful life as student, teacher, traveler, and leader of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It contains

New and Interesting Material

found nowhere else, including an account of the unveiling of the Frances E. Willard Statue in the National Capitol Building. It is the first time that the addresses made by Senators and Representatives upon that occasion have been published where they could be readily obtained by the public.

Here also is recorded

The Latest Honor Paid to Miss Willard's Memory

namely, the decision to place her name on a tablet in the Hall of Fame.

The fourteen splendid illustrations include

Portraits Never Before Published

Let every W. C. T. Union see that this valuable biography is brought to the attention of Library Boards in every city and town throughout the land.

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING

Be sure and watch our advertising columns for the next two months for Christman suggestions. Here are a few:

Rest Cottage Souvenir

Bas-relief plaque in terra cotta, 4½x7 inches. Hand-carved, hand-tinted

A realistic picture of the home of Frances E. Willard. The delicate carving brings out every detail of the double Cottage, front lawn, and trees, with remarkable fidelity. Price $2.00.

Frances E. Willard Calendar

This is something you have all been wanting. It is in easel form, with suspended picture of Rest Cottage and a quotation from Miss Willard, selected by our National President, Mrs. Lillian M N Stevens, as her favorite.

The calendar is in sepia shades, size 8½x11 inches, letters and numerals on the pad very distinct.

Price 35 cents each. Special dozen rate $3.00.

Crusade Psalm Cards

Size, 3¾x7¾ inches. Tinted.
Crusade Psalm in clear type.
Embossed pansy design in four colors.
Price 5 cents each; per dozen 50 cents.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 24, 1912. No. 43

Willamette Falls, near Oregon City, Oregon

WHITE RIBBONERS ON THE WING

GREAT MASS MEETINGS IN THE "TWIN CITIES" EN ROUTE TO THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Editorial Correspondence

For weeks Saturday, October 12, had been marked in the calendars of white ribboners of many states as the happy day when they were to join their comrades at Chicago, and with them begin their journey on the "W. C. T. U. Special" for the great annual gathering in the "City of Roses" in the "Land of Opportunity," which, being interpreted in the language of the Oregonian, means Portland, Oregon. On the morning of the twelfth in the spacious rooms of the fine new Chicago and North Western Station were to be seen many groups of women wearing the white ribbon bow, exchanging greetings with other members of the sisterhood. The happy company resembled nothing so much as a family reunion, which in every truth it was—a coming together of members of a great family of over 300,000 brave, true-hearted souls with interests limited only by the needs of the nation and the world. How broad and far-reaching were those interests even a stranger could infer from the eager questions and responses: "How goes it in your state?" "Is sentiment for prohibition on the increase in your section?" "How many members have you gained for the cause?"

Courtesies Many and Varied

Not only did the Chicago and North Western railroad officials do all in their power (and that means much) to arrange for the comfort and happiness of the delegates, setting aside a room in the beautiful station as W. C. T. U. Headquarters, where questions were answered, information given, and every possible courtesy extended, but the great city of Chicago, taking cognizance of the splendid company of women who were passing through its midst, and realizing that it was not possible to keep them, through the Chicago Association of Commerce, sent an invitation to the Corresponding Secretary of the National W. C. T. U., requesting, in the most cordial terms, that it might next year have the honor of entertaining the National Convention.

At a little after twelve o'clock, noon, the long train, with between one and two hundred delegates pulled out of the station. As the white shafts of marble, rising from a carpet of green, indicated to the travellers that they were passing Rose Hill, the last earthly resting place of Frances E. Willard, the minds of many recalled the conventions of other days when the beloved leader had been with them.

By a special arrangement with the railroad officials, who deemed no trouble too great to add to the comfort of the travellers, the train stopped at Evanston where the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and others joined the party. Many Evanston friends and the co-workers at Headquarters were at the station to bid them God-speed upon their way.

Beautiful Scenes and Happy Greetings

Beautiful flowers in the compartments of the National General Officers; in the observation and dining cars, attractive

Special Articles in This Issue

Winning Our W. C. T. U. Way in Burma—California Judge from Bench Flays Liquor Traffic—Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School—God Is Greater Than Difficulties—State Convention News

post cards of scenes through which we were passing; beautiful and artistic menu cards prepared especially for the "W. C. T. U. Special," and many other courtesies, evidenced the constant and unfailing thoughtfulness of the officials of the Chicago and North Western railroad.

A foretaste of the generous hospitality which awaits us in Portland, was given in the telegram to Mrs. Stevens that arrived in the early hours of the first day of the trip, from Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., saying, "Oregon W. C. T. U. sends cordial greetings to the chief lady and her loyal women as they journey to the land of the setting sun. May the Father of all have you in His loving care and protection and bring you to us in safety."

Every moment of the hours intervening before retiring was crowded full of delights. With such a wealth of riches presented it was hard to choose. "Do come and see this beautiful panorama of lake and rivers," urged one, as the train rolled through picturesque Wisconsin. "Of course, it's lovely," was the response, "but Mrs. T. is telling of her wonderful experience on her round-the-world trip and I must hear it." "Yes, I do want to sit down and have a visit," cried another, "but here is the chance I have been waiting for for weeks to hear how to carry on a successful suffrage campaign. I must get pointers from these women right from the field of battle. The visit can wait." Scraps of conversation in this tenor revealed to the outsiders and uninitiated that this was no mere pleasure excursion, which was taking hundreds across the continent, but a pilgrimage of earnest-hearted women desirous above everything else of fitting themselves for better and more efficient service.

About midnight the train pulled into St. Paul to remain there over the Sabbath day, that, in accordance with the well-known principles of the organization, delegates might spend the sacred day in rest and worship. The Minnesota W. C. T. U., through its state officers, had kindly arranged W. C. T. U. Headquarters at the Ryan Hotel for the day and here the delegates met for breakfast, luncheon and dinner and rejoiced in the opportunity of spending a little time with Minnesota white ribboners. In response to a most cordial invitation from the First Methodist Church of St. Paul, many of the visitors attended the morning service in the beautiful temple listening to Bishop Quayle, the resident bishop whom our readers will remember as a staunch friend of prohibition and a contributor to our paper.

National President Presides Over Mass Meeting in St. Paul

At three o'clock in the afternoon two great mass meetings were held, one in St. Paul, the other in Minneapolis. The former, in the Metropolitan Opera House, was presided over by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the President of the National W. C. T. U. After prayer by Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Stevens, introduced by Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., said: "Fourteen years ago this month, the National W. C. T. U. held its annual convention in this city. We ever remember the gracious, generous hospitality bestowed upon that great convention—the saddest convention the W. C. T. U. has ever held, for it was the first convention after our great leader under Christ, the King,—Frances E. Willard, the founder of the World's W. C. T. U.,—had been called to the homeland, and we wondered how, with so much gone of life and love, we could go on in the great work to the success of which she, more than any other, had contributed.

"But we remembered that the call to service came from the heart of God himself; we remembered that it was the spirit of God that touched womanhood of this nation years before, bidding them to go out to do more than they had been doing to save the homes from the greatest curse, and so even though Miss Willard, the peerless leader, had gone, we looked up, we pressed on, and we determined to be true to our calling under Christ, the great leader of us all. It is well known, certainly by our white ribboners and by many others that every year since then we have been enabled to come up to our great National home gatherings and report numerical gains, and gains in other good and desirable ways, thus proving that the spirit of God is in the temperance reform, even as it has been in all reforms of the past. And we rejoice today that there is more total abstinence sentiment in this country and more prohibition territory than ever before."

Minnesota State Capitol at St. Paul

After gracious words of greeting from Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Assistant National Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., brought greetings from the great "Empire State" with its splendid membership of over 33,000 members. Her well-chosen words were indeed a complete and comprehensive answer to the query, "Why do hundreds of women go across the continent on the official W. C. T. U. train to the great National Convention?" Eloquently she explained that it was because there are thousands of boys and girls, homes and mothers, in this nation that are being robbed by the saloons and the youth must be protected.

Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., told briefly the story of how her state had secured its prohibitory law and the unsuccessful effort of the liquor interests to discredit it. She prophesied the re-election of Tennessee's splendid prohibition Governor, Hon. Ben Hooper, and the election of a Legislature favorable to the law which would make prohibition in her state the complete success it should be.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., congratulated herself and her fellow workers on belonging to an organization of over 300,000 women who, while they do not carry a musket, are waging a peaceful warfare that will mean more for the safety of this government than all the soldiers that are kept at all the forts of our country.

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, outlined briefly advances made in National temperance legislation and declared that when this great work was started it never entered into our minds that we could possibly appear before Legislatures or before Congress, but year by year it has been brought to our souls that the liquor traffic is entrenched behind the laws of our states and nation and must be met where it is entrenched, and women have stood before Legislatures and before the United States Congress and brought about splendid reforms. She closed with a prophecy that the interstate liquor bill will be passed by the House and Senate next winter. The meeting ended with the singing of "Victory" by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, our popular and beloved musical director.

Leaders Address Meeting in Minneapolis

At the same hour as the St. Paul meeting a large appreciative audience enjoyed a mass meeting held in the Metropolitan Theater, Minneapolis. The afternoon's program opened with a service of song under the leadership of Rhode Island's president, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, who also conducted the devotional service. At the conclusion, the former president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, with her accustomed grace and dignity, introduced the Vice-President-at-Large of the National body, as the one chosen to preside over the Minneapolis meeting. Miss Gordon feelingly alluded to an earlier visit of the great National body some twenty-six years ago when an audience of 20,000 crowded the old Casino Opera House to welcome the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union embracing at that time only 90,000 members, while today its American constituency alone includes 300,000 and more.

The National W. C. T. U., Miss Gordon said, was at that time invited to make the "City of Roses" its next meeting place; but patiently it had waited all of the twenty-six years to find itself at last bound for beautiful Portland, the prospective scene of its approaching Convention. Following the singing of the Crusade Hymn, Miss Gordon introduced as the first speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of the department of Medical Temperance. In a brief review of the past twenty-one years she showed the marked advance in the attitude of the medical profession (no longer passive) toward the medicinal use of alcohol. Germany and France, as well as our own country, are today sounding warnings against the continued use of alcohol, which is now a recognized poison. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., reported ninety-five dry counties in her state and only two cities selling liquor within the law. Eighty-six convicts out of the one hundred imprisoned offenders were there because of rum, some of Kentucky's well-born, educated sons among them. The White Ribbon Rally Song announced at this juncture, gave the entire audience an opportunity to actively participate in the program, under Mrs. Livingston's spirited guidance.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

WINNING OUR W. C. T. U. WAY IN BURMA

FLORA E. STROUT, World's W. C. T. U. Representative

The Palace, Mandalay

"Weeping skies" may sound very well in poetry but in reality one gets a little tired of the constant lachrymose condition of the heavens during the rainy season here in Burma. Perhaps it was because of this that the Burma president, Mrs. Phinney, decided that an organizing trip to drier regions would be a good thing for me in the midst of the rains, and most delightful has this proved.

My first stop was at Toungoo, where very thorough plans had been made by Miss Eastman, one of the older of the Baptist missionaries and a most enthusiastic believer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A blue-ribbon society was already in existence in the Karen School but we organized a fine Y. P. B. with the help of Miss Ragon, and arranged it so that the members of the other society can come in when they are willing to take the pledge for life. I say, "we organized," because in every case I could not have done so without the hearty co-operation of the missionaries, who on this trip were nearly all Baptists. Toungoo is not far from Rangoon and you can get some idea of the moisture in the air when I tell you that my clothes gathered so much dampness simply by hanging in the room that before I could pack them again I spent two hours drying them.

Pyinmana was my next station and there I had a most unusual experience. The town is small and Mr. Mosier, the missionary established there, took me around in a *gharri* to the native schools and asked permission for me to address them. Except in one instance we were gladly welcomed, and it was so interesting to watch the children's faces as they listened to the American woman tell a story. One school was in a little mat hut and we sat on the dirty floor and talked to the little ones, Mr. Mosier making a most inspiring interpreter. We organized another Y. P. B. in the mission school and the membership has increased so fast that I have great difficulty in keeping the members supplied with badges. Mr. Mosier asked me to stop over again on my return, and during this second visit we added thirty-eight more members to the Y. P. B. and organized in the Government School of Forestry. The students in this school are picked men and we have made a very promising beginning, thanks to the Englishman who is at the head of the institution. I wish you could have seen the students in their attractive uniforms of wood-color and green. Their skirts were striped green and white, their coats of wood-color and each had bound around his head a green scarf, with loops hanging on one side.

A Y. P. B. was easily organized at Meiktila, my next stopping-place, and we were fortunate enough to get enough Christian Burmese women to make a nice little W. C. T. U. It is very difficult to get the Burmese to sign the pledge against tobacco as most of them have used it from childhood; but these women solemnly took the double pledge and we can depend upon Mrs. Dudley to see that the union is a success.

There is a fine Baptist school at Myingyan, the fourth place on my list, and with the help of Mr. Tribolet we organized a large Burmese Y. P. B. His wife tried to get the Christian women to sign a pledge against tobacco, and although some did so, we did not have enough to form a W. C. T. U. Mrs. Tribolet's courage is good, however, and she says they will certainly organize later. The last day of my stay here, I spoke to five native schools and had an evening meeting, after which I took the boat for Mandalay.

The ride up the Irrawaddy, the waterway of Burma, was a very interesting one and gave me an opportunity to see native life as it really is. Everywhere Burma buffaloes were feeding, or working in the fields. The buffalo here is a huge creature with wicked looking horns and practically hairless; he does not like a white face, although native children jump fearlessly on his back and ride him to the fields. Mandalay is the second largest city in Burma so I had planned for two weeks of work. As a result of the campaign, there are two W. C. T. U.'s one composed of European women, and the other of Burmese women. In the European school there was already established a flourishing L. T. L. and we soon organized another in the Burmese Girls' School, and the older girls formed a Y. P. B. The first European W. C. T. U. of the trip I organized here because there were not enough women in the other places to make an organization effective.

We feel very proud of what was done in Mandalay and a great deal of the credit belongs to the seed-sowing done by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson when she was here; also to the helpful addresses of Miss Lochhead. I spoke before the Buddhist Young Men's Association and twice at the Government Normal school. I was asked to give a series of addresses before the Y. W. C. A. and one of these meetings was held in the drawing-room of the wife of the commissioner, the first lady of Mandalay. Miss Butt, a charming English lady, arranged for many of the meetings, and she, together with Mrs. McCurdy, formed a Wesleyan and Baptist team, for the advancement of temperance in Mandalay.

There are many places of interest in all of the towns which I visited but Mandalay is the point most patronized by tourists. The seven hundred pagodas, each containing an alabaster slab upon which is written the law, the shrines on Mandalay Hill, all testify to the strength of Buddhism. There are ten thousand priests in the city and all day long, the streets are filled with the yellow-robed figures, flitting about with rice-bowls hanging to their necks, begging for their daily food.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Independent Order of Rechabites and the International Order of Good Templars, a temperance week was held in Maymyo, August 19-25, 1912.

A concert, a football game and tennis were among other attractions, and from the Mission Hall a fancy dress cycle procession started. The Soldiers' Home grounds were offered for the use of the football and tennis players. A public meeting was held at the close of the week, at which I was invited to make an address, and a most enthusiastic crowd was in attendance. Many members were gained by the societies participating, and the temperance movement received a great impulse.

We are very proud of the little Maymyo branch which is doing such valiant work, and hope that the new unions formed during this last month will prove as energetic.

The liquor traffic is the highest tax being paid by the people today.—*Governor Vessey, South Dakota*

IN NEWLY ENFRANCHISED CALIFORNIA

[Nowadays the press universally opens its pages to the consideration of woman suffrage. So much in the lime-light are the women in the newly enfranchised state of California that the experiences of a first year of citizenship as given by Lillian Manker Allen in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*, are of especial interest. The following excerpts reveal the lights and shades of the suffrage question in California. EDITOR]

My first interest in the woman suffrage movement came with a remark I heard some years ago from a gentleman for whose opinion I had profound respect. Speaking of a widowed friend, he said, "It does seem a pity that such women as Mrs. B., with her large property interests, her heavy taxes and her superior ability, should not have some share in the management of public affairs."

The attitude of this conservative man, himself not an advocate of the franchise for woman, impressed me even more than the words; and gradually, as I noticed thoughtful, chivalrous men and modest, home-keeping women of excellent judgment quietly espousing the cause, I came to feel that it was worthy of respect.

The verdict of the polls which gave the vote to women was received quietly and in the most matter-of-fact way by men and women alike. Indeed, to me the most astonishing features of the situation then and since are the serenity and the universality of its acceptance; it is as if it were the thing everybody had all along desired and complacently expected. Even the strongest feminine opponents entered upon the new duties thrust upon them without hesitation or protest and in our own community, at least, it is rare to find a woman who has not registered.

In Los Angeles an exciting city primary followed close upon the heels of the state election. Mrs. H. K. W. Bent, a deaconess and well-known leader in the campaign for equal suffrage, who has kept close in touch with municipal affairs, thus describes the preparations for this event:

"The registering of between 80,000 and 90,000 women, besides perhaps one-third that number of negligent masculines, had to be done in three weeks. The regular officials were helpless, as office force and appropriation had been arranged long before, in the calm of things-as-they-had-been. The clerk called for volunteer deputies to serve without pay, and some 2,500 were sworn in. Wherever people were gathered together—in office buildings, department stores, clubs, social functions, even missionary conventions and prayer meetings—there was a deputy, with blanks and a purple pencil. The efficiency of the women was a revelation even to themselves.

"In the past, 'The Polls' had been a place of Delphic mystery and vague danger, a place for a woman to scuttle past with swift modesty. Now, if thousands of votes were not to be lost, this mystery must be faced and conquered. Voting schools were opened in the campaign headquarters, and held in club meetings and private homes. The mystery, like most Delphic matters, proved absurdly simple.

"As a result, however, when election day came, the officials stated that the women as a rule voted more quickly than the men and spoiled fewer ballots. With three times the average vote, there was but one-third the average number of arrests. The women polled about ninety per cent of their registered strength, club women, society women and business women alike voting. Roomy and pleasant polling places—school-houses and the like—were provided, and the women came singly or in groups, with their husbands or leading a child, and the experience proved about as difficult, exciting and 'contaminating' as going to the post-office."

In other towns, the new régime was ushered in with preparations similar to those made in Los Angeles for the instruction of voters. Voting classes were common, though I think not very generally patronized, and women's clubs everywhere took up the discussion of subjects pertaining to citizenship.

There is something rather exhilarating in the consciousness of being a factor in affairs of public importance. And when we come to think of it, it seems the most reasonable thing in the world that all intelligent people should have a voice in a popular government; indeed, from this standpoint equal suffrage seems only the natural, and restricted suffrage the unnatural position, and when the adjustments are all made, the young voters-to-be of the masculine persuasion will acquire with their first teeth a certain respect which will increase as they grow, for their mothers and sisters who wield the ballot.

EQUALITY FOR ALL

MRS. GASTON BOYD

My Country 'tis of thee, where men have liberty;—
Of thee I sing.
In majesty now rise! Be noble, just and wise;
And send athwart the skies
This loud acclaim:—

"Equality for all; no sex-division wall
Longer shall be;
Injustice now shall die; our flag forever fly
O'er all beneath the sky—
Flag of the free."

Then shall each soul rejoice, and rocks and hills give voice
To Nature's praise;
Then shall the welkin ring, and running brooks shall sing
Their glad notes to our King
Through endless days.

—*Our Messenger*

AUSTRALIA LIKES VOTES FOR WOMEN

[The *Chicago Tribune*, through a correspondent, conclusively shows that woman suffrage in Australia has come to stay. Furthermore, the fact is brought out that the liquor traffic has felt the power of woman's hand with the ballot in it. Extracts from the article are herewith given. EDITOR]

The principle of the right of women to vote in Australia has become so ingrained in the political consciousness that it has ceased to be a "question." It is an accepted fact, and accepted so naively, that fresh arrivals on the Australian stage find all efforts to make capital out of the suffragists utter failures.

Mr. McGowen, premier of New South Wales and a firm believer in the right, the justice, and the necessity of woman suffrage, puts the matter somewhat as follows:

"There is in each community a certain percentage of men whose interests are at variance with social order. We may always expect to find the liquor interests, the gambling interests, the race-track interests—in short, all interests which feel that their well being would be endangered by so-called home influences—standing out firmly against woman suffrage. If the question of woman suffrage were left to the liquor and gambling interests of Australia women would be disfranchised."

It is significant of the state of affairs in Australia that woman suffrage is looked upon as an integral part of the political system and has become so thoroughly accepted as an accomplished fact that there is no room for an academic discussion as to the theory of the social, moral, ethical, or economic right of women to vote. That discussion ended long ago in Australia.

Just now New Zealand women are exercising a powerful influence on legislation against the liquor traffic.

It is believed the time is near at hand when New Zealand will go out of the liquor business altogether. Australia proper has not reached this stage. But inevitably the influence of women will be felt more and more in bringing about temperance and other reforms which make for decency, morality, and an improvement in the condition of the lives of the women and girls who are compelled to compete with men in the economic struggle.

LET THE CHILD COME INTO ITS OWN

A mother sews for her coming child
Shapes tiny and soft and undefiled;
With many a stitch of love and care,
With many a dream of all things fair
She sews, his covering to prepare.

The world is making his garments too;
Has fashioned the same the ages through,
With many a stitch of law and greed,
With many a thread of sin and need
It makes him an early shroud indeed.

The world is strong in the ballot's might—
Unarmed the mother to wage a fight;
Mere hope is futile, and trusting vain,
For not till she helps to rule and reign
Shall ever the babe, his own, attain.

—*Judge*

CALIFORNIA JUDGE FROM BENCH FLAYS LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Criminal assault upon a woman resident of Gridley, California, recently brought upon one Frank Ferguson the punishment of imprisonment for fourteen years in the state prison. As reported in the *Oroville Register*, the victim stated that the deed was committed while under the influence of liquor and pleaded of the court for clemency and mercy, his story running as follows: "I went there to repair a sewing machine. There was an agreement of a former date. I had deen drinking very heavily that morning. I have been in the business thirty years and I have sold thousands of sewing machines. I am fifty-seven years old. This is the windup of my career. The only thing I can do is to ask for the mercy of the court. I am not naturally bad. I have no bestial habits or anything else like that, and just—I was drinking, and how this happened I can hardly tell. I lay awake two nights trying to think how it could have been—trying to get points on it."

Judge Gray, in passing sentence upon the man, poured down the vials of his wrath upon the saloon, saying, in part:

"Your plea for clemency, for mercy, this morning, is the usual plea made by fully eighty per cent of the men who stand as you now stand, before me at this bar, ready to receive your sentence. Your plea in behalf of yourself is that you were intoxicated at the time the crime was committed;—it is the same old plea, and I doubt not the truth of it.

Due to Saloons

"I believe that you were intoxicated at the time, and I believe that in eighty per cent of the cases that come before me, when the men stand up and ask for the clemency of the Court on the ground of being intoxicated at the time the crime was committed, they were telling the truth. It is a sad part of the history of this state. It occurs in almost every court-room over the entire state, and it does seem strange that in view of the story repeated daily,—almost daily,—in the courts that the people of the state take no more interest in suppressing the cause of crime than they do. Instead of trying to suppress it, we all of us seem to aid in establishing it, because if we did not allow the parties to sell liquor under license, it could not be sold in the state at all. We license it, we permit them to go ahead and create a set of criminals, who come into court and plead, just as you have plead, for mercy because intoxicated.

Greater Than Tuberculosis

"I know that men who have means are spending thousands and millions of dollars to discover remedies for the cure of tubercular diseases all over the nation, and yet we have right here a mightier agency for evil; and we not only do not spend money to suppress it, but all of us aid in spreading the cause of crime, without any effort on our part to suppress it.

"I declare that it seems to me that I ought to find my position double-faced in sentencing you to State Prison and at the same time countenancing the establishment of a law which is the cause of every crime. It is a shameful condition of things."

MINNESOTA WILL PUSH STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

CONVENTION RINGS WITH PROHIBITION SPEECHES—PROHIBITION SONGS

Special Correspondence

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. convened in St. Paul, September 20-24. The voting delegates numbered 274, and a large number of visiting delegates were present. The main floor of the large auditorium of the First Methodist church was filled at nearly every meeting.

In many ways this was one of the most inspiring conventions ever held in the state. Minnesota is out for state-wide prohibition. Prohibition songs were sung, prohibition speeches were made and underneath all this outward enthusiasm could be felt a firm determination to go forward and to win. Much has been done already towards the fall campaign and plans are under way for further work. Over 50,000 pages of temperance and prohibition literature have been distributed to the voters. Two National lecturers, Miss Roena E. Shaner, and Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, have been in the field since October 1, and will continue till election, and our own Mrs. Scovell, National college Y. P. B. secretary, gave us the two weeks before National Convention. Mrs. Julia B. Nelson will also be in the field the last three weeks before election. District and local officers will endeavor to commit the legislators from their localities to state-wide prohibition and will work for those who will so pledge themselves.

The convention opened with a banquet Friday evening at which a number of toasts were given. The temperance and church societies of St. Paul extended to the W. C. T. U. a cordial welcome to their city and throughout our stay made us feel truly at home.

A pleasing feature of the Saturday morning exercises was the Crusade service as the opening devotional. Those present that morning and on the platform were Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Mrs. Abbie F. B. Church, Mrs. M. A. Dockstader, Miss Mattie Francis, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Mary James. Mother Seymore and Mrs. Frances Neal were others of the pioneer workers who were brought to the platform and gave helpful talks to the younger members during the convention.

The annual address of the president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, was a masterpiece. It gave a complete review of the work done in the state and pointed out encouraging signs of progress in the nation prohibitionward. In conclusion, she said: "In the vocabulary of the W. C. T. U. there is no such word as fail. We are out to win. We are in the midst of a battle for state-wide prohibition and we shall never know defeat. Victory may be delayed but it will come. God lives and right shall prevail. But if we win in this battle we must be ready for our part. Victory means more devotion to our cause; it means more self sacrifices than we have before been willing to make; it means more work than we have ever yet put into the W. C. T. U. But it is worth while. Have you not caught the vision of the homes protected, children freed from the evil of drink, the tears wiped from the faces of mothers, sisters and wives? Let us work and pray unceasingly for the homes, for the boys and girls of Minnesota."

Splendid, practical, instructive addresses were given by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Saturday afternoon she spoke on "Temperance Science" and by means of charts showed the convention the effects on the mind of alcohol. Sunday evening Mrs. Davis gave the convention address. She spoke on the need of knowing the truth. "We must teach the truth concerning alcohol if we would free our nation of this curse."

The theme for platform night was "What are we doing for humanity?" Several very able addresses were given by representatives from various societies, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell representing the W. C. T. U.

Sunday afternoon came the L. T. L. and Sunday school demonstrations when the center of the church was filled with St. Paul legioners.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the convention was the "Prohibition Symposium" on Tuesday afternoon. President Rozette Hendrix spoke on "The W. C. T. U. for Prohibition;" E. E. Lobeck, candidate for Governor, set forth the "Prohibition Party." "The Church for Prohibition" was handled by Rev. S. B. Roberts; "The Press for Prohibition" by Rev. George F. Wells, and "The Capitol for Prohibition" by Miss Eva Jones. The central thought of all the addresses was that the only solution of the liquor problem is the complete annihilation of it. Much enthusiasm prevailed during this meeting.

The following state officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss Rozette Hendrix; vice-president, Mrs. Eva Waterman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Kercher; recording secretary, Mrs. Belle M. Welch; treasurer, Mrs. Della R. Mandigo. By a unanimous vote of the convention, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, for twelve years our president, was made president emeritus in appreciation of the faithful service she has given the state.

Tuesday evening was the grand diamond medal contest, the second one to be held in the state. Miss Mabel Smith of St. Paul won the medal. The prize for holding the greatest number of contests —35—was awarded to district Twenty-three, of which Mrs. Margaret Kelly is department superintendent. The winner of the high school prize essay was Ralph L. Henry and the graded school prize was won by Allen H. Lester. Miss Marion Robins, student of the Hamline University, won the college essay prize.

Minnesota now has 5,215 active members, and 505 honorary, a gain of 291 over last year. Eighth ward, Minneapolis, with 192 members, still leads, followed by West Duluth with ninety-three members. District Seventeen has made the greatest gain, while district Five has doubled its membership. District Nineteen takes the prize for having done the best Press work and Mrs. E. M. Pike of Glencoe took the prize for the best scrapbook.

FAITH JUSTIFIED

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"If we just had one-half of the money people owe us we would be comfortable," declared Rolfe Black, heaving a long sigh. "After all my kindness to them they have even forgotten that they owe me a financial debt. I couldn't treat a dog like that."

The rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed wife smiled cheerily into the black eyes of her tall, lean, invalid husband who lounged in his cushioned chair by the grate. There was a hectic flush on his cheek and his cough was painful to hear. Although the fire was burning brightly, he shivered and drew his dressing gown closely about him.

"It must be growing colder," he complained. "Get something to put around my shoulders, Nell." His wife brought an old fur cape and threw it tenderly about him. "I used to believe in everybody before I went into business," Mr. Black continued, "but so many took advantage of me that I almost lost faith in everybody—except the *one real man* I have often told you about."

"Tell me again," said the wife, more to ease her own worry of mind than because she cared to hear the story, every detail of which she knew by heart.

Mr. Black crossed his slippered feet and began: "When father left me a few hundred dollars, Nell, you know I concluded to quit the shop. While looking about for an opening I found a grocery in a good location so I bought it with the intention of having the cleanest, best, most up-to-date place in the city and I pretty nearly did it, too!" His voice vibrated with honest pride.

"I know you did," echoed Mrs. Black, sitting down on a low stool and clasping her hands over her knees. Her husband was so occupied with his own thoughts that he did not notice her quivering lips and tear-filled eyes. "I remember how pretty your display of green goods was,—the crispest of scarlet radishes, the greenest of lettuce, the sweetest of berries! There were no decayed goods in the bottom of your measures. But people didn't appreciate it."

"They said they did!" defended Black, sitting up very straight, "but it wasn't my honesty that killed me. When people came in for credit and promised to pay at a certain time, I believed them. Some paid and some didn't, but if the one man doesn't repay some time I'll lose my faith in all human nature."

The room was silent for a little while save for the dripping of the raindrops which, trickling reluctantly from the eaves, tinkled musically upon the window pane.

"Late one Saturday evening he came in and asked for credit. He was a tall, fine-looking young fellow in spite of his shabby clothing, and had a way of peering at you from his honest brown eyes and a tender smile that made you think immediately, well, that he was a *man*. He walked with his head high and there was a proud swing to his broad shoulders. Before he said a word I whispered to myself, 'Here is one I can trust.' "

"Poor Rolfe!" comforted the wife, patting her husband's lean white hand.

"He said that he was a fireman on the road, had a wife and three children and that he wanted credit until next pay day. We sent his order out at ten o'clock that night. My, how those folks could eat! Our best hams, chicken, berries in and out of season, cakes, candies—everything went to the home of Henry Harris and by the time pay day came I began to get shaky, for in the four weeks their meats and groceries came to over fifty dollars. But, do you know, at noon on the tenth,—his railroad paid about that time,—in came Harris. He was just off duty and his face and overalls were covered with coal-dust. 'I'm working in the yards,' he smiled in that taking way of his, 'but I thought I'd come in and give you a little money.' He pulled out a roll of bills as big as your arm and began to thumb them over. I went back to the desk—you remember that little cage I had with a big stool in the middle."

Mrs. Black nodded. "You sat up there as grand as any judge. I remember how fine you looked," she said playfully.

"As I took down the book I trembled in my shoes for I had a lot of bills to pay and I expected him to hand out about twenty dollars. 'How much do you want to pay?' I asked.

" 'All of it!' said Harris. 'It's fifty-five dollars, I believe.' He laid down two twenty dollar bills, one ten, and five silver dollars, and asked me for a receipt. I tried to look mighty solemn when he paid the money." Black chuckled.

"Bryan, the clerk, had been warning me every day that I would 'lose out.' 'How much did he pay?' he asked with one of those supercilious smiles of his. When I told him he could hardly believe it. The next month the program was just the same, and by the time the third and fourth month rolled round we'd all begun to thank the lucky star that brought us such a good customer. A so it went on. Never once did I lose the good opinion I had of Henry Harris. I really got to loving that young man as well as anybody ever loves a chance acquaintance.

"One night the boy came in beastly drunk." The sick man's voice trembled with emotion. "It hurt me, for although I knew a great many of the railroad men drank, I hadn't expected it from him. I spoke to him about it the next day and he grinned sheepishly. 'I ought not to have tasted the stuff but I got into a place where I couldn't very well help it,' he apologized, 'and Black, do you know that was the first time I ever took a drink—the day on which you saw me drunk? My father was a drunkard. I promised my mother, day after day, that I'd never touch the cursed stuff and I kept my promise until yesterday, but, man, when that drink of whisky rolled down my throat, I knew right away that it was something that had been lacking all these years. I drank and drank until I didn't know what I was doing. It seemed as if I couldn't get enough. Then the boys took me home.'

" 'Nell was all broke up. I promised her I'd never touch liquor again but right now, Black, though I know it's wrong, I'd give everything I have for another drink. I'm crazy for it. I must not taste the stuff again. If I do it will be all up with me!' "

The wife started uneasily as the weird, strange wailing of the wind suddenly echoed through the room. "I always hate to hear the old bear coming, as we children used to say," she told her husband. "What an awful night this last one in October is. I believe the bad weather is beginning. If it is and your cough gets worse—we must go to another climate before the cold winter comes. If we don't — I'm afraid — afraid!" Her voice trailed away into a low moan. The man in the invalid chair smiled kindly and tenderly placed his hand upon his wife's head. "There, there, dear, it's only the wind. Don't let that make you nervous." His eyes were upon her but his thoughts evidently were with the past and his story.

Two men, living in different parts of the country, whose business is to debauch young men by the manufacture of liquor, have been known to send their wayward, drunken sons to live for a number of years in Prohibition Kansas to sober up. From a personal standpoint these men acted wisely. The less we say concerning their consistency, the better.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*

The W. C. T. U. has proven to be one of the greatest manufacturing plants that the world has ever seen. It has spun thousands of webs of shimmering textiles more commonly known by the cognomen, "Public Opinion." Into the woof and warp have gone "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure; whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." Now that public opinion seems so favorable to a decided advance in temperance legislation it is good for the faithful worker in the W. C. T. U. to remember that this organization has done its full share in bringing about this long-wished-for result.—*Canadian White Ribbon Tidings*

"God grant," says Mary B. Wilson, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, "that we may see our opportunity and responsibility, and so interest and educate the foreigners, that the day may not be far distant, when the foreign influence, the foreign money, and the foreign votes, will be on our side, and we shall be victorious, having reached our goal—national prohibition."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE CHEERING OF A SHUT-IN

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

Ruth Hayney's home was a small, weather-beaten cottage on a back street of the growing young city of Eastport. The little girl could remember dimly when she and her mother and little brother Paul had lived in a lovely home on a broad street. But that was before her father had gone away. She had wondered why they had moved to the ugly street, why her mother was so sad, why they were so poor, why no one ever visited them, and why she and Paul were not permitted to play with other children, until everything seemed to be a big puzzle which she could not solve. Her mother always cried when questions were asked about the father or the change of homes, so Ruth kept her thoughts to herself. But time passed slowly as, day after day, she helped her mother in the home or played games in their little back yard.

Ruth was almost nine and Paul was seven when Miss Nelson, the primary teacher of the ward school, called one day and asked that the children might attend school. Ruth heard the request with delight. To go to school and play with other children and be like them was what she constantly wished. She watched her mother eagerly and tears came into her eyes when she heard the reply, "I do not want my children to attend school here."

The lady said something in a low voice which Ruth did not understand, but she felt glad when Miss Nelson laid her smooth white hand on her mother's and asked: "Will you let your children suffer for what they cannot help? Let them come to school and I will have them under my especial care."

"I don't want them to know," Ruth heard her mother whisper.

"I will see that they do not," assured Miss Nelson.

"Let us go—please do!" pleaded Ruth.

After some hesitation Mrs. Hayney gave her consent. The following Monday morning their mother took them to the school which was only a few blocks away. The first day brought new and interesting experiences to the lonely little girl and her brother. The crowds of children, and the gathering of boys and girls in the shady playgrounds for games were all very wonderful. Then there was the marching into recitation rooms, keeping step to music, and the singing, and the standing up in class to recite. Yet, as the days went by no one ever asked the Hayney children to join in the games, and only occasionally did any one speak to them. When they started home in the afternoon Ruth and Paul walked apart, while the other boys and girls scampered along in laughing, shouting groups.

"Why can't we play with them, Ruth?" Paul asked one day when they were left to themselves.

"I don't know, Paul; but you must not tell Mother. She might not let us come to school. I like to watch them play, anyway, don't you?"

"I believe I'd rather do some playing, too. Oh, if I could only pitch and catch ball with Tom Gates!"

"Maybe we don't know how to make friends," suggested Ruth. "They may like us when they know us better."

Ruth was as thoughtful and obliging as could be, but still she and Paul remained unnoticed and friendless.

"Paul, I am going to make them love me at school," Ruth confided to her brother one morning, as she was putting their simple lunch in a basket. "I am going to give away all of my cookies and fudge."

"You may give away mine, too, Ruth. I want you to have lots of friends." The dainties were distributed freely among Ruth's classmates at recess, but beyond a polite "Thank you," they brought no returns. By common consent the Hayneys seemed to be shunned.

One winter afternoon Miss Nelson gave each child in her room a small brown bulb and told how it was to be planted in a pot, and cared for to make it grow, and bloom.

"You must learn to raise flowers to cheer shut-ins," explained the teacher. "There are so many missions for flowers, and I want you to learn the joy of giving them to the sad and sorrowful."

That was the beginning of a delightful work for Ruth. Having no visitors or amusements to occupy her time, she spent all of her spare moments attending to her flowers. Paul did not feel interested in them and gave his bulb to his sister.

The little brown roots were planted in tin cans and given the sunniest spot in the sitting-room window. They were regularly watered, and on warm days placed in the open air. At last tiny green shoots peeped out of the brown earth. One morning two new shoots appeared, and Mrs. Hayney said:

"Your hyacinths will soon be in bloom, Ruth."

"Then I must find a shut-in for them to cheer! Do you know a shut-in, Mother?" Ruth asked anxiously.

"Why not keep them yourself, dear? You love them and they will brighten your life."

"Miss Nelson said she hoped we would grow flowers to cheer shut-ins. I must find somebody who can't get out to enjoy the fresh air and sunshine."

"Then use your flowers as you think best, my daughter."

One Sunday afternoon the cans containing the flowers were placed on the little front porch for sunshine and fresh air. Ruth sat watching them with loving eyes when two ladies came down the narrow street. As they were passing the Hayney cottage, one of them exclaimed:

"Such a beautiful hyacinth! That is the most exquisite shade of pink I ever saw."

"Yes, it is lovely," replied the younger lady, who was dressed in black. "I am sorry we forgot to bring flowers to the man who is ill."

"It is too bad, for there is a sweet message in every flower. It is Sunday, too, and we can't get any from the florist."

"Do you think the sick man would like this?" asked Ruth, holding up the can with the pink hyacinth.

"Yes indeed," replied the older lady. "But you have only two plants and you must not—there, look at the dear, generous child!"

Ruth had snapped the stem of the pink hyacinth and was holding it over the fence to the lady, asking eagerly, "Is the man a shut-in?"

"Yes, decidedly a shut-in," replied the woman in black, with a smile.

"Then that is what this hyacinth was grown for. I am so glad I found him before the flower faded."

"Thank you, child. We will deliver the flower with pleasure. What is your name, dearie?"

The woman was a stranger, and Ruth had been told not to talk with people she did not know. But both these ladies wore white ribbon bows and the little girl knew what that meant—they could be trusted—so she answered promptly:

"Ruth Hayney."

The woman in black started and turned pale. The other smiled and said, "I will give the flower with your best wishes—or compliments."

"Give it with my love. That is what the other girls write on cards when they send their flowers to shut-ins."

"But this shut-in is a man who is in jail, my child."

"But he is sick."

"Yes. We visit the jail as a part of our W. C. T. U. work. It is not always pleasant."

"Maybe the sick man wants some one to cheer him. Give him my love."

"I will, little girl."

After the white ribboners passed down the street Ruth sat on the steps and looked at the bloomless plant with a smile.

"It grew for something after all," she murmured happily.

THE EMPTY PLACE

PRISCILLA LEONARD

A homeless Bad Habit went searching one day
For a spot where it snugly could settle and stay;
It hung 'round Fred's door for three hours by the clock,
But never found courage to step up and knock.

"I might push my way in," thought the Habit, "but then
Every corner is filled; I'd be turned out again.
It's no use to hang 'round; this is no place for me!"
And it went off as downcast as downcast could be.

But Jim's door stood open, not far down the road;
No crowd was about it, no bustle it showed;
The hall was deserted, the study was bare,
And the Habit stepped in with a satisfied air.

"Ah, here's what I want," it remarked with a grin;
"I can settle in peace, and grow into a sin.
Jim's life is so idle and empty, I see,
That it's just the right home for an inmate like me!"

So it stayed and it grew till it filled the whole place,
And owned Jim in the bargain, and brought him disgrace.
Poor Jim! Other boys, too, should keep a look-out,
For many Bad Habits go searching about!

—*Children's Visitor*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

Since the editorial correspondence which appears on our cover page was received, telegraphic news has come to THE UNION SIGNAL as follows: "Thirty-ninth National Convention opens with splendid audiences and great enthusiasm. President's Annual Address pronounced masterly. Governor West welcomes Convention and is given ovation. Portland papers filled with pictures of W. C. T. U. leaders and Convention news. Seventy pulpits filled Sunday by delegates."

Tuberculosis Day, October 27

Churches and religious societies are being urged to give special attention to the subject of the prevention of tuberculosis on Sunday, October 27, or on some day during the week preceding or following that date, this season being set apart by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis as the third national tuberculosis day. This is indeed a cause which appeals to the heart of all right-minded and sympathetic men and women, and is deserving of liberal support. Yet it is not amiss to remind ourselves and our neighbors at this time of the close relationship scientists have found to exist between tuberculosis and the use of alcohol. At the seventh International Congress against Tuberculosis, held this year in Rome, the subject was dwelt on by many speakers. It was asserted that alcohol has been shown to have a deadly action on the organs of digestion, circulation, respiration, and on the nervous system, diminishing the normal powers of resistance and preparing the ground for the reception of tuberculosis. Professor Tiberti, of Ferrara, made the statement:

"From all points of view it is certain that we ought to battle against alcoholism with every means at our disposal if we wish to set a dyke against the spread of tuberculosis, and today we can accept the unanimous statement of the Paris Anti-Tuberculosis Congress of 1905 that to fight alcoholism siguifies in the last analysis to fight tuberculosis."

Professor Triboulet, of Paris, confirmed what Professor Tiberti affirmed. "Alcohol disturbs digestion, nutrition, the lipoids and vaso-motor functions. It depresses the nervous system and glandular action, diminishing the leucocytosis, or action of the white corpuscles of the blood, and injures renal activity. This auto-intoxication by alcoholism is followed by hepatic insufficiency, a decadence of the nervous system and then, by tuberculosis." Professor Triboulet ended by saying: "The day in which the medical profession shall itself have become sufficiently convinced to undertake to convince others of the close bond between alcoholism and tuberculosis, a safer and immediate prophylaxis against tuberculosis will be possible."

Women Want to Know

Curiosity as a trait of the feminine character is sometimes spoken of disparagingly, but the right kind of curiosity is a thing not to be considered lightly. It is the mother of knowledge and invention. The child who does not want to know the why of every situation is subnormal, defective, lacking in proper development. Equally is this true of the man or woman who is devoid of eagerness to learn the why and wherefore of the universe, and of society and its problems. The world owes much to the insatiable curiosity of woman along certain lines and to her persistence in following her inquiry back to first causes. For a great many years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a body and as individuals have been propounding perplexing questions to voters, to legislators, and to chief executives of city and state as to why certain evils must continue to exist in their midst, menacing the health and the character of their boys and girls, and as to the reason for the lack of enforcement of laws on the statute books placed there for the very purpose of affording protection from giant evils. It is a satisfaction to know that these women have not quizzed and queried in vain, but that officials have been oftentimes aroused from their inertia and stirred to action by questioning white ribboners, and they have executed laws and fulfilled promises made at election time. Now that so large a number of women can vote, inquiries are being pushed even farther and with good effect. There is no more hopeful sign in the political life of our nation than the eagerness and avidity with which newly enfranchised women have organized classes and leagues for the study of civic and political questions. When we remember that already 1,346,925 women in America have full suffrage, and that in a few weeks many thousands more may have it, we realize the extent of the power placed in their hands. Every one of those women ought to be won to our cause and become a worker in our white ribbon army. It is our great opportunity to win them, to enlist them and to educate them to vote intelligently on the great moral issues of the day. Their sympathies are with us in the great moral reforms which we represent. They need only to be rightly directed as to the way in which they can help in the solution of the greatest problem confronting America today—the abolition of the legalized liquor traffic.

Politics and the School House

The new fashion of holding political meetings in school-houses is bringing into campaign meetings a new and wholesome influence possibly not contemplated by the bosses of the parties. At the first meeting of the kind in Chicago old style politicians were somewhat astonished to note upon the walls, mottoes announcing, "Progress is in a spiral, not a circle," "Be a Good Citizen," "Always be a Gentleman," "Do Not Smoke," "Be Temperate." "This is fine," commented one old gentleman, as he read the inspiring words. "I wonder why they didn't think of holding meetings in the schools before. It's certainly lots better than going to some back room of a saloon. Why, you can take the missus with you to a fine place like this." One can imagine no more ideal environment for a political meeting than a schoolroom. How can a man deliberately advocate or commit himself to a policy inimical to human welfare, and especially to the younger generation, when in an atmosphere which constantly reminds him of the boy or the girl in his home in whom he has invested the best of his life and the most of his means. If the new fashion can in any measure help to eliminate the sign of the dollar which appears so prominently in party politics, and give in its place the childhood and manhood element, it will have achieved a magnificent success. The child is after all the vital issue in our political and social life today, for in the words of that friend of the cause of temperance, ex-Governor Frank Hanly, "The saving of the boys and girls is more important than the election of a president. It is more important to save them than it is to acquire territory. It is better to keep the smile on their lips and the twinkle in their eyes than it is to storm and worry over the tariff, for the salvation of a boy or girl is more important than the success of any political party. It is better to keep the sunshine in their hearts and in the hearts of their mothers than to win a political victory." And to do all these things by voting out the legalized liquor traffic would be a political victory that would furnish the most glorious chapter in American history; that would forever redeem the term "politics" from the disrepute now associated with it and make it a thing for which the very angels in heaven would thank God.

WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

Ella A. Boole, President New York W. C. T. U.

Oh, for a faith in God that would trust Him in the affairs of state as in the affairs of man, when the people, all the people, would give to morality, religion, and domestic happiness "the right of way." Oh, for a patriotism that would apply to the nation the same principles that are applied to the individual life. It is for these things the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands. Pledged to total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors, we are demonstrating in our own lives our belief in the righteousness of our cause. Supported by the latest findings of science, our contention that alcohol is a narcotic poison can no longer be regarded as the teaching of an organization, but as a statement of fact; demonstrated by the physiologist and by the increasing demand for total abstainers in the business world, we reiterate the statement that alcohol produces physical and mental degeneracy.

Rozette Hendrix, President Minnesota W. C. T. U.

Let us never forget the power of prayer, at all times remembering that the Lord "turneth the ways of the wicked upside down," and again, that the promise is, "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but to those who have "clean hands and a pure heart." Be ever ready for service. It is the willing service that God wants. Let us put aside every obstacle, every personal matter and think only of the good of the work, and of the great cause for which as white ribbon women God has called us to labor. The pressing needs are prayer, study, and work. Pray as though all depended on God, and at the same time as though all depended on you.

Minnie E. Neal, President Florida W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. is not a company of players on the stage— it is a strong organization which holds the liquor traffic to be a great wrong and sin against God, and a crime against humanity, and it purposes to so protest on every occasion. It is pledged to reforms in public opinions, in customs, in politics, in law, yes, in *men;* it is dominated by one idea —the liquor traffic must be destroyed.

TO REGISTER OR NOT TO REGISTER

Registration days in Chicago brought out many and varied experiences of women in securing the privilege already legally accorded to them—that of casting their ballots for State University trustees. A somewhat retiring young woman who had screwed her courage up to the point of registering opened the door upon a room full of men awaiting their turn. Profound silence followed her entrance but, filled with a sense of duty, she timidly said, "I came to register." "Against our rules," promptly exclaimed the supposedly intelligent election clerk, with a decisive air. The waiting line grew impatient and she became so insistent that the list of rules was consulted. The enrollment clerk learned a lesson in women's rights. The applicant was duly sworn and with a happy face ended her first experience as a prospective voter.

NOTED AND QUOTED

Old Mexico is taking an active interest in the promulgation of total abstinence principles. Dr. Levi B. Salmans, of Guanajuato, informs us that the government has commissioned a young man, twenty-one years of age, the son of a former church worker in Mexico, to travel over the country organizing anti-alcohol leagues in the schools of the republic. He is going from capital to capital interesting the governors and having grand success in all the great cities. Backed by letters from the President of the republic and members of the President's Cabinet, the governors open the way for him to enter the schools of the capital cities.

It is stated that one murder a day was the average in New York City during the month of July. Trace them back and it will be found that practically every one of these murders was in and around one of the innumerable saloons in New York, or caused by the liquor traffic in some way.—*Baptist and Reflector*

No one has the liberty to do that which may result in injury to others, no matter if it be perfectly harmless to himself.—*Exchange*

The saloons we pat on the back are brilliant, gaudy, warm. They have to be to catch the growing boys. In due time after the beautiful saloon, comes the doggery. Be patient, voters for license, just be patient. The low doggery will receive your boy in due time. Only be patient.—*The Shield*

HONOR ROLL OF MAGAZINES NOT ADVERTISING LIQUORS

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Argosy
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Collier's
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Household
Housewife
Ladies' Home Journal
Ladies' World
Literary Digest
Living Age
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Modern Priscilla
New England Magazine
New Idea Woman's Magazine
Outlook
Railroad Man's Magazine
Review of Reviews
Saturday Evening Post
Scrap-Book
St. Nicholas
Suburban Life
Uncle Remus Magazine
Woman's Home Companion
World Today
Woman's Magazine
World's Work
Youth's Companion

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

CHRIST IN THE HEART

It is Christ in the heart that makes the heart beautiful and loving in the midst of disagreeable surroundings. It is Christ in the life that makes the life strong when flesh and nerve are weak. It is Christ holding the soul firm that makes it possible "having done all to stand" with "loins girt about with truth" in the presence of seeming defeat, when the smile and jeer and joke are being tossed about and even the friends of righteousness wonder if it is any use. It is Christ, Christ! Christ within, holding the citadel of the being that gives courage to bear, patience to keep on, grace to wait, as seeing, not only "Him who is invisible," but seeing also the power and glory of that invisible One yet to be manifested in deliverance.

Since we fight not merely against flesh and blood but against entrenched wrong, "against principalities and powers in high places," we need more than our own unaided strength, or will, or purpose, however pure and true and intense these may be. We need the girding from above, the indwelling presence and consciousness of Him who wrought for Israel at the Red Sea, who never has and never will subscribe to unrighteousness, who has declared concerning Himself that "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth."

Co-operation is a mighty force in bringing to fruition undertakings of whatsoever nature, provided its key-note is harmony, its spirit that of Christian fellowship and love. Given that quality and the heart of the world attunes itself to the song of the angels, surges with the passionate blood of the adoring disciple of the Christ, beats with the mighty throbs which leap in the veins of the hero, quivers with the sacrificial pulsations of the martyr. Ours is a glorious cause, and many are the opportunities for co-operation; for harmonious unity of action. With the days, the temperance forces are marching in more splendid alignment, the goodly company of total abstainers is growing larger, the steady stream of prohibition sentiment is widening, the earnest groups of men and women haters of the liquor traffic are drawing nearer together in village, in city, in county, in state. In God's own time, loving one common cause, praying one common prayer, rejoicing with one common faith, crying in a single voice, "Give us freedom—freedom from this legalized destroyer of mankind," shall they appeal not in vain to the nation's law givers, demand not for naught their rightful portion—a happy land freed from the curse of strong drink.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Nov. 10—*World's Temperance Sunday*

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

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Iowa: $8.

New York: McDonough, Mulford. Total $4.

Oregon: Philomath, Newport, Dayton, Portland (Central) $2.20, Sunnyside $2.50, Highland, Salem $2.41, Coburg $1, Jefferson $2.25. Total $18.36.

Delaware: Delaware City, Westerfield, Magnolia $1, Slaughter Neck $1, Lewes Y. P. B. $1, St. Georges $.50. Total $7.50.

Montana: $55.

W. Washington: Eureka Yelm $1.20, South Bend, Seattle (Stevens), Midland, Everett, W. Washington $1.50. Total $10.70.

Indiana: Blanch Chapel, Elkhart, Six Mile, Cold Spring Y. P. B. $.50, Cold Spring $1.50, Brightwood, Lafayette. Total $12.

South Carolina No. 2: Abbeville. Total $2.

Connecticut: $55.50.

Illinois: Modesto $1.25, Capron, Kinmundy. Total $5.25.

Oklahoma: Lamont, Coldwater Y. P. B. Total $4.

Nebraska: Osceola, Beemer, Marshall. Total $6.

Maryland: $23.10.

Virginia: $8.

North Carolina: Winston-Salem.

Pennsylvania: Arendtsville $1, Biglerville $1, Gettysburg $1, Mary Shick, Grand View, Homewood, Aliquippa $1, Beaver, Darlington $1.20, Fallston, New Galilee, Rochester, Smith's Ferry, New Brighton, Staufer, Willard Memorial, Reading N. E., Mohnton, Mohrsville, Mohrsville L. T. L. $1, Bern, Lyons $1.80, Kutztown, Evan City, Butler (Central), Phillipsburg., Blanchard $1.50, Centre Hall $2.20, Oxford, Phoenixville, Berwyn, Kennett, Newlin $1.25, Nottingham $1, East Brady, Rimersburg, Clarion $1, Strattonville, Berwick, Millville, Millville Y. P. B. $1, Orangeville, Conneautville, F. E. Harper $.50, Trainer $.50, Uniontown, Perryopolis $2.20, Brownsville, Buena Vista, Mill Run, Connellsville, Laurel Hill, Belle Vernon, Dunbar $1, Smithfield, Carmichaels, Mount Morris, Pine Bank, Brave, Valley Chapel, Waynesburg, Frances Willard, Newtown, McAlvey's Fort, Brookville, Big Run, Brockwayville, Chestnut Grove, Punxsutawney, Harper (Thurman), Highland, Nassau, Forty Fort, Port Allegany, Bradford, Lewistown, Reedsville, Milroy, Norristown, Port Providence, Willard, Lansdale, Willow Grove, Shamoakin, Watsontown, Milton, Sunbury, Sunbury Y, Covington $1, Elkland, Knoxville $1, Mansfield, Morris and Hoytville, Wellsboro $3, Allegheny, Harper, Oil City, Oil City S. S., Rouseville, Stoneham, Tidioute, Warren (Central), Barnes, Conewango, White Mills, Ligonier. Total $196.15.

New Jersey: Allendale, East Orange (Bourne), Newark (Gordon) $1, Summit, Newark (No. 1), Chesterfield, Cooperstown $1, Smithville $1, Closter, Silver Lake (Deerfield Township), Marlton, Florence Y. P. B., Riverside Y. P. B., Page Y. P. B., Arlington, Jersey City (Highland Willard), donation received through Salem county $7.50, Atlantic Highlands $14, Bradley Beach, Keyport, Long Branch, Port Monmouth, Asbury Park (Strong Y. P. B.), Bridgeboro, New Egypt $1, Atlantic City (No. 1), Vienna $1, Blairstown, Phillipsburg, Hope $1, National Park, Woodbridge, Deacon's Station, Mrs. E. H. Thacher $5, Mr. Frank Thacher $5, Mr. Benjamin R. Hoffman $5. Total $92.50.

THE UNION SIGNAL HONOR ROLL FOR 1912

Names of Persons Sending Twenty-five or More Subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL from October 14, 1911, to October 4, 1912

Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, New York....525
Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, Massachusetts..515
Miss Jessie M. Dodge, Maine.....503
Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, Florida..478
Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Iowa.....474
Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, West Washington 355
Mrs. Ina A. Orvis, Northern California 350
Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Virginia.....333
Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colorado..324
Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Oregon.....318
Mrs. Lizzie J. Fesmire, Indiana.....301
Mrs. Mary L. Alderson, Montana....297
Mrs. V. E. Mohler, West Virginia....272
Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Nebraska....246
Mrs. Mae Halcrow, North Dakota....214
Miss Julia Dunnica, Missouri.....209
Miss L. Evelyn Busick, Maryland....190
Mrs. Charline M. Abbott, New Hampshire 143
Mrs. E. C. Momand, Georgia.....142
Mrs. Jessie C. Butler, Illinois.....140
Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Virginia.....135
Miss E. M. Francis, Rhode Island...135
Mrs. Rose W. Wheeler, Southern California 131
Mrs. Estella M. Lacy, South Dakota..119
Mrs. Fannie Whitney, Kansas 118
Mrs. Katherine D. Hauck, Pennsylvania 94
Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Michigan..... 92
Miss Rozette Hendrix, Minnesota... 92
Miss Margaret J. Bliz, Michigan..... 73
Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, Arkansas.. 66
Mrs. Fannie Drummond, Ohio..... 64
Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Kentucky..... 62
Mrs. W. S. Hite, Tennessee..... 58
Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, Texas.... 50
Mrs. Emma A. Davidson, Delaware.. 49
Mrs. Anna L. Short, Mississippi..... 48
Mrs. Mary H. Green, Vermont..... 43
Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Missouri.... 38
Miss S. Elizabeth J. March, North Carolina 38
Mrs. M. J. Rust, Minnesota..... 37
Mrs. F. G. Byles, Colorado..... 31
Mrs. Mary E. Hawkes, Idaho..... 31
Mrs. S. R. Arrowsmith, Pennsylvania 30
Mrs. Bertha A. Henry, New Hampshire 30
Mrs. Z. A. Newell, East Washington.. 30
Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Pennsylvania 26
Mrs. Daisy Hughes Phipps, Texas... 26
Mrs. Ola Watson, Kansas..... 26
Miss C. B. Zelly, New Jersey..... 26
Mrs. Lillian Dearing, New York.... 25
Mrs. Harriett Darling Hall, Illinois.. 25
Mrs. S. Edith Halstead, Pennsylvania 25
Mrs. Anna A. Walker, Montana..... 25

The $25.00 checks for 250 subscriptions on which no other premiums are taken are awarded as follows: Mrs. Cheney, two; Miss Dodge, Mrs. Pattishall, Mrs. Andruss, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Orvis, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Alderson and Mrs. V. E. Mohler, one each.

Percentage of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions to state membership:

Alaska 158
Montana 33
Florida 26
New Mexico 24
Wyoming 23
Arizona 19
North Dakota 19
Colorado 18
Louisiana 17
Nevada 17
California 16
Idaho (Northern) 15
New Hampshire 14
Washington (West) 14
Maine 13
Oregon 13
Rhode Island 13
Utah 13
Vermont 13
West Virginia 13
California (Southern) 12
Idaho (Southern) 12
Iowa 12
South Dakota 12
Wisconsin 12
Arkansas 11
Connecticut 11
Minnesota 11
Oklahoma 11
Washington (East) 11
Alabama 10
Nebraska 10
South Carolina 10
Virginia 10
Kansas 9
Maryland 9
Massachusetts 9
Mississippi 9
District of Columbia..... 8
Illinois 8
Indiana 8
Kentucky 8

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Maine Rejoices Over Prohibition Situation

Special Correspondence

The Maine W. C. T. U. convention, which was held in the pretty and prosperous city of Auburn, is pronounced one of the best in the history of the state organization. There was great gladness among the delegates because the anti-prohibition candidate for Governor, on September 9 was defeated, and the G vernor-elect is a man pledged by party platform and by private and public utterance to prohibition and its enforcement.

One of the special features of the convention was a model W. C. T. U. institute, managed by Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Institutes. The result is sure to be an increased number of institutes held in the state the coming year.

Mrs. H. J. Bailey, World s and National superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, was, as usual, a helpful factor in the meetings. On the second evening of the convention Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson delivered an able and inspiring address. The Loyal Temperance Legion and the pupils from the public schools, accompanied by the superintendent of schools, filled the convention church at four o'clock on the last day of the convention, giving recitations and songs and cheers. All present greatly enjoyed the address of Miss Anna Gordon at this time. The young people of Maine are surely out for prohibition. The addresses the first evening, including one from Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, were of interest to all.

The message of Mrs. Stevens was full of hope and good cheer. She dwelt at some length upon the great Maine victories of September, 1911, and September, 1912. Temperance people everywhere have reason to rejoice. There is, of course, great disappointment among the advocates of license, for all of their expenditure of time and money has proved unavailing to destroy the Maine law.

The speakers the last evening of the convention were Mrs. Effie Lambert Lawrence and her husband, Hon. Edward M. Lawrence of Maine, both of whom gave strong prohibition addresses. Every county in the state was well represented at the convention.

A large number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* was secured, and a large amount of W. C. T. U. literature was sold. The contribution to the Memorial Fund exceeded that of last year. It is hoped during the coming year the Maine W. C. T. U. will have more time to devote to organization and regular department work, since the resubmission campaign is well over and a prohibition Governor is elected.

PROHIBITION GAINS ADVOCATES IN GERMANY

If a certain paragraph in their "Program" is good evidence, German Democratic Socialists are "coming into their own" along the line of all good things resultant from total abstinence and prohibition. It reads: ". . . The use of alcohol as coefficient or chief factor, is the cause of numerous physical and mental maladies. A lowering of productivity, an increase of accident, a heightening of mortality, are the consequences of its widespread use. Deeply rooted drinking customs are a mainspring of popular degeneration. Alcohol injures, indeed destroys, family life. It is the accomplice in numerous crimes. The greatest number of those committed in passion are due to it. Especially fatal for the development of our people's vigor is its use by young people, together with the action of parental drinking on posterity. Alcohol is an enemy of civilization of the worst type."

One hundred and thirty-three German university professors signed the following statement: "Alcohol drinking more than anything else is hurting our people. One-tenth of all the deaths among men are caused directly or indirectly by alcohol."

NEW YORK'S ANNUAL RALLY

ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION HELD AT CANTON

Special Correspondence

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state of New York was held at Canton, September 27-October 1. Because of the fact that Canton is in the "north county" of the state the attendance was not quite so large as usual, but the enthusiasm was at white heat. The membership is now 33,672, a net gain for the year of 665.

With but few scattering votes the officers were all reëlected. Under the leadership of Mrs. Ella A. Boole and her able official staff we expect to go forward from victory to victory.

Special Features

The convention being in session on Miss Willard's birthday, September 28, anniversary exercises were held. The World's W. C. T. U. was illustrated by ten young women, wearing the costumes of various foreign nations. As one by one they stepped to the front a resume of the temperance work of each respective country was given. At the close, Mrs. Boole, waving the Stars and Stripes, joined the group and spoke for the United States. A broad white ribbon was then drawn around the group, while "Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations" was sung. The beautiful poem, "How Still She Stands," was feelingly recited." Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, who wrote the letter to Miss Willard asking her to take the presidency of the Chicago W. C. T. U., was present, and held the audience spellbound as she gave most interesting reminiscences. Many from the floor of the convention told of their impressions of that most honored woman—Frances E. Willard. A Loyal Temperance Legion demonstration closed the exercises. An educational fund for the state of over $700 was raised at this time.

The Y. P. B. had charge of one evening. The address was delivered by Mrs. Waycott, formerly World's W. C. T. U. secretary of the young people's work. A cutting of Van Dyke's, "The Lost Word," was beautifully rendered by Miss Lois Secor. The Y. P. B. has 1,722 paid members in the state.

Mrs. Rounds preached the convention sermon, her subject being, "A Great Price." Prof. Charles A. Scanlon, general secretary of the Temperance department of the Presbyterian Church, delivered at the mass meeting his great lecture, "The Battle of the Ages."

One evening was devoted to a diamond medal and musical contest. The oratorical contestants, eight in number, had each previously won three medals. The soloists were from the Potsdam Conservatory of Music. To Miss Marie Green was presented the medal, her selection, "Hans Prinkerhough on der Benefits of Drinkin'," being perfectly interpreted. Miss Lina Wieman sang "America" in a manner which won for her the award in the musical contest. One substantial result of the contest was an addition to the state treasury of $93.

Dr. Lucia E. Heaton gave an illuminating address on "Sex Hygiene." She is a physician of note and one of three physicians under appointment by the State Board of Health to lecture upon this subject.

Dr. Davis, superintendent of Franchise, arranged a practical object lesson on the work of her department by planning an election which was held in one of the convention rooms. Ballots similar to those to be used at the November election, with only the names of the heads of the tickets, were furnished the delegates. A voting booth was established, inspectors appointed and every detail arranged as at a "truly election." The polls were open about three hours. Out of a possible vote of 297, votes to the number of 234 were cast, of which 222 were for the Prohibition candidates.

There were many "not on the program" features which are always interesting. A "subscription shower" for the state paper, "Woman's Temperance Work," resulted in nearly 2,000 subscriptions. The president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, in her statesmanlike address, set a high standard for the work of the new year, but none too high for her noble constituency—the women of New York state. In the words of the state song, written by Mary Lowe Dickinson,

"How long! how long! O Empire State,
Empire State,
Shall thy brave daughters watch and wait—watch and wait,
For truth and right of liberty?
For all that makes thee truly free?
While thy threatening foes assail thee,
Let not hope nor courage fail thee;
For victory awaits the true of heart—of heart.
Arise! Arise! Behold the evil flies,
And signs of glory fill the echoing skies.
Before the might of willing heart and hand
Our state's proud foes shall never stand."

Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School

MRS. GEORGE POLAND,
Vice-President Eighteenth (N. D.) District W. C. T. U.

Who can fathom the heart of a boy? Who can place the value on one of our girls or estimate the worth of a human soul? I wonder how many of us, when we stand before a class in Sunday School even give one thought to the magnitude of the responsibility which rests upon us. Has the child who sits before you in the Sunday School any claim upon you for temperance teaching? When you rise before your pupils on Temperance, Sunday are you forcibly and insistently impressed with the sense of your duty to them and the great opportunity which is yours? For answer let us turn to the last chapter of John where Christ said to Simon, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" And he answered, "Yes, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." Then Christ gave him the commission, "Feed my lambs."

Can you think of anything finer or bigger to do than to help a soul to expand and grow white and good and strong and to instill the principles of right living into the mind of a boy or girl? The little new minds are so alert, so fresh, so full of all elements of growth that once let a good rich, plump seed of temperance principles drop into them and behold what a fruitful plant is produced.

One thing which makes it most distinctly the duty of a Sunday School teacher to teach temperance, is the lack of temperance teaching in the homes. It is appalling to think of the number of homes in which temperance principles are not taught to the girls and boys.

Facing squarely the dire need of the children, it seems to me almost criminal negligence for a teacher to come unprepared to a class of boys and girls especially when a temperance lesson is to be taught. There are many ways in which a truth may be impressed. In these days when we have charts showing the effects of alcohol on the system it ought not to be hard to show that strong drink and the deadly cigaret should be avolded. When so many places of business are closed to the man who drinks, it would be possible to impress that fact by showing that a man must have a steady hand and a clear brain to guide the train with its freight of human lives, that he must be clear-headed and his mind in good working order to do service in a bank or a large mercantile establishment. Where an appeal to reason fails, a child may often be reached through the medium of pictures. There are more senses than one and all these senses may be used in making clear this needed lesson.

The mothers and fathers should join hands with the Sunday school teacher in giving instruction in the things which lead to manly and womanly development. The Sunday school and the home are the places in which to train temperate and pure-minded citizens.—*From a paper delivered before the district convention*

Kentucky White Ribbon Hosts Assemble

Special Correspondence

The thirty-second annual convention of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which met in Mt. Sterling, September 25-29, had the best attendance of any in the history of the state. It was held in the Christian church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with dahlias. About one hundred, including officers and delegates, were present. Many friends of the cause also attended. Each meeting was most capably presided over by the state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp. The district presidents were all in their places, and their reports and those from the state superintendents showed efficient work accomplished.

The medal contest, held Thursday, in charge of Mrs. Florence Loomis, was a notable feature of the convention. Among the notables on the program was the Hon. Clinton Howard of Rochester, N. Y., who on Sunday held his two magnificent audiences spell-bound. His "Joy Ride on the Water Wagon" was pronounced the finest lecture ever given in the city, and in the evening his address, "What to do with the Lawless Saloon," was an eye-opener to many voters in the audience. His answer was "Kill it," and that is what the people of Mt. Sterling did in the election immediately following the convention, and by a victory of nearly a thousand votes. There is no doubt but that the opportune meeting of this convention had a great part in the campaign.

Miss Marie C. Brehm, of the Permanent Committee on Temperance of the Presbyterian church, discussed most ably "Scientific Temperance Instruction" and on Sunday morning filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church most creditably. Others on the program were Dr. J. A. Stucky of Lexington, who has done so much for the W. C. T. U. Settlement School at Hindman in treating the diseases of the eye so prevalent among the mountain people, Miss Harriet Butler, trained nurse at Hindman, and Miss Dombourajian, of Armenia, who charmed her audiences with pathetic and interesting talks of her people and their persecutions.

Mrs. Beauchamp was reëlected president with many commendatory expressions concerning her work and untiring devotion to the cause of prohibition. Mrs. Juliet Powers, of Grayson, was elected vice-president. The convention will sadly miss Mrs. Ludie Day Pickett, of Wilmore, the ardent, faithful worker, who for several years so well filled the office of recording secretary, but who is soon to leave with her family for Florida, her future home. Mrs. Julia Gunn was elected to succeed her. Mrs. Anna B. Wheeler, of Smithfield, is corresponding secretary for the new year, and Mrs. Norah R. Taylor, of Lexington, state treasurer.

Resolutions Adopted

Trusting in the power and promises of Almighty God, we, the women of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, with gratitude for past victories and with hope for the future, declare anew our enmity toward the legalized liquor traffic and our loyalty to the cause of prohibition, in the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That we find no hope for the destruction of the liquor traffic through political organization that is too cowardly to declare for the destruction of the traffic, and which does not discern the menace which the traffic is to our government, state and nation, and that we therefore re-affirm our former declaration to support with our prayers and influence that political party that declares for the prohibition and complete banishment of the traffic.

That we protest against the contract system in the State Reform School and call upon the prison board to improve conditions now existing in this institution, and as far as the law will permit, to remedy the evils and to give these children the benefits of the public school course; and, furthermore, we demand of the next Legislature the restoration of the original law establishing this institution and placing it under the joint management of men and women, thus giving to these children a Board of Parents.

We affirm our declaration favoring the daily reading of the Bible in the public schools.

RESOLVED, That we as Christian women stand for the strict observance of the fourth commandment: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,"—which is constantly violated by the doing of unnecessary work, buying and selling, riding on railroad trains, attending base-ball and other amusements.

That we deplore the low public sentiment that has allowed the disgraceful traffic in women to grow up in our midst, and as mothers and wives, demand the enactment of such laws as will forever banish this disgraceful traffic.

We express our thankfulness that the mothers of Kentucky have at last been given the ballot on school questions, and call upon all women to exercise this newly acquired right to improve our schools and protect our children from the snares that beset their pathway.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

DELICATE CHILDREN

are often dosed with medicine when all they need is nourishment—good, wholesome food-value which they can digest.

In school days and changing seasons give the children Scott's Emulsion which scientific tests for nearly forty years prove to furnish just the working-energy and body-building elements which nature requires.

Scott's Emulsion is a simple and easily digested fat and contains no wine, alcohol or drug.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-117

A LETTER TO COUSIN LOU

BEING A REPORT OF THE ANNUAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

POTTSVILLE, *September, 1912*

Dear Lou:

Well, Lou, isn't it enough that we must fight "wet" conditions in this black Pennsylvania without nearly always having the weather bureau deal us out a moist "variety!" But don't think the delegates and visitors from here were discouraged thereat. No indeed! With smiling faces, and arrayed in our very best, we took the seven o'clock morning train for the Schuylkill county convention at Mahanoy City, leaving behind woman's never ending housework, and feeling that to help clean the nation of the manufacture of liquor was a greater work than scrubbing the door-sill at home a degree whiter.

We went on the Reading Road up through St. Clair, where we took on a delegate from our county's youngest union and proceeded up, up, towards Bear Run Junction, through the wild scenery all about Broad Mountain with its beautiful forests and immense boulders, the low shrubbery showing the bright colors of autumn.

Our engine testified by its hard breathing that it was doing its best to pull us up the steep grade, furnishing a good example in perseverance and reminding us of our yell:

"We're Pottsville W. C. T. U.
And we'll tell you what we'll do
We will never give up the fight
Until we make Pennsylvania white."

Arrived at the Junction we took our way to a waiting trolley car, across a bridge laid over one of the many coal dirt banks; then proceeded on to Mahanoy City, at the main street of which we finally arrived. On it were located many fine buildings, but also an enormous lot of saloons crowded close together. Foreign names printed across the glass fronts of these predominated. It seemed to us the words monopolized most of the alphabet and sounded something like this—Wineouski, Beeriski, Whiskeydrinkski, Jabamanski, etc.

The convention was held in the Reformed Church, where the kindly pastor and the W. C. T. U. did everything to make our visit pleasant. Our morning session was taken up with devotional exercises and reports from various unions, telling of work done in sending flowers to the sick and bereaved, of leaflets distributed by the thousands, and of jellies and custards sent to the poor. Our beloved and gifted county president, Mrs. Mary K. Moll, spoke at length of the joy given near Christmas time to residents of our County Home by the distribution of jellies and the old fashioned stick candy, recalling to many an old heart, a happy childhood at home.

Two very affecting recitations showing the bad effects of drink were given by Miss Letitia Jenkins of Mahanoy City, and a little girl, Miss Laudenbacher of Schuylkill Haven. We had solos, afternoon and evening, which were much enjoyed. Then as a fitting close to our day of work and pleasure we had an eloquent address by Madame Barakat, in which, among other things, she told of visiting a prison and talking to a condemned prisoner, who was to be hung the following week; a man who in a drunken frenzy, had become a murderer, leaving as the fruits of his deed and his own resultant death two widows and fifteen orphans, to say nothing of the heart-break of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and other dear ones in both families. In ringing tones the speaker called on each voter present to feel his responsibility in voting into office men who are *pledged* to discourage the manufacture of poverty-making, heart-breaking soul-destroying liquor.

When adieus had been said, we were conducted to our abode for the night. We found our host and his wife had gone to rest, but our guide proceeded to beat a merry tattoo on the door, and they both came down and became so interested in the conversation on the liquor question, that they seemed inclined to stay up longer. We were weary, however, and hearing that they had 114 saloons to 13,000 inhabitants, we thought we would better rest preparatory to going at the evil again!

After a good sleep and breakfast, and a last look at the wonderful mountains of culm and coal dirt, towering as high as our Sharp Mountain in Pottsville, we bade goodbye to our smiling host and hostess, who had accompanied us to the cars, and with pleasant recollections of our latest convention, came back to our "Mountain City" resolved to "work with our might to make our county white,"—our Schuylkill motto.

Affectionately,
COUSIN MINNIE

THE FARMER NOT FOR SALE

Hon. J. C. McWhorter, of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, believes the farmers of the state will stand by the amendment. In one of his addresses, he says:

"In every time of danger, in every crisis through which our country has had to pass, it has been the unfaltering courage and the patriotism of the farmers upon which the nation has in safety leaned. When the public safety has been at stake, the farmer has never stopped to count the cost; he has only seen the right and dared to do it. He has only seen, as we all ought to see, that to know and do the right thing on all occasions, is the economic thing to do for either individuals or nations.

"What, then, must be the monumental gall or stupidity of the liquor people who, in 1912, are trying to deceive the farmers of West Virginia and induce them to vote against the prohibition amendment by a fallacious tax and revenue argument? Do they think the farmers of this state have lost their patriotism, their sense of civic righteousness, and their love of political purity and public morals to the extent that they would now measure great questions of right and wrong by the sordid standard of dollars and cents?

"Do they think that greed and avarice and cupidity are the motives that actuate the farmers in matters of vital public moment? Do they think the farmers are no longer moved by a lofty sense of civic virtue? It is not true that prohibition will increase taxes in the long run; but even if it did to the full extent of sixty-three cents on the thousand dollars claimed by the liquor people, what farmer paying taxes on one thousand dollars or more would jeopardize the safety of his children and the peace of his state for a miserable pittance like this? Is he so cheap as that?

"What self-respecting, home-loving, flag-revering citizen would let a few paltry pennies stand between him and the performance of his whole duty on a great question of public morals like this?"

"Give us men who fear God too much to fear men," prayed John Brown, the martyred patriot. The petition is one of which there is need in these days. With an army of men of that caliber we could soon annihilate and outlaw the legalized liquor traffic.

A DOCTOR'S TRIALS

He Sometimes Get Sick Like Other People

Even doing good to people is hard work if you have too much of it to do.

An overworked Ohio doctor tells his experience:

"About three years ago as the result of doing two men's work, attending a large practice and looking after the details of another business, my health broke down completely, and I was little better than a physical wreck.

"I suffered from indigestion and constipation, loss of weight and appetite, bloating and pain after meals, loss of memory and lack of nerve force for continued mental application.

"I became irritable, easily angered and despondent without cause. The heart's action became irregular and weak, with frequent attacks of palpitation during the first hour or two after retiring.

"Some Grape-Nuts and cut bananas came for my lunch one day and pleased me particularly with the result. I got more satisfaction from it than from anything I had eaten for months, and on further investigation and use, adopted Grape-Nuts for my morning and evening meals, served usually with cream and a sprinkle of salt or sugar.

"My improvement was rapid and permanent, in weight as well as in physical and mental endurance. In a word, I am filled with joy of living again, and continue the daily use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and often for the evening meal.

"The little pamphlet, 'The Road to Wellville,' found in pkgs., is invariably saved and handed to some needy patient along with the indicated remedy."

"There's a reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WHITE RIBBONERS ON THE WING

(Continued from Page Two)

The National Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, was here introduced by Miss Gordon but declined to speak beyond giving herself the pleasure of "seconding" an appeal made by Mrs. Scovell at this time for some funds with which to carry forward a local campaign before November's elections. In emphasizing the appeal as one for local needs she remarked that the National Treasurer was not in need of any contribution! Alluding to the unavoidable absence of Miss Rose Bower, who was to have added her rarely beautiful music to the afternoon program, Miss Gordon told in a few words the story of the golden cornet, following with a tribute to the memory of Frances E. Willard, which left her hearers visibly affected. In passing, Miss Gordon told of the cablegram handed to Miss Willard in Minneapolis, saying, "England joins the World's W. C. T. U.—a memorable year!"—"Imperial mother and dauntless daughter have now joined hands," said Miss Willard. Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., spoke from a world's standpoint, and pointing to the world's opportunity today, told with rare force the story of a child who had strayed too far from the door of her forest cabin because the burdened, busy mother had forgotten to "tap on the window" and warn her of the danger on every side.

The meeting closed with the benediction.

As the delegates walked through the streets of the "Twin Cities," they noted among the many things for which the cities are famed the imposing Capitol where, before many months pass, there undoubtedly will be enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor; they caught a glimpse of Fort Snelling with its hundreds of soldier boys who on Sunday afternoon listened with delight and keen appreciation to the message from that friend of the soldier boy, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, and they longed to tarry awhile in the beautiful cities.

Impromptu Service in Station.

The closing service of the day was none the less delightful and enjoyable because of its impromptu nature. In one corner of the Union Station, as the delegates waited for the train, a group of white ribboners, led by Miss Rose Bower with the golden cornet, sang the message of our great organization into the hearts of the crowds in the depot, many of them foreigners on their way to homes on Minnesota farms. At midnight the train left the St. Paul Station on its way westward, and Monday morning after a night's rest the travellers found themselves racing across the prairies of North Dakota, but that, as Kipling says, "is another story," and as much of it as can be put in a brief letter will appear in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

in man or woman can come only from perfect digestion. The best way to improve the digestion without drugs, is by means of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated). These are a simple yet perfect remedy for heartburn, waterbrash, gas in the stomach, and all other conditions that produce a muddy complexion. For 10 cents in stamps a full size 25-cent box will be mailed, *once only*. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

Women's ballots are feared by evil doers, who avow their dread of what women might do to their various nefarious businesses.

Women's ballots might prevent graft by public officials whose salaries women must now pay, and under whose thieving women now powerlessly suffer.

Women who are slave mothers bring forth slave children. An enfranchised motherhood will bring forth a race which has never been equaled for nobility, heroism and true greatness.

All women in the United States are as intelligent, virtuous and public-spirited as are the women of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Isle of Man, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California and China, where women vote for all officers elected by the people.

Women's ballots may bring greater attention to the sanitary needs of home, factory and street.

Women's ballots will hasten the golden era of equal pay for equal work.—*From a leaflet by Catharine Waugh McCulloch*

Temperance Plate. Price $1.25, carriage prepaid. For sale by National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

For the first time in the history of the American Medical Association, a woman was this year an officer of one of its sections at the latest meeting in Atlantic City. Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton of New York acted as vice-chairman of the section on preventive medicine and health and presided at a number of the meetings at that section in place of Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon-general of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

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A prominent society leader has discovered a certain but cheap soap for washing white kid gloves. She calls it MIZ-FAY.

All that is required is to make a solution and wash white kid gloves both inside and out, as you would wash hose with soap and water to remove perspiration and stains.

MIZ-FAY cleans buckskin shoes, kid and satin slippers, pocket-books, belts and doilies. You can easily wear gloves two or three years by proper care with MIZ-FAY.

A large package—enough to last a year—cleans 75 pairs of gloves or 25 pairs of shoes. Enclose a $1 bill in an envelope today and order a package. You and your friends will be delighted.

MONEY POSITIVELY REFUNDED if MIZ-FAY fails to do as we claim. THE FAYE COMPANY, WARREN STREET, Syracuse, N. Y.

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are asking:

"How can I earn my livelihood?"

"How can I find a more congenial occupation?"

"How can I earn more money than I am now earning?"

"How can I become independent—my income increasing according to my merits?"

If you are one of these, *let us teach you to earn $10 to $25 a week.*

No canvassing.

Write today for complete literature explaining our self-education courses. 150,000 women have already sent for these booklets. 370 pages.

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Hvita Bandet

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Published monthly under the auspices of the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One copy one year	$ .25
Six copies one year to one address	1.00
One copy one year to Europe	.40

Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor

30 Central Ave. :: Worcester, Mass.

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All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, I

GOD IS GREATER THAN DIFFICULTIES

LOUISE E. HOLLISTER, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Some years ago I was called to a western state for a month's organizing, and started in at the capital city. Arriving, I found the churches united in an evangelistic campaign and there was no opening for me except a Sunday afternoon meeting for women while a men's meeting was in progress.

There had formerly been a union which, when its good president was removed, had dwindled away, and like many another, had paid dues for awhile, then died even to that form of co-operation. On consulting with six faithful women, I found the unanimous opinion was that there would be no difficulty in organizing a union if the right one for president could be found. But one former member, an old settler in the city, remarked, "I have canvassed this city, and there is no woman, both capable and willing, to be found for the position." I replied that it seemed to me there must be in that city such a woman and the Lord certainly knew where she was, and if we unitedly laid the matter before Him in faith, claiming His promise (Matt. 18:19-20) He would reveal her.

So we covenanted together that for the three weeks during which I was to work in other parts of the state, we would daily give our first waking moments to God in this interest.

When I alighted from the train on my return the pastor of the Methodist church greeted me with these words: "I think we have found the woman you are seeking." This elect lady had come to the city during my absence. While engaged in missionary work with her husband she had been the president of the W. C. T. U. in India, and upon his death she had returned, with her son, to her native land. Of fine presence, accustomed to public speaking, of ripe Christian experience and training in the W. C. T. U., she was a most desirable woman for the presidency.

After addresses in several of the churches on Sunday, a meeting for organization was held Monday, in the Presbyterian church. When the story had been told, the organizer turned to the chosen one, saying, "Sister, you are the woman." Being a stranger in the city, she hesitated; but the lifetime habit of faith and obedience to God's calls led her to accept the office and the responsibility.

When asked by the Methodist pastor how many members I expected to enlist, I replied, "Forty, one for every saloon in the city." "If you get forty women in this place to join the W. C. T. U., you are a heroine," said he. Ten joined at the first meeting; five more the next day in response to individual calls by the organizer, who was obliged to leave immediately. Soon the union numbered over fifty, and it has never since lapsed.

Disheartened sisters, your difficulties are real; the writer sympathizes and understands, for difficulties just as real and as many confront her; but, beloved, let us never lose heart, for *God* is greater than difficulties. I have proved it; thousands have proved it; He bids you likewise prove it.

NEBRASKA'S EVER WIDENING WORK

White Ribboners in Convention Recount Achievements

MRS. VIOLA M. HARRISON

The Nebraska W. C. T. U. held a most pleasant and profitable state convention at Central City, September 24-27, with the different sections of the state well represented. The entire official family was retained for another year, and the work of our white ribbon army will be carried forward with vigor. Resolutions were adopted urging increased work among the young people; centralization of effort on securing the franchise for the women of our state; pledged support of the initiative and referendum amendment now pending in Nebraska; a demand for the elimination of sensational, degrading characters from magazine stories and moving pictures, to the end that even light literature and entertainments may be clean; and an investigation and subsequent broadcast publication of the facts concerning Coca Cola as a habit-forming drug.

One evening's program had for its chief feature a superintendents' poster parade, with twenty-six departments taking part. All of the posters and the accompanying three-minute speeches were good, and served to bring into prominence the broad scope of the work of the organization. Another evening featured a "suffrage symposium," in which ten women, in a witty and decidedly convincing manner, answered ten of the stock objections to "votes for women." The enthusiastic reception of this subject is particularly encouraging, because suffrage is likely to be the first question submitted under the initiative and referendum which we confidently hope will be given us on November 5.

Department Work Flourishes

Many of the departments showed wonderful advancement in the amount of work accomplished and reported, but in none was the encouragement greater than in the strictly educational departments, where the work has gone forward by leaps and bounds. The superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Miss Josie Sullivan, reports more than 3,000 essays written on the subjects submitted, and with inspiring help from Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, who toured our state the past summer, much heretofore unorganized territory will push this particular line of work. Two hundred medals have been awarded in the Medal Contest department. **Arrangements are now under way for a department of Scientific Temperance Instruction at our State University, which, if established, will furnish an unusual opportunity for Lincoln women to fit themselves for this line of work.**

The Woman Worth While
Holds the Admiration
of Husband, Friend, Brother, Sweetheart. She is sound in body and mind; is efficient, well poised, with

Perfect Health
and a
Good Figure
(well carried)
She makes the most of herself.

I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

Reduced the Weight
of 30,000 women and have
Increased the Weight
of as many more.

No Drugs — No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense*. You can

Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best*.

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands, and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such **Chronic Ailments** as

Indigestion	**Torpid Liver**
Constipation	**Catarrh**
Anaemia	**Headaches**
Sleeplessness	**Weaknesses**
Nervousness	**Rheumatism**

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are **my pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

In season, out of season, year in, year out, without cessation or rest the Methodist Episcopal Church must unfurl its standard in the sight of all the world. The liquor traffic cannot be legalized without sin. The saloon is the enemy of the human race. God and home and native land combine to demand the destruction of the saloon. We simply must have a stainless flag floating over a land which has not one saloon.

That is our platform. That is our battle cry. In its defense we unfurl our colors. We will never retreat. And, God in heaven, God of the nations help the two states—West Virginia and Colorado—where the fight is on, that that python of the still, that destroyer and assassin of society, the legalized liquor traffic, does not win the day.—*Central Christian Advocate*

Circulation Department

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THE UNION SIGNAL HONOR ROLL FOR 1912

(Continued from Page Ten)

Michigan	8
Missouri	8
North Carolina	8
Tennessee	8
Texas	8
New Jersey	7
New York	6
Pennsylvania	6
Delaware	5
Georgia	5
Tennessee (No. 2)	3
Ohio	2
District of Columbia (No. 2)	1
South Carolina (Lawson)	0.3
Texas (Thurman)	0.3

In computing percentages four subscriptions to the monthly editions are counted as equal to one regular subscription.

In the competition among states having over 1,000 members, Montana (33 per cent) takes the banner held by Vermont; New Mexico (24 per cent) wins the banner for the largest per cent of subscriptions in states having less than 1,000 members. These banners are awarded to states which have gained both in subscriptions and membership.

The Union Signal "Upper Ten" for 1912

1.	New York	2090
2.	Pennsylvania	1430
3.	Illinois	1024
4.	Michigan	1013
5.	Massachusetts	880
6.	Ohio	743
7.	Indiana	676
8.	New Jersey	676
9.	Maine	668
10.	California	659

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY OF US

THE UNION SIGNAL has been in my house nearly all of my W. C. T. U. days and it is the greatest help in all my work. It is indispensable.—JULIA H. HUTCHINSON, *Amherst, Wis.*

THE UNION SIGNAL grows brighter and better each copy; it's a joy in the household.—MRS. JULIET LANSDOWNE POWERS, *Corresponding Secretary Kentucky W. C. T. U.*

The paper grows better and stronger all the time, and keeps one from growing indifferent to the cause even though kept pretty closely in the home by the little ones.—MRS. EDITH REID BICKHAM, *Chicago, Ill.*

THE UNION SIGNAL is without a peer in the temperance journalistic field.—MRS. LEOTA S. KENNEDY, *Ogden, Utah*

I have been a continuous subscriber to our incomparable UNION SIGNAL for twenty-five years. It is always so brimful of fresh information, inspiration and optimism, that I couldn't expect any measure of success in my temperance work, without its help and cheer.—MRS. ANNA L. ANDREW, *Miami, Fla.*

Have You Seen The New Biography

The Life of Frances E. Willard

BY

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

It is compact in form, handsome in appearance, valuable as a reference book.

It gives graphic pictures of Miss Willard, from childhood days, when she wondered whether she would ever go anywhere or ever see anything, on through her eventful life as student, teacher, traveler, and leader of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It contains

New and Interesting Material

found nowhere else, including an account of the unveiling of the Frances E. Willard Statue in the National Capitol Building. It is the first time that the addresses made by Senators and Representatives upon that occasion have been published where they could be readily obtained by the public.

Here also is recorded

The Latest Honor Paid to Miss Willard's Memory

namely, the decision to place her name on a tablet in the Hall of Fame.

The fourteen splendid illustrations include

Portraits Never Before Published

Let every W. C. T. Union see that this valuable biography is brought to the attention of Library Boards in every city and town throughout the land.

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING

Be sure and watch our advertising columns for the next two months for Christman suggestions. Here are a few:

Rest Cottage Souvenir

Bas-relief plaque in terra cotta, 4½x7 inches. Hand-carved, hand-tinted

A realistic picture of the home of Frances E. Willard. The delicate carving brings out every detail of the double Cottage, front lawn, and trees, with remarkable fidelity. Price $2.00.

Frances E. Willard Calendar

This is something you have all been wanting. It is in easel form, with suspended picture of Rest Cottage and a quotation from Miss Willard, selected by our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, as her favorite.

The calendar is in sepia shades, size 8½x11 inches, letters and numerals on the pad very distinct.

Price 35 cents each. Special dozen rate $3.00.

Crusade Psalm Cards

Size, 3¾x7¾ inches. Tinted.
Crusade Psalm in clear type.
Embossed pansy design in four colors.
Price 5 cents each; per dozen 50 cents.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 31, 1912. No. 44

Group at Seattle, Washington

Mrs. Parks *Mrs. Platt* *Miss Gordon* *Mayor Cotterill* *Mrs. Stevens* *Mrs. Hoge*

WHITE RIBBONERS ON THE WING

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS OF THE "W. C. T. U. SPECIAL" THROUGH PROHIBITION NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO AND WASHINGTON — STATES VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN WELCOMING THE DELEGATES

Editorial Correspondence

Passengers on the second section of the "White Ribbon Special" arose early Monday morning to welcome honored guests, Judge Charles Pollock, Mrs. Pollock and two daughters joining them at Fargo. Although the noted jurist and champion of prohibition could accompany the party only as far as Jamestown, during the time of his stay he gave most generously of his talents as speaker. To as large a company of the delegates as the observation car could accommodate, he spoke eloquently of the triumphs of prohibition in North Dakota. "When you passed through here twelve years ago," said the Judge, "our bank deposits in Fargo were $1,500,000; now they are about $5,000,000. When you were here the last time, the city had a population of about 185,000; now we have over 600,000. If it is true, as the liquor men say, that prohibition kills, then according to these figures we are a pretty lively corpse."

Before the arrival of Judge Pollock, one of the first intimations received by the delegates that they had entered the great wheat state was the entrance of a number of bright-faced young women who distributed through the two trains souvenirs in the form of sprays of wheat and oats attached with a white ribbon to dainty white cards, bearing the words, "Welcome to North Dakota—Land of Prohibition, Prosperity, Progression—from Fargo White Ribboners."

Mrs. Anderson Joins Delegates

In the geography of the W. C. T. U., there are a few sites which stand out with special prominence because of association with our leaders. One of them is Valley City, the home of Elizabeth Preston Anderson, the beloved president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., and for many years the honored Recording Secretary of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Anderson not only joined the delegates at this point, but had arranged a most delightful meeting to be held during the brief stay. A step from the car into swift moving autos, and almost before they realized they were started, the General Officers and speakers found themselves on the platform of the beautiful audience room of the State Normal School. The upturned faces of hundreds of bright-eyed, clear-brained young women and men students were an inspiration to the speakers. Mrs. Anderson presided and after cordial words of welcome from President McFarland of the College, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President, in her accustomed happy fashion, expressed the pleasure of the delegates and her own personal gratification, as a resident of Maine, at being permitted to tarry for a brief time in the white state of North Dakota. Brief words of greeting were spoken by the other General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Patterson, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation. Although the audience insisted they did not know it, it was not difficult for a North Dakota company to learn to sing with fervor and enthusiasm that convention favorite, "We're out for Prohibition," led by the historic golden cornet, played by Rose Bower. Many were the expressions of appreciation from the students at this opportunity to hear and know the leaders of our great organization.

Certainly North Dakota has every assurance of continued prosperity with such a fine army of young people loyal and true to the principles embodied in their prohibitory law, going out into the state to teach the boys and girls to believe in and work for total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation. The delegates were accompanied to the station by the students of the Normal School, children and citizens, who sent them on the way with kindly wishes for a safe journey and successful convention.

As the train sped westward through the rich prairies and beautiful clean towns and villages, there came to the

white ribbon travelers a vision of the day that "will come—yes, surely come" when all this broad land shall be as clean and free from the legalized liquor traffic as is North Dakota.

The Stop at Jamestown

The stop at Jamestown, according to the railroad schedule, was necessarily so brief that no one anticipated the welcome which awaited the "Special," but Jamestown turned out in force, editors, Grand Army veterans, local W. C. T. U. and school children. A fife and bugle corps of old soldiers played patriotic airs and the children sang, "It's coming—it's coming, the day for which we pray. We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom some glad day." Impromptu speeches were made by the General Officers, state presidents and other leading white ribboners when the two sections of the long train (nine cars each) stopped at the station.

Everybody *expected* a royal welcome at North Dakota's capital, Bismarck, and no one was disappointed. Representatives of the Commercial Club of the city were at the train, and while most of the delegates were being carried in space-annihilating motor cars to the Capitol, for a reception and mass meeting, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National general secretary of the Young People's Branch, was taken out to the Indian school one and a half miles from Bismarck to speak to over one hundred young men and women, a large proportion of whom raised their hands indicating that they would never touch drink or tobacco. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, was whirled away to the state penitentiary and came back full of enthusiasm. She found the one hundred and fifty-three inmates assembled to meet her, as the prison orchestra played sweet music. She brought back with her the warden whom UNION SIGNAL readers will remember as the author of an article recently published in a Campaign edition. He told us that the honor system is in force in the prison, and that North Dakota boasts the smallest number of prisoners in proportion to its population of any state in the Union. The Commandant at Fort Lincoln, four miles out, was at the station to meet Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of the department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and carried her to the Fort to give her message to "her boys" as she always calls them. She reported upon her return not only a most appreciative audience, but converts made to total abstinence.

Meanwhile a reception was in progress in the Governor's office in the state Capitol. Much to the regret of all, Governor Burke, the state's splendid prohibition Governor, had been detained in the East and was not present. He had delegated Judge A. A. Bruce, acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to take his place. In the reception line were state officials, presidents of the various women's clubs, representatives of the Commercial Club and the City Commission, the superintendent of the city schools, ministers of all the churches as well as many officers of the local organization, and local white ribboners. As the delegates made their way from this most delightful social occasion to the meeting in the spacious chamber of the House of Representatives, they noted with pride on the walls of one of the great rooms a beautiful oil portrait of Elizabeth Preston Anderson, president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. and National Recording Secretary, and near by large framed pictures of Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens. In honoring these heroic leaders of the white ribbon army, the state of North Dakota truly honors itself.

Judge Bruce, in opening the meeting in the Hall of Representatives, as the one appointed by the Governor to welcome the delegates, said: "When this morning I was telephoned, in the absence of the Governor, to speak on this occasion, I asked Mrs. Bruce what was the motive power back of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its work, what was it that made the movement almost irresistible, and she told me that it was the inspiration of motherhood and of the home. The white ribbon came into existence to show to the nation that there was something diviner than the divine right of money, and that was the divine right of motherhood. Graphically he told the sad story of the Christ who was crucified on Calvary, reaching the climax of that tragedy as he said, "It seemed that the divine Son of God was deserted by all the world; that He was to go down into the hour of desolation alone, but no, at the foot of the cross, in the great crisis of His need, was the figure of Mary, the mother of Christ. The darkness and the wrath and the hatred of men were not able to keep a loving mother from the side of Him whom she loved—the mother love did not fail. And so today because of that great institution, the cardinal instinct of which is mother love, this temperance movement is irresistible and this cause will succeed."

Cover of Menu Booklet Used on he "White Ribbon Special"

Mrs. Stevens, in responding, said we could be comforted in our regret at the absence of the chief executive by the knowledge that he was not staying away because he was not in sympathy with us; that he had often and emphatically expressed himself by word and by act as our friend. In referring to the happy allusion of Judge Bruce to "Home, Sweet Home" as the key-note of the W. C. T. U., she asked Mrs. Frances Graham, National musical director, to sing that song which belongs to no state and no nation, but like the W. C. T. U., is loved the world over. After prayer by Rev. Bruce Jackson, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston gave a message from New England white ribboners; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National Treasurer, spoke for prohibition Kansas; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President-at-Large of the National W. C. T. U., expressed herself as glad to be in a state that takes care of its children instead of taking care of its liquor traffic. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, spoke of the joy of tarrying in a state that represents what the W. C. T. U. hopes to see realized in all the states of the Union. Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Assistant Recording Secretary of the National W. C. T. U. and president of the Virginia organization, brought greetings from a state which is working toward prohibition, and Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of Tennessee W. C. T. U. spoke of the progress in her state. Mrs. Nelle Burger, in speaking for Missouri, told of the artist who longed to paint a picture which should be imperishable. For months he sought for a pigment with which to carry out his purpose, and at last opened a vein and with his life blood painted it. "And that," said Mrs. Burger, "is what the women of the W. C. T. U. are doing, creating a work which will never perish."

As tired heads were laid upon the pillows Monday night, it was with a feeling of satisfaction with the day's experiences. "Good measure, pressed down and running over" had been the hospitality of our North Dakota friends, and the evening devotions by different groups through the long trains were services of praise and gratitude to Him who with loving care watches over the white ribbon travelers, who guides us in our work, and shall in His own good time lead us to victory over the Great Destroyer of our land.

The note of victory was sounded all along the line—in speech, in song, in the rich strains of the golden cornet. Even the huge locomotives that pulled the two great trains of nine coaches each, laden with their precious burden of over three hundred souls, seemed to catch the triumphant note and pass it on through mountain and valley;

"With ballots plenty in 1920
A saloonless nation we shall be!"

This tremendous prophecy fitted in well with the beautiful picture which presented itself to the eyes of the passengers on the "W. C. T. U. Special" as the train rolled into Livingston. Superlatives, already overworked from constant use on the journey every hour of which brought new delights, proved utterly inadequate to express the pleasure of those who looked out upon 2,000 eager-eyed, fresh-faced, "future citizens"—the most beautiful bouquet imaginable said one of the speakers. Unavoidable delays had made the train two hours late in reaching Livingston, and for two long, tedious periods of sixty interminable minutes each, these patient little men and women waited at the depot to meet the white ribboners. With them were

State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D., Where Was Held a Reception and Mass Meeting

Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho, upon whose waters the delegates enjoyed a delightful excursion

their teachers, fathers and mothers; in fact, the brain and brawn of the thriving, prosperous town of Livingston. His Honor, the mayor of the city, was one of the first to meet the "Special," and from the platform of one of the cars he gave a cordial greeting. Mrs. Stevens, holding in her hands a bouquet of Montana blossoms, spoke gracious words in response. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., delivered a brief, pointed, stirring message on the sacredness of the body, the temple of the Holy Spirit, exhorting to lives of purity and abstinence. Miss Anna Gordon led in the white ribbon cheer, and Mrs. Frances Graham, to a cornet accompaniment, made Montana ring with the tuneful declaration, "We're out for prohibition, we are—we are."

Helena, capital city of Montana, will go down in the history of the "White Ribbon Special" as the "city of inexhaustible patience." Long its citizens waited for the coming of the Convention train, which at last arrived two hours or more late. What the welcome of the hospitable town would have been had the train been on time it is hard to imagine—the delayed one proved so excellent in quantity and quality. To be sure the mayor had been obliged to return to his official duties, but members of the Commercial Club gave welcomes for the city, expressing it as their belief that the W. C. T. U. is deserving of the support of every commercial institution of every city and state and government in the world. The meeting was held in the beautifully decorated Auditorium, located on the heights of the city. Mrs. Stevens responded for the delegates, introducing the other General Officers. Miss Anna A. Gordon referred facetiously to the interpretation sometimes given the initials, W. C. T. U.—"We Come to Upset" the liquor traffic, saying the visitors were indeed glad to upset it but were extremely sorry to upset the beautiful plans of their good friends in Helena for their entertainment by arriving so late. An inspiring message of song was given by Miss Adele Porchen of Helena and Mrs. Frances Graham again thrilled the audience with the triumphant notes of "Victory." The wife of Governor Norris was on the platform to welcome the visitors. As the white ribboners were carried to the station in luxurious automobiles, they caught glimpses of the Capitol and Executive Mansion in the distance, and commented admiringly upon the attractions of the town. The sun was painting the west in vivid crimson and purple as the long train resumed the journey toward the Pacific. A dinner of the choicest fruits of the western land, served as only the chefs of the Northern Pacific can serve it, rested the pilgrims and made them eager for the next incident in the triumphal march across the continent.

Missoula felt that she could not adequately express her joy at having the delegates in her midst in one meeting and had planned two gatherings. A lively company of young girls, en route from the state convention at Stevensville, the minute the train stopped took captive Miss Anna A. Gordon as their rightful possession, and carried her in triumph to the Masonic Temple, where a most enthusiastic meeting was held, Mrs. Currah, treasurer Montana W. C. T. U. presiding. As the girls listened to Miss Gordon's story of the time nearly thirty years ago when she, in company with Frances Willard, first passed through that country and organized the W. C. T. U. work, they were given a vision of that loved leader, so young in heart, and so girlish in her enthusiasm.

Mrs. Alice Barnes Hoag conducted the devotions; the pastor of the Presbyterian church greeted the delegates "in behalf of the boys and girls, whose friends they are." Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell shared with her audience her nation-wide view of the work and possibilities of the Young People's Branch in the colleges and universities of America. Mrs. Harold High, daughter of the pastor of the Baptist church, gave a beautiful message of song.

At the same time there was in progress at the First Methodist church another meeting presided over by Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, president of the Montana W. C. T. U., at which telling speeches were made by ministers and editors of Missoula, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Frances Beauchamp and Mrs. Florence Richard. A large company of delegates from the state convention were present, some joining the "Special" en route to Portland.

Mrs. Ella M. Farmin, corresponding secretary of the Northern Idaho W. C. T. U., had joined the "Special" at St. Paul, and had intimated some of the joys that awaited the convention-goers at Sand Point, but few dreamed how rare and rich was to be the treat afforded. A free excursion on Lake Pend d'Oreille, said by those who have traveled in every land to be one of the most exquisite bits of scenery that ever made glad the heart of the artist, was not enough for the great-hearted hosts and hostesses of the Idaho town to offer, but at the station was the military band of the city which discoursed sweet music as the travelers left the train and were escorted across the bridge to a building decorated artistically in white and yellow (for suffrage and purity), the National colors, evergreen from the Idaho hills forming a beautiful frame for the picture of Frances E. Willard.

Welcomes were given by Rev. George Gray, who referred to the guests as "on their way to a convention, not with a selfish purpose, but planning as only mothers and wives and sisters can plan for service to those who need their help"; by a representative from the Commercial Club, and the president of the Sand Point union, Mrs. Mary Jaeger. Mrs. R. S. McCrea, president of the Northern Idaho W. C. T. U., was presented, and in turn introduced Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, who remarked that the passengers on the "Special" expected an unusual welcome in Idaho, where greater responsibility rests upon the women than in any other state through which we had passed. Applause greeted the announcement of Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, that the Idaho W. C. T. U. because of a large increase in membership was not only entitled to speak on Jubilee Night, but that its percentage of gain, 166 2-3 per cent, was probably the largest of any state.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National Treasurer, expressed her delight at at last having the privilege of addressing her audiences as "my fellow citizens" in the state where women are in fact and truth citizens. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., in the few minutes allotted to her gave a comprehensive definition of the W. C. T. U. that will long linger in the memories of those who heard it. She said, "The W. C. T. U. is a body of Christian women pledged to total abstinence and banded together for the protection of the home, for the promotion of purity, for the destruction of the liquor traffic, and for the final triumph of the golden rule of Christ in custom and in law." Mrs. Florence D. Richard, the newly elected president of

Ohio, answered in epigrammatic sentences the argument of the liquor interests that prohibition does not prohibit. "You never have blind tigers where you drive out the saloons," she insisted, "unless you have blind officers; and you will not have blind officers unless you have blind voters back of them."

The program was suspended for a few minutes to welcome the white ribboners of Hope who had been disappointed that morning in not having the "Special" stop at their town, but who upon learning of the change of schedule had hastened to Sand Point to add their glad welcome. They were given the white ribbon cheer as they entered the hall. The fine spirit of the white-ribboners of Northern Idaho was shown in their rally cry, given with splendid effect:

"Who are we, who are we?
Northern Idaho, don't you see?
What can we do, did you say?
We can vote as well as pray."

At the close of the meeting the audience formed in line and marched, with their guests, to the station. Not satisfied with the feast of good things in speech and music and scenery already given to them, they placed in each car large boxes of most luscious, red-cheeked apples, sufficient to last to the end of the journey and (in the vernacular of the small boy) "then some." Travelers on the "White Ribbon Special" will hereafter teach their children and grandchildren that whatever else they may learn in school about the great state of Idaho, they must remember it has a town called Sand Point, rich in scenery, fruit, and whole-souled hospitality.

Early in the afternoon of Wednesday, October 16, we crossed the invisible line which separates Idaho and Washington, and before we had finished congratulating ourselves over past joys, we were plunged into new ones. Spokane's hospitable citizens were at the station with autos and other conveyances, and for an hour or more the visitors whirled through the beautiful city—thrown into ecstasies of delight over the grandeur of the Falls, the marvelous parks and boulevards, the tremendous feats of engineering which made possible the great bridges which span the Spokane River. At the conclusion all were left at the Methodist church, where an audience which filled every nook and cranny of the auditorium greeted the visitors, among them Mrs. Carrie Barr, the new state president, and Mrs. Anna Angier, former state president. Mrs. Jessie Atkinson, president of the local W. C. T. U. (to whom, with her co-workers, credit is due for the enjoyable stay in Spokane) presided.

An orchestra composed of high school students rendered two fine selections; Judge Chester, a prominent jurist of the town, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the city as those "interested in the conservation of the home and family," Rev. House, in the name of the churches, expressed himself as glad the white ribboners had come to help at what he considered was a critical time in the great Northwest, prophesying that in a very short period, with woman's vote, they would carry Washington for prohibition. Mrs. Cox, representing the Chamber of Commerce, spoke for the commercial interests, and Mrs. Roberson, in presenting to Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon not only a welcome but a bouquet of Washington's most exquisite blossoms, paid a tribute to the great organization of which they are leaders, and to the memory of Frances E. Willard. Mrs. Stevens' gracious response won all hearts. Short and telling speeches were made by Mrs Culla J. Vayhinger, president of Indiana, and Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of Kansas, after which Mrs. Stevens suggested that the presidents and representatives of every state step to the platform, for introduction. As the more than forty white ribbon leaders of state delegations passed in review, the audience expressed its feelings in continuous applause.

An informal reception, with refreshments, was given in the parlors of the church at the close of the mass meeting, and at the same time a Y. P. B. meeting was conducted in the audience room of the church. As the train wound out of the beautiful city, as many as could gather in the observation car joined in the words of that prayer in song, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," until the cars swung round the curve of the mountains and Spokane and its big-hearted friends of our cause, were no longer visible. The ride at the sunset hour through the mountains, with two huge engines pulling each section, is one long to be remembered. There may be seasons of the year when the country through which we passed is more charming, but it would be difficult to convince any member of the "White Ribbon Special" party of this. The vivid autumn colorings, accentuated by the rich green background of pine and hemlock, formed a picture so exquisite as to make one long for the genius of a Turner to translate its beauty into a form which could be shared with others.

While we rested—not from our labors but from our pleasures—in the luxuriant berths of the "Special," the untiring locomotives pulled us up steep grades, through mountain gorges, and eight o'clock Thursday morning found us in Seattle, that imperial city seated upon its many hills. It was worth the long journey across the continent to meet again such beloved white ribbon comrades as Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of West Washington, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National superintendent of Institutes, Miss Mary Brown, National superintendent of the Curfew department and the heroic police woman of Seattle, Mrs. Sophie L. W. Clark, our able National superintendent of Franchise, and many others. Thirty-five automobiles, supplied by the Commercial Club and others, carried the visitors over thirty-five miles of picturesque country and Seattle's parks and boulevards are beautiful beyond description.

A noon-tide luncheon,—a most bountiful one—was served to the delegates in the spacious parlors of the Plymouth Congregational church. It was given by the federated unions of the city. Seattle has twenty-three unions and their combined membership is 1,500. The park commissioners sent a *wagon load* of superb flowers. Some of them were given to the General Officers and the rest used in lavish table decorations, the center piece of the long table being made of the wonderful roses for which Seattle is famous. After luncheon a reception was held for the visitors. The delegates were especially interested to know that Mayor Cotterill, with whose election and splendid record as a reformer THE UNION SIGNAL readers are familiar, was one who generously offered his automobile for the use of the sightseers, and personally met the delegates.

The next stop was at Tacoma. Automobiles and street cars carried the delegates sightseeing, after which they were taken to the magnificent reception rooms of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce. An elegant supper was served under the personal direction of Mr. G. W. Steen, steward of the Club. About four hundred were seated at once, the National General Officers and Executive Board at round tables, with floral decorations of fluffy chrysanthemums and auratum lilies. The delegates were seated at oblong tables, with floral setting of asparagus ferns and bright-colored chrysanthemums. An orchestra gave delightful selections. After supper welcome addresses, brief but cordial, were given by President Hyde of the Commercial Club, Mayor Seymour, and Mrs. F. E. Shorthill, president of the federated unions. A local quartet gave an enjoyable selection and encore. Mrs. Haskell, in behalf of John W. Williams, the author, presented to Mrs. Stevens a copy of his well-known "The Mountain That Was God." Mrs. Stevens responded in a happy, impromptu humorous vein. The blushing mayor created a hearty laugh by hiding behind an arm chair when Mrs. Stevens spoke of "that wonderful man, the mayor," whereat "Mrs. Mayor" was made to stand while the whole assembly gave her the white ribbon salute.

Mrs. Stevens announced that "a hundred women would now make a hundred speeches in a hundred minutes,"—and they did! There was a running fire of quick wit and lively sally as the entire Executive Board, one by one, gave their lightning-fast speeches.

Closing speeches were delivered by Miss Anna Gordon, National Vice-President-at-Large; Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, National Treasurer; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National Assistant Recording Secretary. The session closed with a vocal solo by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National W. C. T. U. musical director, the W. C. T. U. cheer and the W. C. T. U. song, "Victory," by the members.

It was nearly midnight when the white ribboners boarded the "Special" for the last stage of their journey to the "City of Roses." The good things which awaited them in the Convention city will be chronicled in next week's SIGNAL.

West Virginia in Thick of the Fray

As nearer and nearer draws November 5, the magic date upon which the fate of the prohibition amendment will be decided, West Virginians are straining every nerve, working to the utmost of their strength, and praying with all the faith that is in them for SUCCESS. With eyes fixed upon the precious goal, trusting, praying, hoping, *believing* that the victory will be theirs, they are relying on Him who alone can aid them in their righteous battle against the enemy.

Rev. M. F. Compton, D. D., in the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, writes as follows of the battle to redeem West Virginia:

"From the reports which have come to me, I believe that we are now in a position to advance successfully upon the ramparts of the enemy. From this time on until the day comes for the battle of the ballots, the cities, hills, and valleys of West Virginia will witness such agitation, such instruction, such conscience-carrying assaults, such expositions of the economic and moral questions involved, that the period given to organization will be vindicated and final victory crown the work.

"The battle has not yet been won. The conflict must be waged with unabated vigor and enthusiasm to the very last day. The last days are the critical ones.

"It is true there is a persuasion abroad that we shall win. We thank God, take heart and then must gird ourselves to make this a fact. The indications point our way, but whosoever rests content with such an assurance and does not put forth the best in him to bring the victory our way is deceived thereby and is not wise.

"For forty years we have produced the arguments and statistics which show that the liquor business is the mother of pauperism, crime and immorality. The prison, the poorhouse, asylums for the insane, broken-hearted wives, ruined homes, beggared children, great economic and ethical ruin, are freely acknowledged as flowing from the saloons. War, famine and pestilence are child's play compared with the awful havoc wrought by this giant evil of our age—the licensed liquor traffic."

In McDowell County

The *Times*, published at Keystone, McDowell county, is in sore distress, fearing the ratification of the prohibition amendment. It tremblingly asks regarding liquor: "Can you change a man's craving and taste for it? Can you even prohibit him from securing it when just across the line, perhaps, there awaits the worm of the still at his disposition? Will it not encourage the unlawful distilling of same, and will it not fill our mountains and glens with liquid cave dwellers?"

This tearfulness is somewhat amusing coming as it does from McDowell county, which has a national reputation as the "saloon-keeper's paradise."

Let us see. During the past biennial period, McDowell county sent 147 convicts to the state penitentiary—almost as many sent from this single licensed county in two years as the entire penitentiary population of the whole state of Maine. How is that for regulation of the liquor traffic? McDowell seems to be doing it with a vengeance. Distilling of whisky is also being "regulated," and yet McDowell county for years has been festering with "liquid cave dwellers." McDowell county sends more convicts to the penitentiary than all of the dry counties of the state combined.

The dry counties are getting tired of taking care of the endless stream of saloon crime that is saddled upon the people of the state by the licensed counties. West Virginia is not apt to be governed by the advice given by counties that inflict upon the taxpayers such an appalling amount of crime as do these licensed sections.

The West Virginia camps of the Modern Woodmen, one of the largest fraternal orders in the world, are taking a lively interest in protecting the homes of the state against the ravages of the licensed liquor traffic. Mr. A. Dennis Williams, one of the most prominent members, declares:

"No true Woodman who is mindful of his obligations to his fellowmen, can fail in the great struggle which confronts us in West Virginia on the question of the prohibition amendment to the constitution, to do other than vote to eliminate the intoxicating traffic. The responsibility rests on us. We must be men. We can not, Pilate-like, wash the blood and tears of innocent children, wives and mothers from our hands by trying to dodge the issue. Let us, as Woodmen, be true each to the other and being true to each other we will do the thing that will relieve our families and our neighbor's families from the danger that is threatening them."

It is estimated that there are now 500 local West Virginia speakers devoting all or part of their time to stumping the state. Something like 200 prohibition meetings are being held each night.

Fifteen or twenty speakers from outside of the state are now putting in their whole time in speaking. Billy Sunday is coming for a whirlwind tour of the big cities late in October. Some of the best campaigners of the reform are now at work. Some of them are speaking without any charge whatever. A striking example of devotion to the cause is the case of Calvary Baptist Church of Charleston. The congregation has released its pastor, Rev. T. H. Binford, from active pastoral duty until after election that he may devote his whole time to speaking in behalf of the amendment.

Judge J. C. McWhorter, of Buckhannon, is chairman of the federated forces of the state. His legal knowledge, his time, and strength have been freely given, and his reputation for integrity has given the people confidence in him.

This campaign is a clearcut struggle between the people and the liquor traffic. The people are at last aroused and most intensely alert. They will work on and pray on, fighting untiringly and without ceasing until the final and decisive moment when the last vote is cast and the polls close on November 5.

Colorado In the Forefront of the Hottest Battle

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

"To the Men and Women of Colorado."

The Brewers' Organization, masquerading under the name of The Colorado Business Men's Home Rule League, under the above title, is sending out a 16-page pamphlet (printed in New York), filled from cover to cover with testimony against state-wide prohibition—from *license states*, noted (moderate) drinkers, discredited preachers, dead men, a repudiated governor, and that fossil Committee of Fifty, whose ancient investigations (?) long ago disproved, are side by side with 1902 statistics, which, if they had any meaning ten years ago, when they were printed, certainly have none today.

And yet, this array of liquor-born opinions, professes, on its title-page, to be "A Record of Prohibition in Other States —a *costly* and *terrible lesson* to the American People."

This ingenious compiler of facts (?) for the up-to-date folks says: "The immediate and certain results of prohibition are increased taxes, stagnation of business, and decline of local prosperity."

But in this "record" he omits to mention that Maine, after more than fifty years of prohibition, has many more savings bank depositors than voters, and over $225 on deposit for every man, woman and child in the state, as well as the fewest criminals and paupers of any state in the Union, to say nothing of having *the fewest women and children working for a living*, and only thirty-three murders *in five years*.

Strange to say, he ignored Kansas entirely, though she has the largest per capita wealth of any of our states, and an automobile for *every five farmers*—which doesn't indicate "stagnation" to the average citizen.

According to the Assistant Attorney-General, there are twice as many people in Missouri (a license state) as there are in Kansas, but the tax rolls of Kansas are a little more than *one billion* larger than the tax rolls of Missouri, as on record at their respective state capitals.

That sounds prosperous, and in fact Kansas just had to organize more banks in these last five years than *any other state*, because you see, Kansas, with all these "terrible and costly" doings, has only spent $1.48 per capita for liquor in the last ten years, while Missouri, just across an imaginary line, has spent $24 per capita!

It is plain to be seen why the Business Men's Home Rule League omits any mention of Kansas; her liquor bill isn't worth mentioning.

I notice, too, that the compiler says nothing about North Carolina, whose noble ex-Governor Glenn said, in this very summer of 1912, "Our state is now entering upon an era of prosperity, the like of which she never has known; forty prisons are empty and idle, and since the state went 'dry' five years ago, school attendance has doubled, and there has been an increase of one-half in the attendance at the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, while a great wave of spirituality has swept over the state."

Another "costly and terrible lesson" that this wise pamphleteer evidently never heard of is taught by Georgia.

In 1911 there was a new bank established, on an average, every four days, and no old ones failed, either; while this great state, afflicted with prohibition for the last five years, closed its books December 31, 1911, with every debt paid and $110,000 in the treasury.

Why, in Atlanta real estate is booming so that in some sections "nobody can lease a residence for more than six months at a time," because values are rising so rapidly.

Then there is our quiet neighbor, North Dakota, whose "terrible and costly" experiment in state-wide prohibition for the last twenty years has resulted in its largest city (Fargo) having so much money on hand that she doesn't need any taxes, and will return a six per cent. dividend on her surplus funds to the taxpayers in cash next March.

In view of all these things, and in spite of Ananias' ancient statistics and moldy opinions, I really must urge you all, "men and women of Colorado," to VOTE "YES" ON THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

FAITH JUSTIFIED

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio.

IN TWO PARTS PART II

"I didn't see Harris again until the night before Christmas," the invalid continued after a time. "He was the most pitiable object I ever laid my eyes on. He had drawn one hundred and fifty dollars, but before he reached home, he met a crowd of the boys—and he stayed with them. While his wife was telephoning and hunting all over town for him, he was out at the Country Club—not the business men's aristocratic place, but a second-rate roadhouse where carousing and fighting and gambling were the rule.

"That first drink had been the call to the wild and it was ever calling. When Harris came to himself he was thoroughly exhausted and his money was all gone. There was not one cent left to pay his bills or to buy Christmas presents for the children.

"It was awful," murmured the invalid. "As he talked to me his eyes and voice were full of tears. I pitied him as I never before pitied any one. His brown eyes were bloodshot, his proud bearing was gone. Abject sorrow—desperation—was written on every feature.

"I tried to cheer him. 'Brace up, Harris, and be a man once more,' I urged. 'You've done wrong but the notion that you can't help it must be blotted out of your mind. You've gone without drinking for twenty-five years. You can do it for twice twenty-five more. You're too nice a fellow to let drink get the better of you. It has ruined some of our finest men. As to money, you needn't worry about that little bill you owe me. Just pay it when you get ready and, Harris, take this ten dollars and buy Christmas presents. Give your wife a temperance pledge signed with your name and I'll wager she'll think it's the finest thing she's ever seen. Away with you now.'

"Nell, that fellow actually kissed my hand. His eyes were as wistful as a faithful dog's. 'Black, you'll never regret what you've done,' he said as he hurried away.

"The latter part of January news came that Harris had been discharged for drinking while on duty. There was a new engineer on that night, a sick, crabbed old fellow who hated Harris, though in spite of drink he did his work well. The first thing that man did when he got into the station was to report his fireman. The officials immediately got rid of Harris. Then people heard of his discharge and bills began to pour in. Even the jeweler he'd bought his railroad watch from sent in a statement, and by the time Harris had settled his debts he had just about five dollars left. He owed me a hundred dollars, but when he came in a heart-broken condition, I hadn't the heart to turn him down.

"'I'm out of work and out of money in the dead of winter with nothing to eat and nothing to keep my wife and three children warm,' he said. 'Black, I feel like cutting my throat.'

"'O no,' I said. 'Cut whisky and get another job. I'll run your account a little longer.' I thought my hand would come off he shook it so hard, then he started off to find work, but it was three weeks before he secured any, a clerk's position paying only twelve dollars a week. Forty-eight or fifty dollars a month didn't compare very favorably with a hundred and fifty, but he took the place and was glad to get it. Well, Harris began his new work, and his wife began her difficult task of making one dollar go as far as two. His bill to me climbed higher and higher all the time, though he paid a very little every week. By the end of two months he was so desperate because of accumulated bills and the knowledge that he had nothing with which to pay them that he went back to drink, telling himself, I suppose, that his was a case of heredity; that he simply had to drink. He didn't stop to remember that his poor wife, too, was almost desperate.

"I sold out along in the summer and the new manager cut off the Harris' bill instanter. It was over three hundred dollars. I was there when Mason sent the two little children home without any groceries, and my heart bled for them When the little wife came in with her market basket, I tried to explain, but I hated to awfully because I knew she already had more to bear than she could stand. Not long after that the Harrises moved away from town, leaving all their bills behind them. It has been twenty years since then. By this time I suppose Henry Harris is in a drunkard's grave."

"But you don't believe in the theory of heredity?" said the wife.

"Of course I don't!" retorted the sick man impatiently. "There wasn't a bit of sense in Harris going to the bad. Some of our best men were the sons of drunken fathers. Harris' mother suggested the idea to him when he was but a child. It bore fruit after he had grown to be a man."

"Perhaps he has reformed," suggested the wife softly.

"I wish I could believe that he had," declared Black. "Nell," suddenly, "what shall we do if our money gives out?"

There was not much sleep for either husband or wife that night. As the awful fits of coughing racked the invalid's feeble frame, he was thinking despairingly of the winter which he felt would end all. He wondered what would happen when their funds were exhausted and what Nell would do if left alone. The wife, whose shabby purse was almost empty, and whose cupboard was as bare as the proverbial one belonging to Mother Hubbard, was wondering where their next supply of food would come from and how they could keep life in their feeble bodies. In their chairs the anxious ones dozed fitfully until the cold gray morning dawned upon a world that was covered with ice. The trees groaned and crackled beneath their sparkling burden, and pedestrians picked their way carefully through the middle of the street; even the gate posts wore becoming bonnets of ice, which sparkled in the brilliant sunshine with all the colors of the rainbow. The house was bitterly, freezingly cold, and the wife knew that there was little kindling wood or coal left for the fire. She cheerily toasted a piece of bread, however, and made some coffee. Then she hovered about her husband urging him to taste the appetizing bits, and when he had eaten, crept back to the kitchen, where he could not see her, to finish the remains of the feast.

"O God," she groaned, "send some sustenance soon." Nine o'clock came and with it something unusual—a letter. Only bills and circulars had been received of late. The communication was addressed to her husband, but Mrs. Black put on her glasses and carefully clipped the end of the envelope. There was but a single sheet of paper to which a blue slip was fastened by a pin.

"Three hundred and sixty dollars," she read wonderingly. "Henry, isn't this a check?" she cried, running into the next room. The invalid, his hand shaking, took the bit of paper and scanned it closely.

"To be sure it is!" he said slowly. "There has been some mistake. Read the letter."

"'Mr. Rolfe Black—Dear Friend: Enclosed please find check for $360 in payment of account with interest.'"

"Read on," urged the invalid excitedly.

"'I did not want to write to you until I could send good news. Because of your help I am today a sober, well respected, wealthy man.'"

"Bless the Lord, Nell. Read that again!" The invalid was crying. The wife repeated the portentful words. Then she read further:

"'You it was who made me believe that heredity did not tie my feet; all my life I had been taught otherwise. My wife stuck to me in my troubles, and with the children we came to California. After a while we bought a little patch of land on payments. Out there I worked and sang and believed I could conquer my appetite and I did. Now we have a lovely home all paid for and one of the best English walnut farms in America.

"'Only last week I heard that you had lost your health and your property. Of all the healthful places in the world, the Stockton valley stands first. You have no children. Come and be grandparents to ours. Please telegraph us when to expect you. Sincerely your friend,

"'Henry Harris.'"

"And he was true after all!" Black was crying softly. "And we can go to a warmer climate." The wife threw her arms about her husband's neck and covered his face with glad kisses. "It's an answer to prayer!" she breathed

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE CHEERING OF A SHUT-IN

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Next morning, as Ruth and Paul were going to school, they passed the county jail. A doctor's auto was standing at the door. Several boys on the pavement were gazing at a barred window and talking in low tones.

"They say he is going to be hung if he does not die before the time comes," said one boy.

"What are they going to hang him for?" asked another.

"He killed a man. He's a terrible rascal. He had a saloon here once. He hasn't got any more feeling than a rock, they say, and is as mean as ——."

Ruth failed to catch the rest of the sentence, but she felt sure that this was the man the white ribboners had visited.

"I am glad I sent him my flower, anyhow," she thought. "If he is going to die he needs something to cheer him."

Where Ruth and Paul Went to School.

That morning after chapel several of the girls and boys told of the pleasure they had felt at giving away their flowers. Ruth said nothing. Others might not think of the sick man in jail as needing cheering.

A day or two later while standing on their porch, Ruth heard two men who boarded next door talking about some one who was very sick.

"He knows every one and can still talk, but I don't believe he will last through tomorrow." Ruth knew the man who spoke was Mr. Davis, a deputy sheriff.

"There's a chance for my other hyacinth to go a-cheering. Mother," she cried briskly as she rushed into the sitting room, "I am going to get Mr. Davis to take it to a sick man. I believe I will send it in the can; it will not fade so soon."

"Then let me cover the can with some crepe paper, my dear." While her mother was arranging a dainty cover for the can, Ruth wrote on a card, "With Love from Ruth Hayney." She pinned this to the paper covering, cautioning Mr. Davis not to lose it. He seemed astonished when the flower was offered, but promised to deliver it at once.

"I'll plant a lot of flowers for shut-ins, Mother," Ruth announced that evening at supper. "It makes me so glad to have something to give."

The next day Ruth and Paul were busy at their desks when Mr. Davis entered the recitation room and handed Miss Nelson a newspaper and a note. Ruth heard him say: "Mrs. Hayney wishes you to come with the children, Miss Nelson." Something dreadful must have happened. But why did Miss Nelson smile while tears ran down her cheeks?

"Come here, Ruth—and you, too, Paul." The teacher folded the paper, and stood on the platform, with the Hayney children by her side.

"I have a story to tell you, boys and girls. Listen with all the ears you have. Once upon a time there lived in this city a little family. For years theirs was one of the happiest homes in the world. Then the father—the head of the happy home—was tempted to drink. He spent his money, and lost his place to work. One night while he was so drunk that he did not know what was happening, a man was shot and killed in front of a saloon. The saloonkeeper was the only witness, and he swore that the drunken man had done the shooting. There was a trial and the man who had been the head of the happy family was sent to prison for life.

"A few months ago this saloonkeeper killed a man and was sentenced to be hung. He has been very ill, but would let no one speak to him about dying. Last Sunday the widow of the man who was killed in front of the saloon and another W. C. T. U. worker visited the jail and carried to the sick man a beautiful hyacinth which had been grown by one of my pupils, who sent it with her love. Yesterday she sent another flower messenger by the man who was helping to guard the prisoner. There was a card with the flower bearing the little girl's name,—and her love. The sick man died last night, children, but before his death he had a lawyer write down a confession. He had killed the man in front of the saloon, and had sworn that the drunken man did it. In this paper is the statement that Ruth and Paul Hayney's father is innocent of the murder, and he will soon be a free man. How many want to say that they are glad that Ruth's flower and message touched the saloon man's heart and gave her back her father? I see that all hands are up, so you may shake your own hands in Chinese fashion, and in future show what true friends you can be to Ruth and Paul."

As they walked down the street the Hayney children were the happiest in the whole town. In cheering a shut-in the little girl had brought a blessing to her own home.

A BOY'S LOGIC

A little boy in Leicester was induced to sign the pledge. His father was a collector, and one night a saloonkeeper called on him for the purpose of paying his taxes. In the course of conversation it came out that the little boy was a teetotaler.

"What?" said the saloonkeeper, with a sneer, "a mere boy like you a teetotaler?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "I am one."

"And you mean to say you have signed the pledge?"

"Yes, sir, I have, and mean to keep it, too."

"Nonsense!" said the saloonkeeper. "The idea! Why, you are too young to sign the pledge."

The little fellow came up to him, took hold of him quietly by the arm, and repeated the words: "You say, sir, I am too young to be a teetotaler?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, now, sir, please listen," said he, "I will ask you a question: You are a saloonkeeper, are you not, and sell beer?"

"Yes, I am a saloonkeeper, and sell beer."

"Well, then, suppose I came to your house for a pint of beer; would you send me about my business because I am too young?"

"Oh, no!" said the Boniface; "that is quite a different thing."

"Very well, then," said the noble little fellow, with triumph in his face, "if I am not too young to drink the beer, I am not too young to give up the beer."

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

WHAT WILL THE VERDICT BE?

Will the verdict of November 5 be state-wide prohibition for Colorado and West Virginia? Will it mean suffrage for Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin, Michigan and Arizona? Anxious workers are toiling, anxious hearts are hoping, anxious souls are praying that in all these states may be heard the clear notes of victory.

NOTED WOMAN GIVES UP CIGARETS

In response to the persuasions of California white ribboners, Gertrude Atherton, the California novelist, is reported to have decided to give up smoking cigarets, at least in public. "I do not smoke much anyhow," said the writer. "Drinking is much more harmful, and I do not drink, so when I feel in need of a slight stimulant I smoke a cigaret. I am entirely in sympathy with the women who are working in the interests of the children of California and would do nothing that would injure their efforts." The W. C. T. U., in a letter written in behalf of 1,000 women of Los Angeles, sets forth the efforts of the organization to secure an anti-cigaret law and expresses regret "that one so well known and respected in the state as Mrs. Atherton should set an example that must tell against our endeavors in this direction." That Mrs. Atherton should qualify her decision by the words "in public" is certainly to be regretted. She cannot have had brought to her attention the incalculable injury wrought by the cigaret evil or she would entirely abandon the habit.

More Blows for King Alcohol

In his courageous fight against the use of intoxicants in the army, Colonel Maus of the United States Army Medical Corps does not hesitate to carry the war into Africa. At the annual meeting of the National Association of Military Surgeons held recently in Baltimore he presented his views with characteristic clearness and fervor. "It was right smart of a tug," said *The Baltimore Sun*, "that Colonel Maus gave towards ringing old King Alcohol's death knell." On another page we quote from this stirring address. The spirited discussion it evoked revealed the encouraging fact that many of the medical officers present were in accord with the sentiments of the speaker. The anti-temperance forces were led by Colonel J. R. Kean and Assistant Surgeon-General Rucker of the Public Health service. Colonel Maus' resolution "that the use of alcoholic beverages should be discouraged in the military and naval services, especially during active service," was, unfortunately, not presented until the close of the meeting when many of the members who would have supported it had left the city, and it was laid upon the table. But the end is not yet. Next year at the meeting in Denver King Alcohol's death knell will receive another and a stronger tug. Anti-alcohol sentiment is growing like Jack's beanstalk, and all signs point to a day not far distant when Colonel Maus' hope "that the government may see the wisdom of prohibiting the use of alcohol among the officers of the military and naval forces and officials and employés of the civil service," will be a fact accomplished.

Where is My Girl To-night?

This sad refrain is echoing in the aching hearts of many a mother and father today. The number of girls and young women who drop out of sight in our large cities is appalling and it has been truly said that "no school, home or companionship is safe against the pollution of vice." While private individuals, rescue missions, prevention societies and even the state and nation are using every possible effort to safeguard the possible victims, the atrocious traffic still carries on its nefarious work. The reason of its ability to defy the law is understood when we realize that the profits of the brothels of a single American city are set down by an authorized committee on vice at $16,000,000 for a single year. Following close on this statement is the comment of Dean Sumner, a member of the famous vice commission of Chicago, made at a mayors' conference. He said: "We found that the saloon is the greatest supporter of the social evil, and that the saloons make on the liquor furnished to houses of ill-fame $8,000,000 a year. Is it any wonder that the saloon is in favor of the traffic, and that it supports the social evil? It protects the houses, it pays the fines of the girls who are taken out of the houses, and assists in every possible way to keep the traffic going."

The citizen who excuses himself from responsibility in regard to the liquor question because it is "none of his business" and does not affect him or his family, should be made to realize that the legalized liquor traffic is so closely allied and related to its twin evil, the vice system, that they cannot be attacked separately, and one would not live if the other were to die, and that every man, woman and child in this fair country of ours is in imminent peril from the standpoint of health and of morals from the contamination from the unspeakable diseases that are the result of the conditions in the vice districts.

Long Distance Sinning

Nowadays, since the inventor has conquered space, we do almost everything by long distance. We conduct not only our business, but our social affairs by the telephone, telegraph, and cable. Even the sinning of the present day is much of it of the long distance variety. The old fashioned kind, we regret to say, has not by any means ceased. The murders, the burglaries, the suicides, and the homicides are still with us, and they will never leave us as long as the liquor traffic transforms fathers into beasts, sons into criminals, and homes which should be full of love and peace into places of discord and horror. But there are other iniquities, less gross on the surface, which are doing incalculable harm. The mayor of a great city licenses or permits the running of a certain type of picture show displaying vicious, obscene, and demoralizing pictures. These shows are attended by young men and women whose imaginations are inflamed by the impure visions. Long after the mayor's régime is a thing of the past, all over this nation society will reap a grewsome harvest in the criminals, in the white slave traffickers, in the dissolute men and women, who received their first impressions from these shows. Long distance sinning this, the result of which will be felt for a decade, aye for a century in the offspring of these men and women. Not only are men in power committing this long distance sinning, but the men and women who November 5 have the power to cast their ballot for a right measure and fail to do so, will belong in the same category of sinners. Elections have been known to rest on the casting of a single vote, and the men and women who fail to register their decision for a white state are performing an act of long distance sinning which may help to ruin some boy or girl, some man or woman. While not one of these people would dream of tempting the youth of their state at short distance to become drunkards or to enter a life of vice, yet by this long distance method, they are throwing their influence upon the side of an institution which makes drunkenness and vice its chief business, and for many years to come the effect will be felt in the state and in the nation.

Bishop Conaty of California Against Liquor Traffic

What cares the liquor traffic about public interests—charities, schools, highways? Nothing. It is the only establishment in a community which has not the public good as a reason for its existence. It preys upon the weakness of individuals. It sucks the life blood from labor. It curses the homes of many. It beggars many a family. It makes helpless orphans whom the charity of the world has to house and clothe and feed. It fills the jails with drunkards, sends many a man to the scaffold, and arms the hand that is raised to rob and even murder. But the men in the business say, "You interfere with our legal rights, and in the name of the law we protest." The liquor traffic a defender of law and order! When license is granted how many saloons live up to the law? Not one. Vested right! Has the community no rights? Have not the people the right to demand that no oligarchy shall rule and bring ruin in the prosecution of what it calls right? There is no reason for the existence of the liquor traffic. Blot it out!

ARMY OFFICERS LISTEN TO RINGING INDICTMENT OF ALCOHOL

Excerpts from a paper read before the National Association of Military Surgeons by Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army.

After a careful study of alcohol as a beverage and medicine I have been unable to discover one single beneficial or useful purpose it serves in the human economy.

I will briefly enumerate a few of its most important psychological and pathological effects:

First. Through its inhibitory action on the brain centers alcohol lowers all of the mental faculties, such as intelligent thought, judgment, caution and quickness of action. If continued for years the intellect is permanently affected and the mental stigma transmitted to succeeding generations.

Second. It lowers the moral standard, lessens self-restraint, is productive of unreliability, untruthfulness, dishonesty and crime.

Third. It affects the resisting powers of the red and white corpuscles and the blood serum against diseases.

Fourth. It lessens working capacity, marching endurance, accuracy and rapidity in rifle firing, ability to command troops and solve military problems, to navigate and maneuver war vessels, to act as members of court-martial and military boards, to properly perform administrative work, to develop the intellect and fit one for the higher duties and responsibilities of life.

Fifth. It has been the cause of countless unjust court-martial sentences against officers and men, of harsh official decisions and discriminations in assignments, of hopeless aspirations and ruined careers.

Sixth. It causes sickness, impairs health and usefulness, adds greatly to the non-efficiency of both officers and men, imposes additional burden and cost to the medical department, deprives the government of otherwise valuable officers and enlisted men, and forces them on the retired or pension list, with corresponding increase of governmental expenditures.

Seventh. Practically all of the crimes in the Army can be directly traced to the use of alcohol. Most of the murders, suicides, robberies, courts-martial and dismissal of officers, defalcations and peculations, duplications of pay accounts, prison and guard-house sentences of enlisted men, desertions, venereal diseases and insanity are due to the use of alcoholic beverages.

Medical officers, the proper performance of whose duties involves the safety and lives of others, should especially be debarred from the use of alcoholic drinks while on duty, because it is a well-known scientific fact that alcohol lowers all of the intellectual functions, deprives men of judgment and unfits them for important duties.

Indeed, total abstinence should become a requirement in the election of our presidents, governors of states, senators, congressmen, judges and all officers within the suffrage of the people. Besides no one who uses alcoholic beverages should be appointed to the important positions of cabinet officers, members of the Supreme Bench or district courts, heads of government bureaus, civil or military, to the command of military or navy forces or any other position of importance and responsibility.

Every officer who accepts a commission in the army and navy relinquishes, in part, his civil rights and personal liberty. As a compensation for submission to regulations, orders, command and duty the government provides ample pay and allowances and obligates itself to pension both officers and soldiers on age or length of service, or for mental or physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

For this reason I hold that the government has the right to require every officer and enlisted man on the active list to safeguard himself against disease and vicious habits, which are inimical to health and efficiency.

Only recently the War Department has issued an order depriving officers and enlisted men of pay while on sick report or unable to perform duty as a result of diseases and conditions contracted through drinking or other vicious practices.

In view of its temporary and permanent disabling and disqualifying effects, both on the mind and body, let us hope that the government may soon see the wisdom of prohibiting the use of alcohol among officers of the military and naval forces and officials and employes of the civil service.

PERSONAL MENTION

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* recently published an exhaustive sketch of the life and works of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, World's W. C. T. U. Evangelistic superintendent. It reads in part:

"The anniversary of the W. C. T. U. on the Hill, in Brooklyn, an organization of which Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood has been unanimously elected president for thirty-three years, makes appropriate a sketch of one who has been largely identified with religious, temperance, and philanthropic history in our city, and also the state, nation, and nations over the sea. Twenty-five years ago and more her name and voice were familiar in nearly all our city pulpits, and in the penitentiary, jails and other institutions.

"For seven winters she supplied the pulpit of the famous Mayflower Mission of Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn. Frances E. Willard said of her in a sketch published in 1889: 'From early girlhood she was consumed by a passion to embody her highest ideal of Christian, cultured womanhood. She was but twenty-four when the tocsin of the Woman's Crusade sounded. Her remarkable quickness and versatility, her culture and consecration, admirably adapted her to the variety of methods in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.'

"Miss Greenwood's time is now more largely spent in Brooklyn and the East and her culture and wide experience fit her for great helpfulness in the churches, in the opening of scripture, or lectures upon the living issues of the day. She is thoroughly alive to the truth of the times, and the problems which confront the nation."

THE MISSING GIRL

Fifty thousand persons disappear in the United States annually. Two women are reported as missing every day in New York city alone. Men generally turn up. Girls seldom do. They are lost to their homes, to their families, and their friends. Thousands of girls slip into the bypaths of the underworld in America every year. Unscrupulous men and women grow wealthy through stealing these girls away from home influence and showing them the easy way.

The nation is just beginning to awaken to the horrors of the trade in young girls which has been allowed to flourish almost without hindrance from municipal, state, or Federal authorities until recently. Members of carefully guarded homes do not realize the dangers to which the unprotected girl is exposed. Society owes her protection. It must safeguard her. More homes for the self-supporting girls, more travelers' aid representatives on trains and in railway stations, more women officers to inspect dance halls and places of amusement must be provided.

Uncle Sam is making it dangerous for white slave traders to send their victims from state to state, but cities and States are not equally alert in the prosecution of the fiends which are preying upon girlhood within their own boundaries.—*Tennessean*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Nov. 10—*World's Temperance Sunday*

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund are in each case $2 unless otherwise specified:

Ohio: Bloomdale (Willard), Mt. Orab, Chester Y. P. B. $1, Gordon L. T. L. $.50, Riverdale, Radnor, Sylvania, Burbank, Uhrichsville, Dresden, Sherwood, Morton $.50, Byersville $1, New Lexington, Muskingum. Total $25.

Nebraska: Pawnee City $.20, Crete $1, Fairfield $1, Wymore $1. Total $3.20.

Arkansas: Little Rock, Altus, Booneville, Crosset, Parkdale, Van Buren, Wilmot, Snyder, Mena, Morrell, Camden, McGehee, Marked Tree, Warren, Clarksville, Mansfield, Siloam Springs, Ft. Smith, Waldron, Searcy, Prescott, Harrison, Paragould. Total $48.

Mississippi: Columbus, Meridian, Tupelo, Pachuta, Ripley, Waynesboro, West Point, Hattiesburg, Eupora, New Albany, Iuka, Corinth, Montrose, Saltillo, Vicksburg, Sherman $1, Quitman $1. Total $32.

Washington, East: $26.15.

Maine: Boundary, Rumford, Thomaston, Friendship $1, Union $1, Cumberland Mills L. T. L. $1. Total $9.

Massachusetts: $42.35.

Texas: $78.

Illinois: $10, Alton, New Douglas, Murrayville, Garland, Cambridge, Gurnee $1, Mt. Vernon, Bethany, Elmwood, Potomac, Bloomington, Harrisburg, Rollo, Jacksonville, Harvard. Total $39.

Louisiana: $6.

Montana: $2.

Colorado: $6.

Alabama: $2.

Oregon: $2.

Florida: Floral City, Ocala, Hastings $1.40. Total $5.40.

Vermont: Peacham, Montgomery. Total $4.

California (Northern): E. Auburn, Clipper Gap, Happy Valley, Noe Valley, San Francisco (F. E. Willard). Total $10.

Arizona: $14.

Tennessee: Milan, Unionville, Bolivar $1. Total $5.

New Jersey: Hopewell, Princeton, Pennington (Willard) $1, Highstown. Total $7.

West Virginia: $44.20.

Maryland: $63.

SUPERINTENDENTS

PEACE AND ARBITRATION

HANNAH J. BAILEY

Now, as schools and colleges have recently opened for the school year of 1912-13, I hope superintendents and friends of the department of Peace and International Arbitration will make an effort to have prizes offered to students in the higher grades for the best essays on peace or on some phase of the subject. I want to urge also that when any medal contest is planned our co-workers will try to induce one, at least, of the contestants to take a peace subject for his or her contribution. Some who have done this have won the medal. One lad was a winner in two contests within the past year.

Peace Prize Contest

A peace prize contest, under the auspices of the American School Peace League, is open to pupils of all countries. Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury Prizes, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement. Open to seniors in the normal schools of the United States.

2. The Significance of The Two Hague Peace Conferences. Open to seniors in the secondary schools of the United States.

Three prizes of $75, $50 and $25 will be given for the three best essays in both sets.

The contest closes March 1, 1913. Essays must not exceed 5,000 words (3,000 are more desirable), and must be written (preferably in typewriting) on one side only of paper, 8x10 inches, with a margin of at least 1¼ inches.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school, and home address, and sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass., not later than March 1, 1913. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).

I hope some of our older boys and girls in the L. T. L. or the Y. P. B., who are in secondary schools, will compete for these prizes and will win.

Papers Which Bar Liquor Advertisements

The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.
The Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.
The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
The North American, Philadelphia, Pa.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State-Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
The Evening Record, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily-Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, *The News*, *The Weekly Supplement*, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, *The Evening News*, Malden, Mass.
The Times, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Vermont Phoenix, Brattleboro, Vt.
The News, Harmony, Minn.
The Times, Preston, Minn.
The Beacon, Cannon Falls, Minn.
The Record, Grand Meadow, Minn.
The News, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
The Ledger, Birmingham, Ala.
The State Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Twin City Daily Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C.
The State Journal, Madison, Wis.
The Georgian, Sandersville, Ga.
The Press, Howard, S. D.
The Journal, Friday Harbor, Wash.
The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Journal, Woburn, Mass.
The Daily and Weekly Journal, Rapid City, S. D.
The Tribune, *The Republican*, Greeley, Colo.
The Herald, Eaton, Colo.
The Herald, Williamsville, Mo.

"Votes for Women" Dominant Note of Wisconsin Convention

Eyes of White Ribboners Fixed on Election Day, November 5

Special Correspondence

To the annual "Harvest Home" the sheaves are brought, often with regret that they are not more abundant, yet with thankfulness to the God of Harvest for what has been gathered.

No state needs the work of the W. C. T. U. more than does Wisconsin; in no state, probably, have the workers more to contend with. Long since the fact was recognized that the "indirect influence" of woman along the lines in which white ribboners are most concerned has been to a great degree unavailing. Therefore, from the moment the question of "the ballot for women" was referred to the voters of the state, to be decided a few short weeks hence (November 5), the women of the W. C. T. U. have thrown themselves heart and soul into the struggle for this boon, and the last few months have been strenuous ones for most of the workers.

At the state convention at Appleton, September 27-October 1, it was appropriate, therefore, that the dominant note should be "Votes for Women," nor was the music to which it was sung written in the minor key. The president, in her splendid opening address, led to the mountain top of aspiration, her ringing words touching every heart and leading many to resolve never to give up the battle. She said: "We do not prophesy as to the outcome; we can but hope and pray and work, in the faith that if we do our part (all we can) to liberate ourselves, God will do the rest. . . . And no matter what may be the result in Wisconsin, we will still agitate and educate for a whole humanity in government, not only in our own state, but in Michigan, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, and all the other states."

This spirit of optimism pervaded the entire convention. Although the losses in membership of last year have not quite been made up, the reports showed zeal and activity everywhere, even through the summer, so often a time of lassitude and indifference. Some unions, usually meeting only once in two or four weeks, have been holding weekly meetings, trying always to win new members and to impress upon their respective communities the greatness of this work, at least along some of its lines. The losses will therefore, no doubt, soon all be made good. To contribute to this endeavor, after earnest thought and discussion, it was voted to put the state paper, *The Motor*, into the hands of every paid member, believing that through this closer touch with the organization and with each other, every individual will gain strength to work more ardently in whatever "small corner" her place may be.

An action of considerable moment was the vote to give aid from the state treasury to the county work, and, as a stimulus to more united effort in the counties, to offer those counties making a net gain of fifty members, a visit from the president and an address free of charge. The county presidents in the more remote districts of the state have been working at great odds, and very much need this encouragement.

This convention in a college town—the home of splendid, progressive Lawrence College—could hardly fail in abundant enthusiasm. On the program were several connected with the institution: President Plantz extended a most hearty welcome on behalf of the faculty and students, taking occasion to remark that the college he represented puts an emphatic ban on liquor and also on tobacco. His wife (well known as Myra Goodwin Plantz) was long an active worker in white ribbon ranks. Professor Vaughan gave an address on "Equal Suffrage" which in strength and originality was unsurpassed.

At the equal suffrage banquet (a unique and delightful function where were gathered the culture and refinement of the city, as well as the women of the convention, presided over in her usual gracious and graceful manner by the state president, Mrs. Lawson), Professor Bushnell and Mrs. Esther M. Carter, both of Lawrence faculty, responded to toasts, taking advanced ground on this great question. City pastors, physicians, a prominent judge, all had place on the program, alternating, in advocating the cause of woman, with some of "our own," namely, the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Follett; Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, who has been campaigning very energetically; Mrs. Emma Breegman, who presented the subject from the standpoint of a business woman; Mrs. E. A. Shores of Washington; Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher of New York; Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard of Utah. To fully estimate the value of the latter's presence during the convention, the power of her several addresses and her inspiring sermon of Sunday afternoon, one must have heard her, or at least be familiar with her wonderful eloquence. That she made many converts for the cause of woman both in Appleton and elsewhere in the state where she has been heard, there can be no doubt. It is hoped that the wave of influence that has rolled over the state from the great work that Mrs. Shepard and others have been doing will bear fruit at the election so near at hand.

Two other addresses along these lines were given—one by Mrs. Donaldson, upon "The Eleventh Hour of the Campaign," in which she urged strenuous effort to make every moment count in these fleeting last days; the other by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, "Politics Beyond the Politician." The speech of the latter was packed with aphoristic sayings setting up higher standards in political and social life, and though not calculated to deal particularly with suffrage, was filled with such pungent remarks as: "Four or five great issues cannot be settled without the aid of woman. . . . I base my hopes of civilization on the laboring man and the women. . . . Women are in training for service."

Wisconsin W. C. T. U. is not neglecting its other lines of work, and the intention is to emphasize them still more during the coming year, especially those relating to our young people—Medal Contests, Sunday School, Scientific Temperance Instruction—making much of the prize essay work. Strong efforts will be put forth to establish either a Young People's Branch or a Loyal Temperance Legion in every community. Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher's earnestness and devotion to this most vital part of our work, and her inspiring addresses, aroused much enthusiasm, and a readiness to co-operate in building for the future through this most hopeful means. Notable and encouraging features of the convention were the presence, as delegates, of a number of bright young people, their interested participation in its work, and the fact that some of them will probably represent Wisconsin at the National Convention.

As the gathering last year of the National W. C. T. U. in our own state "set the pace" for the work of 1912, and inspired not only those who could attend, but the unions throughout the state to greater activity and devotion to the cause, may the Convention now being held at Portland give a new and still more helpful impetus to the work in Wisconsin and in every other state.

New Hampshire Comrades Assemble

Special Correspondence

Perfect weather, cordial hospitality, and beautiful surroundings helped to make possible one of the most enjoyable and successful conventions in the history of the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Jefferson, a most charming town nestled in the very heart of the White Mountains, was the hostess city and its people in every way contributed to the pleasure and enjoyment of delegates and friends throughout the convention, September 24-26.

Cordial greetings and words of welcome were extended by Rev. T. D. Radoslavoff of the Methodist church where the sessions were held, and by Mrs. Kate Brown, president of Coos county. A unique and highly interesting feature of the program was a poster parade, each superintendent endeavoring to emphasize, by means of posters, the points her department seeks to teach. First prize was awarded to Mrs. A. R. Wood, superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship and Curfew; the second to Dr. Ellen A. Wallace of the department of Health and Heredity.

It was the great pleasure and privilege of the convention to have as one of the evening speakers Miss Anna Gordon, National W. C. T. U. Vice-President-at-Large. Her address made a deep impression upon the large audience. She also presented boys and girls in the costumes of foreign lands, thus giving a delightful and interesting "bird's eye-view of the World's W. C. T. U. work." The high school orchestra, under the able leadership of Mrs. W. O. Smith, supplied the music for the evening.

Chester county received the banner for the largest gain in county membership, and to Colebrook was awarded the banner for the greatest gain by a local union. Merrimack county was given the Lumbermen department banner for the best work done along that line. Mrs. Lucy Shaw, Mrs. Ella M. Simpson, Mrs. Lucy Marston, and Mrs. M. Kidder were made life members of the state W. C. T. U.

In recognition of her valuable service of twenty-five years, first as recording and later as corresponding secretary of the state organization, Mrs. C. M. Abbott was made a life member of the National W. C. T. U., and was also presented with a copy of Miss Gordon's newly revised book, "The Life of Frances Willard," copies of which were also presented to the libraries of the convention church and of the high school.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson; vice-president, Miss C. R. Wendell, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charline Abbott; recording secretary, Mrs. Leonora Bates; treasurer, Mrs. Clara Sanborn.

Massachusetts Convention Largest in State History

Special Correspondence

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. will go down in history as one of the best ever held. It met October 7-9 in the historic Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal church where forty-three years ago the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized.

The weather was perfect. The first session was devoted to "Practical Suggestions from the President's Annual Address," the annual reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer, and a brief address from Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, D. D., on "High School Morals and the New Chivalry."

Welcome Night was as usual most pleasing and the customary welcomes and responses were followed by the annual address of the state president.

Tuesday morning prayer meeting was led by Mrs. E. H. Howland, state lecturer. The "Review and Outlook" of the superintendents followed and the memorial service, which was in charge of Mrs. H. T. Todd. Beside the members of the local unions, who had been promoted, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt's name was enrolled as a World's W. C. T. U. memorial member; those of Dr. M. V. B. Knox and Miss Elma G. Gowen as life members.

Tuesday afternoon the program included the annual reports of the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion both of which were very encouraging. A Sunday school lesson, in charge of Mrs. Myrtie Spooner with a chalk talk by Mrs. Mabel R. Makepeace, and a class in Scientific Temperance Instruction, taught by Mrs. Etta G. Luce, were of special interest.

Tuesday evening was held a grand mass meeting and prohibition rally at which Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia was the speaker. No one can report with any degree of justice the inspiring address of this brilliant worker. She asked for subscriptions for the new headquarters in Boston and within a short time $1,300 had been pledged. The Puritan Male Quartet added much to the enjoyment of the audience.

The election Wednesday morning resulted in the re-election of each one of the former officers.

Miss Margaret Koch gave a most interesting Bible reading and the election of delegates to the National convention followed. "Words of Cheer" from the county presidents in three-minute speeches and rally songs from the delegations were a pleasing part of the afternoon program. The report of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Emma H. Howland, chairman, followed.

The last session of the convention consisted of a double medal contest program—the L. T. L. diamond and the grand gold silver grey. The medal offered in the former was won by Mrs. Mary Sharp Kirkland, and in the latter by Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

The music of the entire convention was of a high order. Mr. Richard C. Evans, so well known in L. T. L. circles, was the chorister during the entire session and very ably presided over the singing. The bird-like notes of the whistling soloist, Master Harold Coolidge, gave much pleasure as did all the sweet voices of the soloists and the fine execution of the accompanists. Many of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the new headquarters.

The executive committee held a service in the Tremont Temple the Sunday preceding the convention when Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, state president, addressed the audience, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president of Suffolk county, presiding.

The convention was the largest in the history of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., three hundred and fifty delegates and ex-officio members being enrolled. A net gain of 333 members for the year was reported. The next convention will be held in Worcester.

Unique Features Mark Missouri State Convention

Special Correspondence

The annual convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U. assembled September 24-27, in St. Louis, in the very heart of "beerdom." It must have been like an earthquake shock for the beer barons, who complacently claim to own St. Louis, to have stepped into the Union Depot and found in the heart of it a reception headquarters, and a huge "Welcome, W. C. T. U." banner flying. Automobiles took the 385 voting delegates and many additional visitors to the convention church, the King's Highway Presbyterian.

The St. Louis hostesses "did things up brown." They entertained "to the limit"; they gave the delegates a long automobile ride, and a splendid banquet at the Mercantile Club. They even provided stenographers and typewriters, and a trim colored maid to wait upon the ladies. The Boy Scouts of the city each night acted as escorts for the delegates and visitors. The church was beautifully decorated, not only with banners and flowers, but also with the big flags made of Sunday school pledge cards in red, white and blue,—"the flags that have made St. Louis famous." The special music, also, was exceedingly fine. Mrs. May L. Woods, National organizer, conducted the singing of the convention proper.

Mrs. Kate F. Newton, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., says the surprise of the occasion was not the grand addresses of Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis (for everybody expected these to be superlatively fine) but it was the wit and ready speech of the new members of the executive. The whole state in the year just past, was re-districted, and three-fourths of the members of the Executive Board were entirely new women. They fell into line like old veterans and were progressive and resourceful.

Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead delivered an annual sermon so comforting, so uplifting, that her hearers will never forget it. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis' address was a masterly summing up of educational possibilities and opportunities, and our duty thereunto. The diamond medal contest was yet a third great occasion. Mrs. Grace Cochran of Bloomfield was the winner. The president's annual address was the fourth notable thing of the convention. No one can see things more clearly than can Mrs. Newton and no one can tell them more plainly. She gave a comprehensive resume of the situation, of the open door before Missouri white ribboners, of the legislative needs of the hour, and of the work that lies before the unions. With such a leader, and with the work so clearly pointed out, how can Missouri keep from advancing.

Missouri chartered a car and sent nineteen delegates of her own to the National Convention at Portland. Miss Permelia Mahan, the National organizer, joined the party at that point—Missouri feels proud of her loyalty to "Mother National."

WITH THE MISSISSIPPI COMRADES IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held October 4-7 in the Methodist church of Starkville. The town, the local union and the pastors of the churches all united in an effort to make the convention a success, and the delegates were most cordially welcomed. Several noted speakers addressed the convention. Miss Lillie O'Daniel of Tennessee, who is gifted in the art of expression, entertained the audience on several occasions. Miss Marie Brehm preached the convention sermon and delivered addresses Sunday and Monday nights. Her personality commanded attention, and the purity and simplicity of her language inspired interest. An address was given by G. W. Eichelberger, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Mississippi. His report of work done by the League, reviewed in connection with that of the corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U., shows great increase in temperance work in the state.

The annual address of the state president, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, was full of logic and instruction. Mississippi white ribboners are justly proud of their leader, and they thank God that she is restored to health. Mrs. Kells' open letter to Governor Brewer calling his attention to the near-beer saloons running in violation of law, was instrumental in having them closed. The convention sent a telegram to Governor Brewer thanking him for his action in this matter and urging him to continue in the good way.

The social features of the convention were a drive to A. and M. College, where the students gave a great ovation, and a reception at the palatial home of Judge T. B. Carroll. The delegates elected to represent Mississippi in the National Convention were Mrs. Annie B. Price, Mrs. J. E. Stanley, and Mrs. Mamie Hearon.

At the close of the service Monday night the W. C. T. U. members joined hands and sang, "God Be with You Till We Meet Again." The Aaronic benediction was repeated and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Jennie Smith and her sister, Mrs. Fannie Howell, have rooms and board at 317 and 319 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C., near Union Station, within walking distance of the Capitol and buildings. On a quiet street, near all street car lines. Reasonable prices.

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Immense Audiences Greet Pennsylvania's Convention

"Keystone State" Slow—But Sure to Gain Membership

Special Correspondence

After another year of strenuous work on the part of its numerous officers, organizers, lecturers, and superintendents, as well as the rank and file, the good old "Keystone State" came up to the "Harvest Home" at Lancaster with a gain above all losses of 2,190 and with the four white banners carried last year, representing our four dry counties (Greene, Mifflin, Lawrence, and Bedford), still white.

If it is not otherwise known that Pennsylvania is in hearty sympathy with "Votes for Women," a glance at report of the state convention will remove all doubt. Every allusion to the subject was greeted with hearty applause and now and again the slogan would ring out:

"Pennsylvania slow, Pennsylvania sure,
Pennsylvania will go dry when politics are pure.
When? When? When? Just take note
Pennsylvania will go dry *when women get the vote.*"

There was a change in the roster of officers, Mrs. Kate Ritenour, who for six years had faithfully served as vice-president, resigning her office, and Mrs. Addie B. Parsels of Philadelphia being chosen in her place. Mrs. Parsels is known all over the state as an able and eloquent lecturer, who has been instrumental in securing many of the 2,000 members gained this year.

The city of Lancaster spared no pains in advertising our coming. Banners bearing the announcement of the convention extended across many streets. Window placards bore this legend: "The W. C. T. U. *Wants to C U* at the convention in St. Paul's Church." The newspapers heralded us, and the people came to the convention—came to the evening meetings in such numbers that the great church, with all its rooms opened into one large one, could hardly accommodate the crowd.

The three brilliant speakers of the occasion were Honorable Richmond P. Hobson, Mr. Clinton Howard of New York, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. Each was a master of eloquence.

Demonstration night has evidently come to stay, and the central executive committee wisely ordered but one-half of the departments to take part, thus avoiding undue haste. Each effort was striking and artistic, and was greatly enjoyed by the audience.

The board of superintendents enjoyed their quiet day in advance of the convention, when each had a chance to present her work. The fifteen minutes devoted by our able Mrs. Olive Pond-Amies to School of Methods work, was one of the most interesting and helpful items on the program.

The veteran superintendent of Literature, Mrs. A. M. B. McCleary, tendered her resignation and recommended that the literature be handled by the corresponding secretary now, as the state has a supply office.

The superintendent of the department of Health and Heredity, Mrs. Myra Huling, requested that that department be merged with the department of Mothers' meetings. Mrs. M. E. Stone, superintendent of the Evangelistic department, tendered her resignation because of her expected removal to California.

The *Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. Bulletin*, managed by the same able publisher, Mrs. H. H. Forrest, continues to help in "working for the welfare of Pennsylvania homes."

Mrs. Elma M. Preston and Miss Ella Broomell are keeping the young people in line and with patience and sweetness meeting any difficulties which may arise.

Miss Sara Philips Thomas told of the splendid work done in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and delivered a most instructive illustrated lecture on the subject. The following were awarded prizes for essay writing: First prize in high schools won by Joseph J. McCadden; second prize, Ralph Royden Dawson. First prize in grammar schools, Dorothy Werner, second prize, Sara Pararanmo.

The presentation of the license court was a striking one and the byplay, "Making Citizens," was well done. When Mrs. George, who was impersonating the judge, asked, "Who makes our laws?" the startling answer was—"Penrose." The audience rocked with laughter.

The Franchise department arranged for a mock vote for President and on the question, "Do you favor franchise for Pennsylvania women and would you vote if granted the right?" the response was undeniably in favor of Woman Suffrage, and Prohibition carried by large majorities. More than half the women in the convention availed themselves of the privilege of voting. Many more would have done so had there been more time.

The address of the state W. C. T. U. president was as usual, able, and portrayed in a graphic manner the work of the state. It told of cutting winds, blinding snows, and pouring rain while driving through isolated parts of the state to meet engagements, but showed that through all these trials the banner of hope was held aloft and that the hosts in Pennsylvania will keep on advancing till the state is dry.

Seven lovely young ladies presented the interests of THE UNION SIGNAL. Each told what interested her most in the paper. The women seemed pleased and sent up a shower of thirty-two subscriptions, which were forwarded to the National.

Mrs. E. P. Griest of Lancaster, chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, was untiring in her efforts to make every one comfortable.

The officers elected are: President, Mrs. Ella M. George; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. A. B. Parsels; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Griest; treasurer, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion.

The Sunday school rally, under the care of Mrs. Martha A. Irwin, was an unqualified success as to numbers and program. Mrs. Irwin was appointed a fraternal delegate to the convention of the State Sunday School Association, in Philadelphia. It is interesting to know that owing to the efforts of the Philadelphia county superintendent of Sunday schools at this convention held in the Baptist Temple, there was a splendid display of temperance literature, charts, etc.

GEORGIANS IN W. C. T. U. CONCLAVE

Pray, Do, and Dare—the Rally-Cry

Special Correspondence

The annual convention of the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in numbers, enthusiasm and achievements, surpassed all previous records. There plainly pervaded all its meetings a spirit of confidence in our organization and of steadfast purpose and abiding faith in the ultimate success of our great cause and its leaders. We were proud of our state president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, whose gifts and graces of mind and person shone never more brightly than on this occasion. Her annual address delivered on Wednesday evening was strong, logical and convincing.

About one hundred and fifty delegates and visitors were present, also four state officers, seventeen department superintendents and twelve county presidents.

It is hard to say enough of the beautiful way in which the Cartersville people entertained the convention. Cartersville has successfully entertained a number of very large gatherings, but none of its guests were ever more grateful for courtesies proffered than were the white ribboners.

Most delightful features of the convention were the Bible readings of Mrs. J. H. Gilreath given at the noon hour.

Simplicity, solemnity, tenderness and beauty marked the memorial service on Wednesday afternoon, the memory of Rev. Sam Jones, that valiant enemy of the liquor traffic, being especially honored. The lives and examples of other patriotic men were also remembered.

On Thursday evening Hon. Seaborn Wright delivered a splendid address. He explained the growth of the liquor traffic within the last fifty years and showed how it now stands out a gigantic trust, fattened and fostered by conditions growing out of the march of events which brought about the internal revenue tax. Unfeared and almost unobserved by the general public this monster trust has developed and now openly defies the people to dislodge it. Mr. Wright said that he could almost count upon the fingers of his two hands the men who control the traffic in this country and that he has heard them boast that the prohibition states of the South are powerless to enforce their laws because they can control absolutely the right of shipment into dry territory. He urged the men of the South to rise against this diabolical tyranny and assert their right to control their own section and protect their own homes.

Judge Fite's introduction of Mr. Wright in itself was a fine prohibition speech and was listened to with great pleasure because it came from the lips of a man who has constantly and successfully enforced the prohibition law and all other laws since he has been judge of the Cherokee Circuit.

The talk of the state treasurer upon "The Momentous Question," and the plan of weekly saving for the work of the W. C. T. U., which she explained in her report, reached the heart of every woman present, as shown by the pledges which exceeded any we have ever had at a state convention.

The absence of our dearly loved corresponding secretary, Mrs. Milton H. Edwards, of Eastman, was keenly felt.

Among the telegrams received was one from Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, and an answer expressing the love of our Georgia women and their gratitude for what she has done for us this year was sent to her.

A new and charming face among us was that of the convention reporter, Mrs. Rogers Winter, formerly Miss Mary Carter, of Atlanta.

Demonstration night was "the best ever" and much of its success was due to Mrs. E. C. Monland, and Mrs. F. C.

GEORGIA CONVENTION

Manson, who took charge unexpectedly in the absence of Mrs. W. T. Gautier, who was detained.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. E. C. Momand made an earnest plea for more subscribers to the National papers, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, asking that the money be paid in as soon as possible that the subscriptions might be reported to our National editors, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, at the National Convention in Portland. Mrs. Patterson, in her bright, energetic way, aided in getting subscriptions. The result was a gratifying success, for the number of *Crusaders* amounted to between eight and nine hundred more than are now taken and THE UNION SIGNAL to three hundred and twenty-eight. This was in addition to the paid up subscriptions, which amounted to between thirty and forty dollars.

Large audiences attended the various meetings of the convention and at the business sessions the unusually large church was always well filled; quite a number of men coming to these as well as to the evening programs. One gentleman arose in the audience and asked the privilege of saying that while he had always been opposed to women speaking in public, since he had attended this state W. C. T. U. convention he was in favor of their speaking whenever and wherever they liked.

HERE AND THERE

A White Ribbon Woman's Chorus has been organized by the Markle (Ind.) W. C. T. U. to furnish music, not only for its own meetings but upon other public occasions as well.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National and state college Y. P. B. secretary, recently presented to Miss Marion Robbins, of Hamline University, Hamline, Minn., the $25 college essay prize offered by the state. Mrs. Scovell also spoke to the young people of the university in the interests of her work. At the state convention it was voted to employ a young woman for Y. P. B. work at the State University. A prize of $50 has been offered for the best college essay, provided at least three universities compete.

In response to the call for prayer for nation-wide prohibition the Port Jervis (N. Y.), W. C. T. U. observed October 4. A goodly number were in attendance, and all felt strengthened and encouraged by the service of song, prayer, and scripture readings.

WEST WASHINGTON'S PAGE OF 1912 WHITE RIBBON HISTORY

Convention Splendid Success

Special Correspondence

The state convention which met in Burlington, October 1-4, was one of the best ever held in the state, though on account of the nearness of the National Convention, a smaller delegation than usual was present. During the past year in the convention city, by the help of the women, a no-license council was elected so, for the second time in our history, we met in a dry town.

The president's annual address was declared the "best yet" by many of those present. West Washington women affirm no president in the United States excels theirs in ability and statesmanship.

A gain in membership and the addition of twenty-seven new unions inspired hope for advancement the coming year. Jubilee night was participated in by counties having made a net gain of twenty-five in membership. King county carried off the banner and prizes for increase in membership. The award of merit for new members consisted of a badge upon which were placed gilt stars for new active members and silver stars for honorary members secured. Some were fairly resplendent with stars. Blue stars are given for new unions organized.

The grand diamond medal contest was the first of its rank to be held in the Northwest. It drew a large and appreciative audience and was a credit to the cause. Mr. J. W. Lough of Seattle received the medal.

The department poster parade was a pleasing feature of the convention, all the superintendents present contributing novel and striking posters setting forth their various lines of work.

The Christian Citizenship Institute set forth some helpful ideas and inspired to action; Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh presented reform laws needed in Washington; Mrs. E. R. Hassell explained the direct legislation upon which a vote will be taken next month; Mrs. S. L. W. Clark talked on "Civic Housekeeping" and Miss Mary E. Brown, herself a member of the Seattle police force spoke on "The Woman Police Officer." Campaign plans as set forth under the direction of Mrs. Mary Collins were practical and helpful.

A beautiful and touching scene was presented when Mrs. Rose D. Sprague, state superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, conducted the ceremony of making eighteen little children members of the white ribbon recruit band.

Addresses on "Mercy" by Miss Ida Baker of the Bellingham Normal and on "Social Hygeine" by Dr. Frances McLaughlin, president of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs, were well received.

Papers on the six divisions of our department work, under the head of "How the W. C. T. U. Benefits Mankind," were presented.

"Our Opportunities" were shown in inspiring talks by Miss Mary Page on "The Wider Vision" and Mrs. Katherine Stone on "A Saloonless State." The grand review, minute speeches by local presidents, showed much accomplished during the past year.

Thirty-seven subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and 102 to the *Young Crusader* proved the interest our women have in our papers.

The election of officers resulted in a practically unanimous re-election of the old staff.

The union of the East and West Washington organizations was favorably acted upon.

An automobile ride among the fertile farms of Skagit county was greatly enjoyed by the delegates.

The address on the last evening by Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Tennessee was a fitting finale to a splendid convention. Mrs. Atkins took her audience by storm, delighting them with her southern speech and ready wit and logic.

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The first and most seductive peril to a young man is the drinking of liquor.—*Andrew Carnegie*

A community has the same right to prohibit saloons as it has to prohibit cesspools.—*President Stanford University*

Ohio's Convention Reveals Marvelous Growth

Special Correspondence

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Ohio W. C. T. U. was held in Lima, October 2-4. President Ensign-Fuller presided over the large gathering with grace and marked ability. The thought had been expressed that the suffrage campaign waged with such vigor might detract from the interest in our general work, and lessen the attendance at our annual W. C. T. U. feast. This fear was, however, completely dispelled when delegates and visitors came pouring in, taxing the capacity of the commodious church. At this convention, by far the largest ever held in Ohio, there were 781 voting delegates. The session was characterized by harmony and thoroughgoing business methods. The spiritual atmosphere was good, owing largely to the prayer and praise service conducted each morning by the state and National evangelist, Mrs. R. J. Trego.

The executive committee meeting was held on Tuesday. Knotty problems were solved and plans of work outlined for the coming year, prominent among them being the suggestion to continue the suffrage campaign through the initiative and referendum, as our Legislature convenes this winter, and a hearty endorsement of the new Declaration of Independence for Nation-wide Prohibition launched by our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Our convention guests and speakers were Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, state president of the Texas W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick of New York, National organizer, and National associate superintendent of Anti-Narcotics. As a speaker Mrs. Curtis is strong, eloquent, humorous, logical, convincing, a formidable foe of all evil. Mrs. Dietrick's quiet, convincing manner left all more firmly established in the faith. Her masterly address won its way to the hearts of all hearers. Such leaders make us glad that we, too, are women.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, gave Ohio's membership as 32,218, a gain of 858; Y. P. B. membership, 1,545, a gain of 673; L. T. L. membership, 1,651, a gain of 753; number of honorary members in the state, 1,114; total W and Y. P. B. membership, 33,763. The report of the state treasurer, Mrs. Florence Jaite, gave dues received $8,529.30; total amount received, $19,600.66; balance on hand, $2,458.26.

The Crusade service conducted by Mrs. Sheldon brought out forty-four Crusaders whose gray hairs and beautiful spirit carried us back to the early days of our movement.

President Fuller's address was one of the distinguishing features of the convention. In a strong, persuasive and convincing way she gave a brief, concise account of the growth and progress of the temperance reform in state and nation, and of the suffrage cause in Ohio. She analyzed the condition of reform measures in Ohio and emphasized the marvelous growth of the Ohio W. C. T. U. in the past seventeen years. The membership has almost doubled in the last five and a half years. The address is to be printed in leaflet form, published in the *Messenger* and in the annual report.

The Y. P. B.'s, under their efficient leader, Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, were everywhere in evidence, "going about doing good." The Y. P. B. service Tuesday evening and the banquet on Thursday evening added much to the pleasure and profit of the convention.

Our capable superintendent of L. T. L. work, Miss Mary Ervin, brought out forcibly the work of the children in a demonstration of great merit.

Another feature most worthy of mention was the grand diamond medal contest given Thursday evening under the auspices of our peerless state superintendent, Mrs. Emma L. Bowman.

The superintendent of Franchise, Miss Genevieve Sackett, and her assistant, Miss Mary Arthur, did heroic work during the suffrage campaign when twenty-three counties carried for suffrage. The convention gave their work due recognition.

The superintendents, lecturers, organizers and house to house workers all gave cheering reports and revealed the secret of Ohio's growth and progress—faithful, efficient service.

The election of officers came on Thursday, and all hearts were saddened by the giving up of our dearly loved president, Mrs. Fuller, who one year ago stated that she could only serve until the convention of 1912, and has persistently refused again to be a candidate. Another of Ohio's favorites, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, was elected as her successor. Our new president is a woman whose consecration to the cause is everywhere acknowledged, and whose heart and intellect are capable of grasping the needs of humanity. Mrs. Fuller was chosen vice-president-at-large and was also elected a trustee. Ohio still intends to utilize her invaluable aid.

The resolutions covered the subjects of prohibition, franchise, evangelistic work, purity, sex hygiene, child welfare, peace and arbitration, legislation and the denunciation of license.

The music, in charge of the state musical director, Dr. Effie Berthof, added much to the convention. Our state paper, under the management of Mrs. Lucy Vankirk, who is also editor, is progressing encouragingly.

Lima union, with its efficient president, Mrs. Cook, and Allen county, managed by its capable president, Mrs. Augusta Steiner, did themselves proud in handling and entertaining so large a convention.

Ohio is on the upgrade and will make no backward move. "Watch the Buckeyes. See us grow. O-hi-O-hi-O-hi-O."

NOTES OF VICTORY AT UTAH'S CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-second annual convention of the Utah Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Ogden, October 8-10, and never has there been a more successful one. The Ogden members left nothing undone that would contribute to its success. The meetings were held in the Baptist church, which was beautifully decorated with many large flags and an abundance of flowers.

The opening night we were welcomed by the superintendent of schools, the ministers, the club women and the W. C. T. U., and then Miss Rose Adella Davison, who was the convention speaker, gave a most inspiring and powerful address.

The business sessions and reports from unions showed that most excellent work had been done throughout the year and the thought of failure, even though the way seemed difficult, was not mentioned; the only keynote was victory for our cause.

We were fortunate in having Mrs. E. Norine Law drop in upon us the second day, en route to California. She gave a bright, enthusiastic and helpful address.

For the first time, we undertook to have Demonstration night and the plans were left in the hands of Mrs. Lillabell Frey and Mrs. Seip of Ogden, who carried out one of the most successful programs in the history of our work. The work of the L. T. L., under the directorship of the state secretary, Miss Simons, assisted by Mrs. Preston of Ogden, made the greatest impression upon the large audience, and as the children sang "Subscribe for *The Young Crusader*," the applause was great. Then the little folks went through the audience gathering up subscriptions. Other departments splendidly represented were Anti-Narcotics, Rescue, Literature, National Papers, Sunday School, Sabbath Observance, Curfew, Flower Mission.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all the old officers: President, Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard; first vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Avid; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Leota S. Kennedy; recording secretary, Mrs. H. W. Pratt; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Core; L. T. L. secretary, Miss Jennie Simons; Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Stephen Longstroth.

A telegram announcing the death of one of our most faithful and most loved members, Mrs. P. A. Simpkin, wife of the Congregational minister of Salt Lake, was a sad feature of the occasion. She was immediately made a memorial member by the Central union of Salt Lake and the name of Mrs. Wm. Craig of Ogden, another promoted comrade, was also placed upon that list by her family.

The resolutions advocated a strong pull for state-wide prohibition. It was resolved to ask the Legislature to submit it to a vote of the people regardless of politics. We also endorsed the action of the Medical Association in asking the Legislature for a law providing for physical examination before marriage; and the action of the Ogden unions in regard to the stand they had taken with regard to the telephone company. The last telephone books had contained, on the back page, an advertisement for a local brewing company and the unions gathered up the backs and sent them to the company. This aroused some agitation and the company officials came to Ogden during the convention, met the committee and asked them not to further mutilate the books, saying they will see to it that the offensive advertisement does not again appear. The women are using their old books rather than to permit the new ones to hang in their homes, where the children must continually see the offensive advertisement.

The last day we were treated to an auto trip up beautiful Ogden Canyon and a luncheon at the close at Weber Academy, where a most excellent menu was provided by the Domestic Science department of the school.

Every delegate returned to her home with a better appreciation of our great work and a new determination to do more for the Master than ever before

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.
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Please keep a careful record of all subscriptions. Write the name and address exactly as you send it, giving date of sending, how much money was forwarded and whether by postoffice or express money order, bank draft or registered letter. Of course, no superintendent will send a personal check, knowing the paper must pay to have it cashed; neither will she send stamps, coin or currency, which are unsafe and cannot be recovered if the letter is lost in the mails. The postoffice money order seems preferable, as it can be easily duplicated if lost.

Subscription letters should be plainly written and on a sheet of paper large enough to go into file without being lost. Address the letter to THE UNION SIGNAL or to *The Young Crusader*, not to the editor or to any individual. The person addressed might be absent and the letter held unopened or forwarded, causing delay, as the subscriptions must reach the circulation office of the paper before receiving attention.

The sheet of paper should contain only names and addresses of subscribers and correspondence concerning subscription matters, as the letter goes into file for reference. When a letter also gives news items, personal messages or inquiries concerning some other department at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, these parts of the letter must each be copied separately before reaching the proper place to receive attention. This puts unnecessary work upon busy women and may mean a delay in a "rush" order on a busy day. Write each item on separate sheets of paper, enclosing in one envelope if you wish, and each sheet will be promptly referred to the proper office. When the receipt for subscriptions reaches you, file it with the copy of your letter.

When a subscription is secured send it in promptly. If you expect to delay the forwarding explain this to the subscriber when taking her order for the paper. A subscription held for weeks causes the subscriber, who does not understand the delay, to lose faith in the honesty and business methods of the paper.

The superintendent will find her record invaluable for reference. She knows just when subscriptions are due and will endeavor to send them in advance to save the unnecessary expense of discontinuing and again entering the subscription.

If any complaint concerning the subscriptions comes to you write at once to the paper, giving, from your record, the definite information of name of subscriber, date sent, order number on your receipt and exactly what complaint is made. If papers have been missed, specify what copies, that duplicates may be sent at once to the subscriber.

Literature and Supplies

BOOKS

Recommended by our National President in her Address at the Portland Convention for public and school libraries.

The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon.

Interesting and inspiring as a biography and invaluable as a reference work. Supplies a growing demand from students, speakers, writers. Superb illustrations. You will want one or more copies for Christmas gifts.

Bound in dark blue cloth, with gold stamping, price $1.50. Bound in morocco, blue, green or red—special gift edition—$2.50.

The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System, by Ernest Gordon.

A masterly review of the workings of this system, proving its utter failure to produce satisfactory results as a temperance measure. A most timely book.

Price, paper cover, 35 cents.

Alcohol and the Human Body, by Sir Victor Horsley of the British Medical Association, and Mary D. Sturge, M. D., of the Birmingham Hospital for Women.

A work of the highest scientific value, couched in language a layman may understand. Illustrated.

Price, cloth, 50 cents.

Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, by Martha M. Allen.

The National Temperance Quarterly (London, Eng.) characterizes this as "a remarkable volume covering the whole subject of 'Alcohol as a Medicine,' . . . full of evidence from leading medical scientists in the United States and in Europe, . . . and of immense value as a work of reference."

Price, cloth, $1.25.

The World Book of Temperance, by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts.

This book seeks to bring the great army of Sunday-school people into intelligent contact with the liquor problem. No one is better qualified to put out material for this purpose than are these well-known temperance and Sunday-school workers. It is a work of great value to all students of the liquor problem, whatever their point of view.

Price, cloth, 75 cents.

POSTERS

Testimony of Governors—A new poster setting forth the opinions of the governors of prohibition states upon the prohibition question. Very telling.

Do You Know These Facts? One of the most popular posters we have. It has been revised and the facts and figures verified by expert authorities.

Price, 5 cents each; per 50, $2; per 100, $3.50.

One of the recommendations adopted by the National Convention was "that we make greater use of placards and posters bearing strong temperance facts relative to the nature and effects of strong drink." We can supply you with twenty different kinds.

Catalogue of Publications sent free of charge.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

What Our Friends Say Of Us

I made a great plea before our convention for THE SIGNAL which I am sure will bear fruit. It is *so inspiring* and full of the best I don't see how any one can work without it; they cannot successfully.

EMMA L. STARRETT, *National Superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship, Central City, Neb.*

I began taking THE UNION SIGNAL in 1883 and I have taken it ever since. Only a very few numbers have failed to reach me. I would as soon expect to grow vegetables without *moisture* as to *raise enthusiasm* in our cause without THE UNION SIGNAL. I shall always subscribe for it and I have sent it to many persons.

ELIZABETH H. MILLS, *Santa Ana, Calif.*

I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL ever since it was printed. I cannot do without it.

JANE F. HARRIS, *220 N. Walnut St. Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

I have been a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL for thirty years. I wish I were able to tell of the good THE SIGNAL has done me all these years, and the help it has been in W. C. T. U. work.

MRS. ANNIE WHISTLER, *Plant City, Fla.*

THE SIGNAL is so fine; I only wish all our women would take it. It is so valuable, none can afford to do without it.—MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, *President West Washington W. C. T. U.*

"The paper is fine, growing better all the time, and deserves the loyal support of every local union."—MRS. MARY R. HASLUP, *President Maryland W. C. T. U.*

I subscribed for *The Union* some thirty-one or two years ago at Old Orchard Temperance camp meeting, so was in at the wedding of *The Union* and *The Signal!* I intend to take the paper as long as I have a dollar to pay for it. How any temperance worker, especially the president of a union, can get along and do intelligent work without it I do not see. If one wants to be able to answer the question so often asked, "What is the W. C. T. U. doing?" he or she must take THE UNION SIGNAL and read it.

MRS. M. D. WARE, 51 *Wellington St., Worcester, Mass.*

From Old Subscribers

Mrs. C. S. Miller of Rockford, Mich., has taken THE UNION SIGNAL over since it was published, beginning with the very first issue when it was *The Union*.

Mrs. Nettie Corser of Grand Rapids, Mich., has taken THE UNION SIGNAL twenty-seven years.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 7, 1912. No. 45

Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention

NATIONAL W. C. T. U., PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25, 1912

Oregon Loyal Temperance Legioners who participated in the unique welcome demonstration at the Portland Convention, Saturday afternoon, October 19th

Prohibition Victory in West Virginia

As we go to press a special telegram from the president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. states, "Returns indicate 35,000 majority for the prohibition amendment. It appears only three counties were against it."

Triumph for Equal Suffrage

President of Kansas W. C. T. U. wires: "Kansas women given full suffrage by big majority." Suffrage amendment reported to have carried in Oregon and Arizona. We hope in next issue to report additional victories.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

W. C. T. U. women the world over are noted for their command of the English language, yet when the travelers on the "White Ribbon Special" reached the terminus of their triumphal tour across the continent, they realized the necessity for acquiring an entirely new vocabulary to enable them to properly interpret the term "hospitality." In the "City of Roses," it was translated to them in an almost bewildering variety of forms. They read it in the sweet faces of the members of the reception committee who met them at the station upon their arrival, and piloted them to their places of entertainment. It breathed in the fragrance of the choice blossoms and fruit literally showered upon them. The delightful automobile trips, which permitted the Convention guests to see the many attractions of Portland, were but another way of saying, "We're glad you are with us." The reception given by various prominent organizations of the city, the cordial cooperation of local churches, the generous space filled with convention news in the local papers all bore witness to the large-hearted hospitality of this matchless city by the Pacific.

On Friday, many ante-convention meetings and social events occurred. On the afternoon of that day from three to four o'clock the Central union of Portland was at home informally to delegates and friends. The state headquarters, on the third floor of the Goodnough Building, was beautifully decorated and every one exclaimed over the profusion of exquisite flowers. Mrs. Christian, president of the union, and her charming helpers, extended to all a hearty welcome and the refreshments and hospitality were enjoyed by nearly five hundred guests.

In the evening the Portland Commercial Club tendered a reception in the spacious parlors of their club house. Greetings, interspersed with excellent orchestral and vocal music and refreshments, were enjoyed by a company which packed the rooms.

A large part of the day was devoted to Official Board and Executive Committee meetings by the members of these two bodies. Both morning and afternoon of Friday there gathered in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church a company of white ribboners for a service of prayer for the great meeting which was to open the following day, and to consider that most important theme—the necessity for greater consecration, united prayer, and the more general use of God's word for education and inspiration in our work.

Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the Evangelistic department, spoke upon "Evangelism in Campaign Work," and conducted a consecration service. Rev. Mary L. Moreland told how the Scriptures could be used effectively in prohibition work; Rev. Edith Hill Booker suggested helpful methods of Bible study, and other speakers presented practical phases of the subject. At the same time there was in progress in another church the annual convention of the Oregon W. C. T. U.

Convention Opens

On Saturday morning, October 19, 1912, a great company of eager, expectant delegates and their friends gathered in the White Temple (First Baptist Church of Portland). The auditorium of this fine church seats approximately 2,500 people, and at the opening of the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U. it presented a picture of incomparable beauty. Tall pinnate palms waved their fronds from the choir loft; the gallery railings were wreathed with ivy; Oregon grapes and ferns framed the platform, while Portland's famous roses, rising from a bank of densest green, gave warmth and brightness to the scene. Above the platform hung two portraits of Frances E. Willard and one of Lillian M. N. Stevens. At the left of the organ the contrasting white and black of the prohibition map attracted and held attention, while festooned from the railing of the gallery were banners and flags of various departments of our organization.

Rapidly the room filled. Suddenly above the hum of hundreds of voices there was heard the sharp, incisive rap of the gavel in the hand of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U. Hastily officers slipped into their places, heads of delegations directed their delegates to the seats reserved for them, and Mrs. Stevens, erect, serene and unruffled, at half-past nine o'clock Saturday morning declared, "I call this Convention to order exactly on time." She then gave the customary invitation to Crusaders to come to the platform, and as they responded, the great congregation, led by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National musical director, and Miss Rose Bower, cornetist, sang as with one voice that wonderful prophecy in song:

"All round the world,
The ribbon white is twined;
All round the world,
The glorious light has shined;
All round the world,
Our cause has right of way;
We'll raise the anthem swell of vict'ry
Some glad day.
It's coming! It's coming!
The morn for which we pray;
We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom,
Some glad day!"

Then followed the time-honored ritual for the formal opening exercises. Old convention-goers would not have a syllable of it omitted nor a phrase changed, but to over half of the audience it was new. To them it was wonderful to hear the swell of song as the words of the Crusade Hymn rang out from hundreds of voices:

"Give to the winds thy fears;
Hope, and be undismayed;
God hears thy sighs and counts thy tears;
God shall lift up thy head."

and to listen to the reading of the Crusade Psalm, led by Mrs. Stevens, by whose side stood one of the original Crusaders, with her Crusade Bible which she had used thirty-nine years ago in the initial battle of the W. C. T. U. It was good to hear the president of the W. C. T. U. of the Crusade state, Ohio—Mrs. Florence D. Richard—pour out her heart in prayer, and it was inspiring, too, to follow the long roll-call, with its chiming "Present" sounding from here, there and everywhere telling of the extent of our great organization.

The delegates were uncommonly businesslike. Hats were off, pencils and note books in hand, and when the National President arose to deliver her Annual Address, always the event of the first day, and indeed of the Convention, every seat in the great auditorium was filled, and many on both the first floor and in the gallery were standing, the large number of men being especially noticeable.

We give below extracts from this magnificent address, our space not permitting its publication in full:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Of all the conventions of this convention year, the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which so auspiciously opens here this morning, is, from the view-point of the home, the most important. It is composed of home-making, home-keeping, home-loving women, many of whom have made heavy sacrifices in order to be present; all of whom have a profound interest in the great home question—protection from the curse of strong drink. To such an assemblage as this it is needless to bring the proof that alcoholic drink is a curse to the home, the community, the state, and the nation. The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, above all women, know that strong drink ruins more homes, makes more criminals, creates more degradation and poverty, causes more heart-aches and heart-breaks, cripples and destroys more lives than any other curse in all the world. It is indeed the father of all curses.

Knowing all this, for what purpose have we assembled? What is this convention to mean to the white ribbon hosts, to the rank and file of our local unions, gratefully remembered at the opening moment of our meeting? In this electric twentieth century, what shall be its significance to America and to the world?

Beloved comrades, are we not here to revitalize through God's power, the faith and the knowledge we already possess? Are we not here to make progressive plans for our world-wide organization, and to solemnly renew our sacred compact to work, with ever increasing energy and courage, for the utter annihilation of the liquor traffic?

We are here, not because our homes are directly shadowed by the liquor curse, but because a high altruism has directed us into ways of service and research that have revealed the gigantic horror ruthlessly invading the sanctuary of heart and home, crushing out joy, comfort, and hope. Some are here this morning who heard and heeded the Woman's Crusade call of thirty-eight years ago; women who with unwavering faith have been true to their high calling—our honored Crusaders of 1873-74. And here also are crusaders of later years, and of every

year since that day of Pentecostal awakening.

Together we have journeyed to this delightful state, famed as one of the world's most attractive commonwealths. Thousands of readers of our official paper, THE UNION SIGNAL, have recently learned of the beauty and the prosperity of Oregon, and hundreds of these readers have come to see for themselves. Together we heartily greet the generous women, and the noble men of this hostess state—"The State of Opportunity"—and of this hostess city—"The City of Roses." We have come to view and to admire Oregon's grand quintette of mountain peaks, her magnificent forests, and her fertile valleys. We salute and congratulate Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, the gifted and beloved president of the Oregon W. C. T. U.; and likewise we greet with loving gratitude all our Oregon comrades who, with their state president, have so ably arranged for our coming, for our staying, and for the success and profit of our Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention.

A retrospective glance over the last twelve months indicates that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union occupies an advanced and ever advancing position; that more than ever is our organization loved and appreciated by those who are interested in the uplift of the people; and more than ever is it derided and hated by the liquor makers, liquor sellers, and all liquor devotees. This could not be otherwise, for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is true to its declaration of principles—one section of which should evermore be engraved upon the hearts of all who wear the white ribbon: "We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each one's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other one to follow."

Total Abstinence

The group of people who admit that teetotalism is the only safe rule for every one to follow, is constantly enlarging. The church of Christ is taking higher ground than ever before. Well nigh every church has pronounced in favor of total abstinence, and in condemnation of the beverage liquor trade. Would that this might be construed to mean that every church member is a total abstainer; but it signifies much to the temperance movement that the pulpit, as a rule, is setting an example safe for the pew to follow. The clergyman of today who drinks is an exception, and he feels obliged to offer explanations and apologies even to the extent of prevarication—saying he does not drink whisky, even when it is well known that he indulges in wine and in beer. This habit is even more likely to be followed by the weak ones of his flock than would be the habit of whisky drinking, and it is quite as dangerous, for the alcohol in the cut glass wine-cup or costly beer-stein is just as poisonous and as vile as that found in the rusty whisky-mug.

Insurance companies in Great Britain, America, Sweden, Norway and Germany are discriminating against those who drink, even in moderation. The insurance companies in Germany have issued leaflets and posters showing the detrimental effects of alcohol on the human body. Many insurance companies place total abstainers in a separate division, insuring their lives on cheaper rates. It is manifestly unjust to require that total abstainers shall pay higher insurance rates on account of the losses caused by the drinkers insured by the same company. The discovery of science that alcohol is a life destroyer, is arousing many who heretofore have been uninterested in the temperance problem.

Mr. Francis G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institute, after an extended tour in Europe visiting nearly all of the important physiological laboratories, writes that he was continually impressed with the temperance attitude of notable scientists; and Mr. Benedict further says: "When these men, whose whole life is engaged in the problem of preserving life, preventive medicine, and patient scientific research, find that they are infinitely better off without alcohol than with it, their evidence must be carefully weighed, for what is good for a psychiatrist in the University of Munich, a physiologist in the University of Helsingfors, a chemist in the University of Lyons, and a chemist in the Imperial Military Academy of St. Petersburg, is certainly good for all."

Railroad and Steamship Companies Aroused

The *New York Times*, commenting on the railroad collision last July near Corning, in which forty-one people were killed and many more wounded, makes an appeal for total abstinence worthy of any temperance orator. The up-to-date editor recognizes the great truth advocated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its department of Medical Temperance, that alcoholic liquor is not a remedy for any malady, also the fact that even moderate drinking decreases efficiency. It should be said to the credit of railroad companies, that nearly all of

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

them forbid the use of liquor by their employes while on duty, and many of them are now demanding total abstinence at all times.

According to the logic of the liquor associations, this is a serious and unwarranted interference with the personal liberty of a vast number of people, who are supposed to have sufficient strength of character to "drink, or to let it alone." Still further credit is due to the many railroad managers who have ceased the sale of liquor on dining, buffet cars, or any other part of their trains. Eleven of the roads made this announcement last March, and very recently other roads have taken the same action. No liquor is sold on the railroads south of Washington, D. C. As a rule the railroads have shown respect for the law which prohibits them from selling alcoholic liquors while transporting passengers through prohibition states.

A few months ago there went the round of the papers a statement that the steamship, Columbia, with a large complement of passengers and an open bar, made the passage from Glasgow to New York, without a drink being served. This announcement came at a time when the hearts of the people were aching because of the mighty horror and the overwhelming sadness caused by the Titanic disaster; at a time when there was a thrilling desire to make safer the ways of those "who go down to the seas in ships." Some of us were impressed with the belief that the passengers on the Columbia realized that danger lurks in the wine cup; and there was a song of gratitude in our hearts as we remembered some of the noble captains who in mid-ocean have told us that they are total abstainers.

It would be in keeping with the progressive methods of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for us to petition those who have control of ships to require total abstinence of their officers and their crews; and also to prohibit on shipboard the sale of alcoholic drinks. Emperor William of Germany has declared emphatically to his naval cadets, that indulgence in alcohol ought not to be counted as one of their privileges. The noted missionary and traveler, Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, testifies to having "seen ships lost through collision, because the captain had been taking a 'little alcohol.' I have had to tell a woman," he sorrowfully says, "that she was a widow and that her children were fatherless because her husband, gentle, and loving, and clean living, had been tempted to take a 'drop of alcohol' at sea and had fallen over the ship's side drunk, and gone out into a drunkard's eternity."

Prohibition

The active, incessant, and united opposition of the liquor trade to a prohibitory law is the incontrovertible proof that prohibition prohibits, and that a prohibitory law is the best law to apply to the liquor traffic. The fact of itself ought to be sufficient to make prohibitionists of all men and women who, having a vital interest in the wellbeing of the people, would save them from the ravages of strong drink.

On December 4, 1911, Congressman Hobson of Alabama introduced in the House of Representatives a Joint Resolution:

"Proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale, of beverages containing alcohol."

If any are inclined to think that this action attracted no attention, they should know what the clerk, who has charge of giving out to applicants copies of all bills introduced in Congress, said to us on January 30 when we asked for copies of the Hobson Prohibition Resolution. "There is not a copy left," he remarked, "although we have had several reprints of them, and more are now due from the printer. There is a constant call for them."

At the close of a long hearing on the interstate traffic in intoxicating liquors, a prominent member of the Congressional Judiciary Committee said to us, "If all the splendid efforts of the temperance people expended on this measure were directly applied to the Hobson Resolution, it would count more for the temperance cause, for you will never get satisfactory protection until the day of national prohibition." We replied in effect that the education afforded by such hearings on the liquor question as had been in progress from January until March would hasten the coming of nation-wide prohibition; and that until its coming prohibition territory should be protected, under Interstate Commerce laws, from the invasions of the liquor interests.

In spite of the efforts of all liquordom for its overthrow, the prohibitory law is still retained in Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and we trust that on November fifth Colorado and West Virginia will be added to this list. We miss from our convention the

W. C. T. U. presidents of these last named states, and I suggest that at an early hour there go to them from this convention a message of good cheer, and appreciation of their heroic work. For months they have been in the thick of the battle for state-wide prohibition, and with them have been our hearts, our hopes, and our prayers.

All honor to Oregon's courageous Governor who has carried on a most remarkable campaign for law enforcement. Would that the governors of all the states might realize that, "it is their duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." I read with profound interest Governor West's proclamation for law enforcement with special reference to blind pigs and bootlegging establishments, which he declares "disturb the public peace and health, outrage the public sense of decency, and are injurious to the public morals."

* * * *

Governor West knows that beer drinking is a curse, for he said, "There isn't a brick in the brewery down here that doesn't represent a broken heart."

In all of the states, from the new state of New Mexico to the old state of Georgia, white ribboners have worked and achieved during the past year. The defeat of the local option candidate for governor of Georgia was considered a great victory for prohibition, and another triumph was the thwarting of the plan of the liquorites to sell liquor openly at Macon during the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and Sons of Veterans. Fifty thousand visitors attended the reunion, and the *Macon News* reported that all these, in addition to the Macon inhabitants, drank heavily during the reunion—not of intoxicants but of cold water. This notable instance furnishes a splendid example of law enforcement! The liquor plan of violation would have prevailed but for the activity of local and state white ribboners, and the chivalry of the officials in standing by them, rather than in supporting the liquor men.

An effort to secure state-wide prohibition for Arkansas was defeated. The W. C. T. U. did not favor the plan, feeling that the amount of time for the campaign was all too short, but after it was precipitated the white ribboners did their best to help bring victory. They are not discouraged and will continue their warfare to free Arkansas from the legalized liquor traffic.

The victorious result of the vote on September 11, 1911, on the retention of the prohibitory amendment in the constitution of the state of Maine is widely known. The result of the Maine election on September 9, 1912, was also a great victory for prohibition. The resubmission-license-local-option governor (elected in 1910), who was a candidate for re-election, was defeated; and the opposing candidate, who is outspoken for prohibition and its enforcement, was elected. With the retirement of the license governor will go also the Secretary of State who disgraced Maine by attending a Brewers' Congress. Temperance people everywhere have reason to rejoice. In the inner circles, and all along the line of the liquor forces, there is tremendous disappointment and bitter wailing; all their expenditure of money and persistent effort to overthrow the Maine prohibitory law have been unavailing.

* * * *

Wherever the W. C. T. U. banner floats, and this is in every state and in all our possessions, total abstinence and prohibition sentiment are advancing, and there, too, the liquor advocates are at work. In New Mexico they have started a paper which advocates license for liquor selling, and for the house of ill repute. This certainly is a most consistent combination.

In all the prohibition states the undermining process of the liquor tribe is going on. We heartily congratulate Kansas that the favorite son of the liquorites, the mayor of Topeka, who ran as the resubmission candidate for governor was overwhelmingly defeated in the primaries. Both the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor nominated in the primaries stand against resubmission and for prohibition and its enforcement. Surely Kansas has the right to claim that prohibition is in the Sunflower State to stay.

* * * * *

When temperance people are derisively told that the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows an increase in the output of the brewers and the distillers, we must consider the increasing number of immigrants who come to our country with their own ideas of liquor drinking. The quantity of beer consumed per capita in the United States is not as great as in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany or Denmark; and our per capita consumption of distilled liquor is less than that of Denmark, Hungary, Austria, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden. The quantity of wine consumed in the United States is less per capita than in Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary. We should consider how much worse conditions would be in the United States were it not for the activity of the temperance people of our country. We understand there is in the liquor warehouses, an immense amount of liquor which has not yet been distributed, but which is reckoned in the Internal Revenue Report.

ANNA A. GORDON
Vice-President-at-Large

The editorial declarations of some of the great daily newspapers will have immense weight with some men of affairs who scorn the assertions of the temperance reformers. The *New York Tribune* makes the acknowledgment that prohibition prohibits quite as well as license regulates; and admits that "police administrations fall down in the attempt to restrict illicit selling of liquors in any community where the traffic is licensed." This influential metropolitan daily also acknowledges that prohibition throws the liquor business into disrepute, clears the main thoroughfares of saloons, and removes them from the sight of the young, who are taught that the business is not only outlawed but is utterly disreputable. The fact that liquor selling is upheld by the municipality and the state often makes it extremely difficult for a mother to convince her son that the liquor trade is always wrong and never can be made right.

* * * *

While the church and its direct allies are preaching temperance from a moral and a spiritual standpoint, the social and commercial importance of total abstinence is widely recognized, not only by employers of labor, but by all intelligent, well-informed people who are interested in the public welfare. In this electric age there is a significant demand for a clear brain and a steady hand. The president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce well says that "whatever stands in the way of the progress of business is being swept aside, and so the liquor traffic is becoming more and more an economic question," and he calls attention to the commercial waste it causes, quoting as proof a statement made by Mr. Arthur Burrage Farwell of Chicago.

Such an official statement should give long and serious thoughts to all business men, and to all who claim that the prosperity of town, state, or nation is dependent upon revenue from the liquor trade. It should also impress those who complain of the high cost of living. It should remind them that the liquor traffic is to some extent responsible for this. The liquor traffic never adds to the wealth of the state. It detracts from the prosperity and efficency of the people. It lives upon the earnings of other trades. It creates want, waste and woe. New York city has upwards of nine thousand licensed saloons, and they yield an enormous revenue to the city treasury. At the beginning of the present year the city treasurer's official statement shows that the indebtedness of the municipality amounted to more than a billion dollars. It is evident that the revenue from the licensed saloons is not sufficient for even the humane care of the victims of the abominable traffic.

We might fill many pages with interesting reports of the active measures taken by merchants, manufacturers, and agriculturists, in this and other countries, to protect their business interests from the waste caused by strong drink. Not long ago, in London, there was a notable meeting at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and Sir Thomas Barlow, president of the Royal College of Physicians, spoke on the relation of alcohol to business life. At this meeting were assembled "influential representatives of the Stock Exchange, Lloyds, the Baltic, the Coal, the Corn, the Wool Exchanges, and the Railway, the Banking, the Insurance and general commercial houses."

We appreciate the work of all societies having for their object the uplift of the people. We profoundly appreciate the work of those whose aim and object is the destruction of the liquor traffic: the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Anti-Saloon League, the International Reform Bureau, the National Temperance Society, the Catholic Total Abstinence League, and the temperance societies of the various church denominations.

The White Slave Traffic

While the business world is making prohibitive rules or laws for the protection of their commercial interests and incidentally for the protection of the public; while there is abundant and fast increasing scientific testimony to prove that alcoholic beverages are a foe to good health; while those connected with charitable and correctional organizations are acknowledging that strong drink is the prolific cause of dependency and crime, the temperance reformer is going persistently on with redoubled efforts to secure state and national prohibition. The only well-informed, consistent element opposed to this movement is the liquor trade, composed of the liquor makers, liquor sellers, and their direct allies—the gambler's den, the house of shame, and the white slave traffic. Thus it has come to pass that there is a mighty warfare between the vilest financial trust the world has ever known, and the great company of men and women who through the church, the temperance societies, and other organized measures, and as individuals also, are working for a purer moral atmosphere, for better habits of living, for the rights of children, for the ennobling of men, and for the uplifting of women.

Many of us who have long been working to "rescue the perishing," have always believed that if the beverage liquor trade were banished, the house of shame would soon become a thing of the past, for the inmates are girls and women who have been captured through strong drink, and the patrons are men whose higher and nobler sensibilities are deadened by alcoholic poison, so that they are forgetful of mother, wife, sister or daughter. Our statements to this effect were once considered fanatical, but how is it today?

* * * *

The W. C. T. U. has been saying for many years that impurity and intemperance are twin evils, and that a blow aimed at one falls with equal force upon the other. It is unmistakably evident that an aroused and enlightened interest in the white slave trade has enabled many for the first time to see the heinousness of the liquor trade, and to realize that those who believe in the annihilation of the white slave traffic and the abolishment of the houses of shame, by the same token advocate the destruction of the liquor traffic.

Race Improvement

The International Eugenics Congress held last August, at the University of London, did not fail to recognize that alcoholic beverages have a damaging effect upon parental and child life, thus constituting a drawback to the object and aim of the society, namely, the improvement of the race. Some of the most noted speakers of this Congress urged that there should be constant warfare against alcoholism which they acknowledged is crowding with nervous and insane patients the asylums and hospitals. To look at the subject of heredity from a national view-point was declared to be of supreme importance. It is encouraging to note that there is a general awakening to the consciousness that the civilization of today is not all that it should be; and that so many wise men and women are seeking to know the reason why, in order that there may be a betterment of conditions. It was fitting that Major Leonard Darwin, the son of Charles Darwin, the noted evolutionist, should be president of this Congress. Judging by its initial declarations this new society is likely to be influential in helping the cause of temperance.

The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in Washington, D. C., the last of September, had much to say regarding the effect of alcohol upon the individual and upon the state. Such disinterested testimony must have great influence among those who heretofore have not given any attention to the cause of poverty, insanity, and crime, but who have been greatly interested in caring for the sick, the dependent, and the delinquent.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is neither a sectarian nor a partisan organization. Each member is free to choose her own church and her own party. While the Woman's Christian Temperance Union women, in some of the northern states, have been using their influence for the election of Republican candidates who stood for state-wide prohibition on a prohibition platform, the W. C. T. U. of some of the southern states, have, by the same token, worked for the election of Democratic candidates. A careful study of the national platforms reveals that only one party recognizes the evils of the liquor traffic, and declares that it should be destroyed. While some white ribboners still have hope that the old national parties, and the new national party, will redeem themselves from the onus of favoring the mighty vested interests of the liquor traffic, having a combined capital of a thousand million dollars, others regard the national prohibition party as the party which is to lead the people out of the wilderness of strong drink.

I venture to say that no organization during the last thirty years has created more total abstinence and prohibition sentiment than has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Let us continue our steady, onward march, "never doubting clouds will break," and that some day there will be glorious, victorious sunlight. The time will come when no man worthy of respect or of official position, will class the brewer as a reputable citizen, even though he lives in a palace and his wife wears a golden crown! The time will come when no Brewer's Congress will be able to count among its speakers and sympathizers any man officially connected with the United States Government. The time will come when the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner will not be welcomed by a convention of liquor makers and liquor dealers—aye, the time will come when the abominable liquor revenue system of today will be abolished, and the United States Government will have ceased to be a partner in the liquor business. The time will come when the party that declares for state-wide prohibition will be the dominant party in every state, and the national prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of alcoholic beverages, will be the law of the land, with a prohibition administration to uphold the righteous and beneficent law. My faith has not grown dim these last twelve months, and I reiterate the "Prohibition Proclamation" of last year, "calling to activity all temperance, prohibition, religious, and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations; and all Americans who love their country, to aid in placing prohibition in the Constitution of the United States."

Interstate Commerce Legislation

In Washington, during the winter and early spring, there were several gatherings of influential temperance leaders. January thirtieth was National W. C. T. U. Day, and it was a pleasure to meet and to greet representatives from many parts of the country. One or more from different states spoke at the hearing on the Interstate Commerce bill. Evidently the anti-prohibition forces recognized the influence of woman, for at a later hearing a Congressman, who declared his constituency represented tens of millions of brewery property, chaperoned a party of German-American women who read essays in favor of beer and wine drinking as conducive to happiness and to good health. It should be said in this connection that Bishop Dubs, a prominent German-American, considers this action a misrepresentation of the German-American people of the United States. He makes the cheering statement that forty-three papers published by the German Alliance in America and the German-American pulpits and people are to a great extent in sympathy with such legislation as we seek.

Never before did there convene in Washington so powerful a liquor lobby. Never before were there so many leading temperance people gathered from all parts of the country to ask for a prohibition measure; and not during the seventeen years that we have been petitioning for this legislation has so much time and so much respectful attention been granted by the Judiciary Committee. With what result? On July twenty-third, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably, and there it hangs. I cannot say there it rests, for this vital question will not rest, but on the reassembling of Congress will be taken up and vigorously pushed. Senator Kenyon has secured a provisional agreement that this bill shall be the special order in the Senate December 16, 1912. The constitutionality of the bill was severely criticised by some members of the committee whose wishes probably were father to the thought. Such legislation as is desired is undoubtedly as constitutional as are the national laws against lotteries; for the majority of people consider alcoholic liquors as bad and as dangerous as lotteries. A member of the Judiciary Committee thus explained: "The liquor case presents a different phase. The court thought that the lottery business had grown to be a nuisance and an almost intolerable thing, therefore Congress, under the delegation of the police power, had the right to enact the statute which prohibited the shipment of lottery tickets." We would respectfully ask the court if liquor selling is not a nuisance and an almost intolerable thing, and we can take comfort in the reflection that the court of public opinion is fast reaching this sane conclusion.

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The shipment of liquor from outside license states into a prohibition state, to be sold contrary to the law of that state, is the greatest hindrance to the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Interstate commerce laws protect these license states in aiding and abetting in a prohibition state a trade which by state law is forbidden the people of that state. No intoxicating liquor is manufactured in a prohibition state, and it is manifestly wrong for out of state liquor makers and liquor sellers to have the protection of federal law in sending alcoholic liquors into such a state to be sold contrary to the law of the state. The passage of the Webb-McCumber-Kenyon-Sheppard bill, or a similar measure, is most desirable from a temperance standpoint. The fact that there has been in Washington these late months the most powerful liquor lobby to oppose this important legislation is ample proof that such a law would be effective in reducing the amount of liquor sold and consumed in prohibition territory.

The day will surely come, and God help us to hasten its coming, when the constitutionality of consistent temperance measures will not be questioned; but, on the contrary, it will be declared by United States authority to be unconstitutional to license the liquor traffic.

—*The Portland (Ore.) Oregonian*

Convention Group of State Presidents, National Superintendents, Organizers and Lecturers

Anti-Canteen

It was in 1901 that Congress abolished the sale of beer in the army canteen, and in the following years the brewers and their allies have lost no opportunity to work for its restoration—but they have not succeeded. During the last year their movement has been led by a company of army women who claim that it would be for the best interests of the army to re-establish the sale of liquor in the canteen. For this purpose they held public meetings and presented a petition to Congress. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is credited with having had much to do with the enactment of the anti-canteen law, has been correspondingly active. We were greatly encouraged by the attitude of the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Hay of Virginia, who is recorded as saying, "The anti-canteen proposition is not a question of 'hysterical legislation' in any sense of the word," and he further states that he supports the law because he believes that it is wrong for the government of the United States to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors either upon its own property or in any place anywhere.

Col. L. M. Maus, Chief Surgeon and Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army, has furnished valuable testimony showing that since the abolishment of the sale of liquor in the army the conditions are vastly improved, proving conclusively the fallacy of the arguments for the restoration of the army canteen.

Mrs. Maus, wife of Col. Maus, has taken, for many years, an active interest in the welfare of the soldier. Indeed she is called "the soldier's friend." A prominent Congressman speaking with us concerning the attitude of the army women who are in favor of liquor selling, declared that they did not by any means represent all of the army women. He made grateful reference to the work of Mrs. Maus, saying she richly deserved to be called "the soldier's friend," because of her unremitting efforts to increase their comfort and their happiness. In giving her testimony against the canteen Mrs. Maus has spoken in a motherly way of the large number of young soldiers with habits unformed, who should be protected from undue temptation. We are sure she speaks not only for herself, but also for many self-respecting army women who are opposed to liquor drinking, as well as for many soldiers who do not wish to be classed with drinking men.

On August 19, 1912, there was presented to Congress a Memorial of Physicians remonstrating against the restoration of the Army Canteen. This Memorial is signed by a hundred prominent physicians, most of whom are medical professors in leading colleges and universities.

As is well known Congress took no action on the anti-canteen repeal bill, but the measure will surely come up again, for the brewers will not quietly submit to even this amount of national legislation against liquor selling. Neither do they accept this anti-canteen law without encouraging its violation; for we are reliably informed that beer is sold at some of the forts in spite of the law. It cannot be rightly claimed that this law "creates lawlessness," for in the old canteen days the same brewers who supplied the liquor for the canteen also supplied it for illegal dives outside the camp; and there were more dives then than since the anti-canteen law was enacted. Many employers, in many lines, require total abstinence of their employes, and we believe that Congress, taking note of this fact, will not think it expedient for the federal government to encourage liquor drinking among the soldiers, who are really employes of the United States, by furnishing liquor for them in the army canteen.

It cannot be justly said that through the abolishment of the liquor canteen the soldier is deprived of the comforts and enjoyment which were procured by the profit made on the sale of liquor in the canteen; for since the anti-canteen law was enacted Congress has appropriated about three million dollars for post exchanges, including forty thousand dollars appropriated this fiscal year.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union must continue to be vigilant, for the liquor forces are subtle and persistent in their work against prohibition, knowing that it always interferes with the advancement of their financial interests.

Votes for Women

We might produce reams of testimony and of opinions in favor of woman's ballot, from statesmen, educators, philanthropists and reformers, but it is a significant fact that the great liquor trusts are ever and unalterably opposed to woman's ballot, and in all the suffrage campaigns now waging, they are our greatest foes. Wherever the question of licensing the liquor traffic is pending, women should have the power to do their full part in fighting the fiercest enemy that imperils the home.

Such American women as those who in New York and elsewhere are working to secure the ballot for women, are, as a rule, commanding respectful attention. I will not venture to say that the women of Great Britain are injuring their cause by their militant proceedings. They know all about the tactics of their ancestors when force met force and the reformers won; but I sincerely trust that the suffrage workers in America may never feel the necessity of employing similar warlike methods. The president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a true Britisher, and her associate white ribboners, are ardent believers in votes for women, but, so far as I am informed, they have taken no part in the property-destroying tactics of the English suffragettes.

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The Children's Bureau

All humanity-loving people rejoice that Congress, this year, has established in the Department of Commerce and Labor a Children's Bureau, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon matters pertaining to child life, such as infant mortality, juvenile courts, desertions, accidents and employment. It is high time that the conservation of child life, physically, mentally, and morally, should receive adequate recognition by the United States Government. The Bureau will find fields for its activity in many surprising places, but it is in the slum districts that children suffer most. The slums are well described as districts populated by the low and ignorant, where the entire area is dominated by the liquor trade; and it is there that most prolifically are bred generations of dependents, delinquents, and criminals. Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago, Chief of the Bureau, has long been prominently identified in movements for the betterment of child life, and she is exceptionally well equipped to fill the responsible position.

Our New States

The story of W. C. T. U. work in New Mexico reads like a romance. The so-called Flood Amendment to the constitution, which was endorsed by the last National W. C. T. U. Convention, and which would enable the people of New Mexico to correct some of the errors and evils contained in the state constitution, was adopted by a very large majority. This was a source of great re-

joicing to the New Mexico white ribboners, and all others interested in the moral progress of the people. The New Mexico W. C. T. U. succeeded in securing for the state a most excellent Scientific Temperance Instruction law, and made commendable headway toward gaining other desirable measures.

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The members of the Arizona Woman's Christian Temperance Union, since statehood has come to them, have also been unusually active.

Young People's Branch

The twentieth century fight against alcohol finds strong allies in the Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The admirable course of study adopted by the Branch, covering the scientific, economic, social, and legal phases of the alcohol question, furnishes effective weapons for their spirited warfare. We rejoice in the intelligent activity displayed by the young people, and are constantly cheered by their enthusiasm. We confidently expect that all Y. P. B. members will later become regular and honorary members of the W. C. T. U. and share with us the eventful march to victory.

Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has no asset more valuable than the great departments of work which directly concern the temperance education of the youth in the public school, in the Sunday School, and in the Loyal Temperance Legion. Our specialists who ably lead these vitally important departments deserve and should receive the cordial, energetic support of every local union—nay of each white ribboner in all our land.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, our recruiting ground for the temperance men and women of tomorrow, was never more lively with the music of marching feet, the waving of temperance banners, and the shouts of assured victory. In the Loyal Temperance Legion we supplement the public school scientific temperance teaching, and the Legion also furnishes a grand opportunity to train for temperance service the children of foreign-speaking people as well as those of American parentage. High and holy incentives to help protect the home from the invading liquor traffic are held out to youthful patriots of every creed and every nationality. In the prohibition campaigns of West Virginia and of Colorado, the Young Campaigners for Prohibition are exerting a potent influence, while in Maine they continue to shout and to sing, "Maine Must Keep Prohibition." Splendid results will be reported by the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, as well as by the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools, and by the Sunday School department; but I wish, dear comrades, we might solemnly pledge ourselves to still greater activities for work among the young; work with such radiant possibilities; work that insures the perpetuity of our organization, and its never ending hostility to the legalized liquor traffic.

The report of the National Corresponding Secretary will show the progress in each state, and during the convention days the National General Officers, many state presidents, National organizers, lecturers, and National evangelists will be heard from platform and pulpit. The six National General Officers, the fifty-nine W. C. T. U. presidents of all the states and territories, the secretaries of the two branches, the superintendents of forty departments, the forty-six lecturers and organizers, and the twenty-two evangelists, constitute a powerful Executive Committee. Yet the influence of these National leaders is small compared with that of the magnificent rank and file of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, many of whom are here as delegates and as visitors, and many more of whom, at their homes, are thinking of us as at this hour we waft to them messages of love and of gratitude.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Before we again assemble in National Convention, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union triennial convention will have been held in Brooklyn, New York, where encouraging progress of the temperance movement will be reported by many delegates from many lands. The Countess of Carlisle, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is one of the most advanced temperance speakers and thinkers. Speaking for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in England, she recently expressed her attitude toward our mighty reform: "We know no difference of sex, or creed, or politics, except such as concerns temperance legislation. The British women stand for influencing the legislature to accomplish something more drastic than local option. Our great goal is the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic."

Governor West

Recommendations

I earnestly recommend that more attention the coming year shall be devoted to an effort to increase our membership, and that each individual white ribboner be a committee of one to assist. It is gratifying that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made a steady increase in numbers; but the gain should be greater, and easily can be, if each state W. C. T. U. would resolve to throw out into every locality the "life line of the white ribbon."

I recommend that we emphasize the value of the educational phases of the temperance reform—temperance teaching in the public school and in the Sunday school, and the circulation of literature. Temperance books should be placed in all the public libraries. The liquor associations are sending their publications to the libraries, and often these books have misleading titles, thus more easily securing their acceptance. It should be said that many libraries exclude from their shelves some of these proffered publications. The question of total abstinence and prohibition is so prominently before the people that libraries should be well furnished with temperance books, such as "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley; "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System," by Mr. Ernest Gordon; "The World Book of Temperance," by Dr. and Mrs. Crafts; "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. M. M. Allen, and "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon. A fine library edition of the last mentioned book has just been published by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois. THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader*, and *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, should be widely circulated in libraries and elsewhere. It is not always necessary to give these books and papers, for some libraries will gladly purchase them if reminded of their desirability. Please remember that the National W. C. T. U. now has its own Literature Building at Evanston, Illinois, and will promtply send catalogue of W. C. T. U. publications and answer inquiries.

I recommend that we continue with renewed zeal our aim to carry out the spirit and the letter of the Proclamation of 1911, for National Constitutional Prohibition.

That we take active part in the effort to secure the passage of the bill now pending to prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors for use in prohibitory territory in violation of law.

That we continue to oppose all efforts for the restoration of the sale of strong drink in the United States Army, or in any place from which it has been banished.

That we ask for legislation to prevent the use of the United States mail in advertising alcoholic beverages.

That we endeavor to secure legislation which will abolish all federal taxation of the alcohol traffic.

That we do all we can for the destruction of the white slave traffic; that we acquaint ourselves with the provisions of the Federal White Slave Act of 1910, and in case of need appeal to the nearest United States Attorney. Dr. E. O. Janney, who has spoken at some of our National conventions, has written a valuable book on "The White Slave Traffic in America." His address is 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, New York. He is always willing and ready to give valuable advice on the subject.

That we continue our efforts to secure an amendment to the Federal Constitution forever prohibiting polygamy.

That we petition steamship companies to require total abstinence of their employes, or at least of the officers and crew while on duty, and that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold on shipboard.

That we continue with renewed vigilance our work among immigrants, and that we include in our plan an effort to reach the immigrants on shipboard; not only showing an interest in the observance of the laws for their protection, but also giving them instruction and information which will be helpful to them in the new land to which they are journeying.

That we make greater use of placards and posters bearing strong temperance facts relative to the nature and the effects of strong drink.

That we provide temperance exhibits attractively arranged, showing the relation of alcohol to delinquency, degeneracy, poverty, and crime. Many impressive charts and placards are already in readiness, and can be procured at the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building.

That we help enforce the amendment to the Pure Food and Drug law, which prohibits the sale of "cure-alls" and the practice of making misleading claims as to the efficacy of patent medicines.

That we report to the proper authorities violations of the law recently enacted by Congress, prohibiting the shipment of picture films depicting prize fights.

That we everywhere emphasize the fact that a war against alcohol, similar to that waged against tuberculosis, should be carried on by all charitable organizations.

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As the assembly, at the close of the address, evidenced great approval and appreciation, those for the first time attending a National Convention realized how profound and enthusiastic is the devotion of the great W. C. T. U. army to her whom they love to call their "Chieftain" in the great battle for righteousness. She was given the white ribbon cheer, with variations and amplifications as suggested by state delegations, and while they were still echoing through the room, one of the little granddaughters of Mrs. Hessie J. Shane, for about twenty years treasurer of the Oregon W. C. T. U., bearing in her arms an exquisite bunch of Oregon blossoms almost as large as herself, mounted the platform steps and presented it to Mrs. Stevens, telling her in a sweet, childish treble, "We welcome you, dear Mrs. Stevens, to our city of roses, and here are some fresh with the morning's dew to greet you, and we wish you would stay with us."

As Mrs. Stevens bent to kiss the child she declared to the audience, "I do not hesitate to say that you have just heard from this little maid the best speech of the whole Convention."

The motion of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., "that this comprehensive address of our President be accepted with a rising vote to express our appreciation not only of the masterly address, but also to convey to our beloved President our heartfelt gratitude for her efforts on behalf of our great cause," was enthusiastically and unanimously passed by a rising vote of the Convention.

Miss Anna Gordon at this time announced that Mrs. Stevens, as has been her custom in past years, would personally give to each delegate a copy of her Annual Address.

That hundreds of comrades and friends all over this nation and the world are with us in spirit, though unable to be present, was brought to the remembrance of the delegates by the many cordial greetings read at this time and on other occasions by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, and that the Convention was not unmindful of its absent friends was evidenced by the hearty response to the suggestion that greetings be sent to the Countess of Carlisle, President of thie World's W. C. T. U.; Lady Henry Somerset, the Officers of the World's W. C. T. U., the absent members of the Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U., life members of the World's and National W. C. T. U., all original Crusaders and members of the family of Crusaders who have been called home, and to many others; special greetings being sent to comrades engaged in the great state-wide campaigns in West Virginia and Colorado.

Memorial Service

The noontide hour of prayer on the first day of the Convention was in the nature of a memorial service. Led by Mrs. Frances Graham in the prayerful song, "Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me," and a petition for guidance and wisdom by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, all hearts were subdued and prepared for the message given by the National President, who referred tenderly to those who during the past year have been called to the higher activities of the world beyond. Mrs. Stevens said, in part:

"We commemorate the beautiful, useful life work of officers, members and friends of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who have, during the months since last we met, been summoned to the Homeland. Let us emulate these comrades and friends in their 'deeds of daring rectitude' and in their 'faithfulness even unto death.'"

Mrs. Stevens then spoke tender, sympathetic words concerning each of the following: Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Elma Grace Gowen, Mary Bannister Willard, Miss Emma C. Coulson, Mrs. Florence Redman, Rev. James Hollingshead, Rev. James Cairns, Mr. Sanford Bradbury, Mr. F. R. Hendrix, Rev. A. M. Darley, the Earl of Carlisle, son of the Countess of Carlisle, William T. Stead, General William Booth, Dr. I. K. Funk, General Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, Clara Barton, Mr. John C. Martin.

"At the close of this memorial service we reverently remember the great host of our friends and our comrades, now victors immortal," said Mrs. Stevens:

"'The way is shining clearer,
As we journey ever nearer
To the everlasting home;
Comrades, who await our landing,
Friends, who around the throne are standing,
We salute you, and we come.'"

As the delegates filed quietly out from the first meeting of the great "home gathering" the words of the beautiful closing song by Mrs. Frances Graham made melody in their hearts:

"I know that oft the darkest night,
Precedes the dawn of brightest day,
And with the breaking of its light,
The shadows all will flee away.

I know that when life's troubled sea
Shall o'er me sweep its storm-tossed wave,
He comes, the man of Galilee,
And still, as old, His power can save.

I know the mist that veils my sight
Shall lift before my longing eyes,
And I shall wing my joyous flight
Beyond the gates of Paradise."

Saturday Afternoon

The afternoon meeting opened with the triumphant declaration in song,

"Christ shall conquer, Christ shall conquer;
Through the world our King shall reign."

and every report that was read was an indication that the W. C. T. U. is helping in a large way to hasten this consummation. After prayer by Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., and the reading of the preliminary report of the Committee on Credentials, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, gave her report of the work of the past year.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

In Part

The Headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. belongs to all the white ribboners in the United States, and every year scores of you find opportunity to see for yourselves how the various offices and departments are conducted, as well as to visit historic Rest Cottage which, as you doubtless know, is under the same roof. New interest centers in the commodious, up-to-date business building in the rear, known as the Literature Building, a veritable hive of industry the past year.

The National superintendents, in a beautiful spirit, have fallen in with the plan of the Denver Convention to send out our literature from a central point. In addition to general W. C. T. U. and campaign literature, the supplies of any department may now be obtained from the Literature Building. A handsome and convenient catalogue of literature and supplies marks an important advance step taken the past year.

The principal events which stand out in the year as the work of the National W. C. T. U., *per se*, are first, the great meetings held in Washington last winter in connection with the hearings on liquor bills before Congress. A National W. C. T. U. day was set, and twenty-four states were represented in the attendance. Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon and Mrs. Hoge, National Officers, were present at the hearings and addressed the ten days' series of public meetings arranged by the District officers. On February 17, a commemorative meeting held in Statuary Hall was largely attended. The W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia has stepped into larger place because of these meetings. The wide notice given to them by the press and to the "Hobson Amendment"—the Hobson joint-resolution for a constitutional prohibitory amendment—tended everywhere to the growth of public sentiment.

Between appointments in Washington, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon filled important engagements in Baltimore and Richmond. While in Richmond, Mrs. Stevens spoke before the House of Delegates.

Returning to Maine to guard the prohibitory law during an exciting gubernatorial campaign and election, Mrs. Stevens found it possible to respond to many calls from nearby states for addresses. Miss Gordon filled important

engagements in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and other New England states.

Mrs. Hutchinson attended the Interstate Temperance Conference held at Boulder, Colorado, in July, speaking with great acceptation and rendering valuable aid at the launching of the state-wide prohibition campaign which closes at the polls November 5.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson represented the National W. C. T. U. at the Methodist General Conference held in Minneapolis last May, and Mrs. Silena M. Holman rendered a like service in the Southern Sociological Congress which met in Nashville this same month. At the invitation of the National Young Woman's Christian Association, Miss Gordon presented the work of the World's and National W. C. T. U. before the mission class of the Eastern Student Y. W. C. A. Conference at Silver Bay, N. Y. The message, delivered in her usual delightful and eloquent fashion, received an enthusiastic and sympathetic response.

"The Mother Chautauqua"

Mrs. S. M. D. Fry was again in charge of the work at Chautauqua, New York. Our pleasant room in the Kellogg Memorial Hall was a center of interest to visitors throughout the season. Chautauqua audiences are always ready with open minds and sympathetic hearts to listen to those who are dealing in a masterly fashion with live problems of human welfare. The subject of child conservation, as presented from the viewpoint of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, Mrs. Florence D. Richard and Miss Lillian Phelps during Child Welfare week, met with a hearty response from the members of the Woman's Club, before whom they spoke. In addition to the topics before the Woman's Club, an institute was conducted by Mrs. Fry in the Baptist House, the interest in the discussions drawing larger audiences than could be seated in Kellogg Hall.

The large number of attendants at these meetings, the daily visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and the demand for temperance literature, all indicate a healthy growth of sentiment in favor of temperance and prohibition, and an increasing interest in W. C. T. U. enterprises.

Organization

Following the Milwaukee Convention, enthusiastic plans were laid for extending organization as a means to an end, that end being to carry out the spirit and the letter of the proclamation of September 10, 1911, for National Constitutional Prohibition. Organizers were promptly placed in the field; the bow of promise hung bright upon the horizon, but later was overcast by clouds. The winter was long and severe; snow and ice in the north, rain and mud in the south and east, devastating floods in the valley of the Mississippi, all contributed to blockade the organizers and to play havoc with organization plans in general. Your National Treasurer, and superintendent of Organization, were much troubled, fearing the work would suffer serious depression. What followed may perhaps be best illustrated by a familiar old story which runs somewhat like this: A busy woman, alarmed by signs of failing eyesight, sought the advice of a famous specialist. After a careful examination of her eyes, the great man inquired. "Have you in your home a window giving a wide outlook?" "Yes." "Then lay aside the close work to which you have been confining your vision, and through this window look out upon the scene spread before you. Follow the shadow of a cloud as it passes over the lowland and climbs the far-away mountain and is lost in the purple mist of the distance. Follow the flight of a bird as it darts here and there in the sunlight, or is lost as it wings its way upward in Heaven's own blue. Go again and again to the window, paying small heed to the little details, but sensing the larger view—the beauty of the landscape far and wide—do this and be cured!"

We, in the Watch Tower, opened our window of wide vision with the tiny lever of a postage stamp. We wrote to

Frances P. Parks

Mrs. Stevens about our anxious forebodings of loss all along the line. We found our brave National President undismayed for she is

"One who never turns her back,
but marches straight forward,
Never doubts clouds will break,
Never dreams wrong will triumph,
Holds we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better."

A letter was sent to all state corresponding secretaries, in which this paragraph appeared:

"To encourage yourself, to encourage your sister-state secretaries, and to 'lend a hand' in the National Organization department, please write me about your spring and summer plans for holding the old and gaining new members. The weather is getting better now, and I am sure you have plans ready to put into effect by which you expect to make good by the close of the convention year. We want to get together and hold together to push organization steadily toward the goal for 1912, the largest number of new local unions, the greatest increase in membership. What can you do? What can I do to help you?"

From the Pacific Coast cheery Margaret Munns wrote, "The weather has been our most favorable asset. We live and work in a flood of sunshine. Our goal is set for

Elizabeth P. Hutchinson

a gain in membership." That message was the forerunner of others as encouraging from the Golden West. Our intrepid leaders, north, south, east and west, responded with brave promises to retrieve the losses of the winter before the close of the year. The workers were on the alert to seize the latch-string of opportunity. On Jubilee Night we are to learn how this was done in some states.

In other states opposing causes have been strong enough largely to counteract all effort to increase membership. There are states where, because of the scarcity of population or other local hindrances, ten members count for as much relative sentiment and more relative hard work than do one thousand members in some other state. Organizing has been done under the direction of the National superintendent, in eighteen missionary states and territories with results not adequately shown by statistics; if we could have held our Convention a month later there would have been a vast difference in our showing all along the line. Twenty-nine state conventions have been held since the first of October. It was not possible to compile reports in time to have them included in reports to this Convention. Judged by the highest standard of the past, this has been a year of no inglorious endeavor or ignoble results.

The aggregate net gain in membership in the twenty-four states having part in the program on Jubilee Night is 18,881. States making gains under one hundred swell the actual gain to over 20,000 offset in the National Treasurer's report by losses in other states.

With a Board of Organizers numbering thirty-eight, it is impossible to do more than summarize their work.

The reports received from the organizers show the following results:

New unions organized, 369, with 7,670 active members and 2,272 honorary members; value of literature given away, $700; public addresses, 6,732.

Mrs. Park's fine review of the work for 1912 was received by the Convention with a rising vote of thanks.

A delightful interruption of the program at this point was the presentation of a choice bunch of Oregon's handsome roses by the Oregon, Washington Railroad and Navigation Company.

Another chapter of a most successful year for the W. C. T. U. work was given in the report of the National Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. In it, as quoted in part below, our readers will note the splendid showing made by our official paper:

TREASURER'S REPORT

Elizabeth P. Hutchinson

The financial report which I bring you this year is most encouraging. It shows that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has gained not only in membership but that it is building on a strong financial basis.

Eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-nine more dues were paid this year than last. At the present time the paid up membership is the largest in the history of the organization. If the National Convention had been held two weeks later the gains would have been much larger. Dues have been paid this year by 256,887 women. If every woman who, during the past year, had given her name for membership and every woman belonging to a W. C. T. U. had paid her dues promptly, the Treasurer's books would have shown over 300,000 members. *We have the members*, but we have not quite all the dues.

Thirty-one states have held not only their membership of last year but have

made a gain. The Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch show encouraging gains. The Corresponding Secretary has told you that interest in the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund is on the increase, although we regret to say that ten states have fallen below the receipts of last year.

Our Official Papers

I would call attention to the financial report of our papers. We are proud of them and we are grateful for the splendid way you rallied to their support. Everyone who has studied reform and religious publications knows that to meet expenses oftentimes requires a struggle. The paper that depends on its circulation alone must figure carefully. The magazines and great dailies depend on advertising, and to obtain advertising they must have a good circulation. Church papers discriminate as to the character or their advertisements, and could not exist if it were not for the large appropriations made them to meet their expenses. The great Methodist church at its General Conference held in Minneapolis in June reported immense losses on its church papers during the last quadrennium. *The Western Christian Advocate*, published on the western coast, had a net loss of $21,364.10; *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, published in Chicago, $20,242.31; and the *Epworth Herald*, the organ of the young people, $30,161.96; while others of its church periodicals showed losses that had to be met by the General Conference.

When the accounts of our two splendid official papers were balanced, I found that even though we had refused advertising which had been freely accepted by many of our church papers, but which we considered unsuitable, and though no appropriation had been made for their support, *our papers*, THE UNION SIGNAL and the *Young Crusader*, have a net balance that will keep them running the month that we are absent from Evanston.

National W. C. T. U. Literature

If you follow the Treasurer's report, you will see that more has been paid out this year for literature and office expenses than has been received. In buying the stock of the Ruby I. Gilbert Company, we did not have the whole amount to pay down, and to complete the payment we borrowed $2,545 from Gifts and Bequests. In this first full year that we have been handling the literature in Evanston, we have had to largely increase the stock, as will be shown by the following inventory: In 1911, prior to the National Convention, the stock inventoried $6,143.75. The inventory this year, at the close of the W. C. T. U. fiscal year, showed $11,480.08. You will notice in the report that over $4,000 has been paid to superintendents for stock purchased of them.

In sending the last quarterly report to National superintendents, I wrote them as follows:

"The Literature question will be an important one in Official and Executive meetings in Portland. Your financial report will help materially in showing the needs of your department. It seems to the resident officers at Headquarters that the superintendents have been most helpful and are doing their part towards placing the National literature where it will command attention and receive the support that such a literature house deserves."

Every superintendent, in sending in her statement for the year, expressed herself as well satisfied with the way her department literature had been handled. I wish I might quote from the letters, but I can give you only one—the combined report of two superintendents:

"We heartily endorse the working plan for exploitation and sale of department literature. It has proved most satisfactory during this year of sale, and we rejoice in it. There is a steady growth of interest in our special lines of work, due to several causes, one of which is that lighthouse and arsenal combined, the Literature Building at Evanston."

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
National Recording Secretary

Under Gifts and Bequests last year, we reported $4,500. When our long-time friend and co-worker, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, passed away, we found that she had given to the National W. C. T. U. cash amounting to $4,689.28, and bonds amounting to $7,500, a total of $12,198.28. Other property that had not been sold will bring this amount up to about $18,000. It has always been the thought of the National Officers that the money from Gifts and Bequests should be invested in interest-bearing certificates and only the interest used in our work. From this money, we borrow during the year (instead of borrowing money at the bank), paying it back before the books are balanced. I know of no organization which has more need of an endowment fund and is more deserving of it than the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If through Gifts and Bequests this amount could be increased to $100,000, it would place our organization on a financial basis that would enable it to carry on and enlarge its work even during a period of financial stringency and hard times.

SARA H. HOGE
National Assistant Recording Secretary

Summary for Year Ending October 5, 1912.

Cash on hand, Oct. 14, 1911	$ 2,813.44
Bequests in Int. Bearing Certificates	4,500.00
	$7,313.44
Receipts 1911-1912	
Bequests	$ 12,293.28
Union Signal and Young Crusader	28,135.48
Literature	21,332.46
National	39,203.32
Total Receipts	$108,277.98
Disbursements	
Union Signal and Young Crusader	$ 27,485.15
Literature	22,063.78
National	41,970.46
	$ 91,519.39
Cash on hand:	
Bequests in Int. Bearing Ctfs.	$ 7,000.00
Interest-bearing bonds	7,500.00
Checking account	2,202.25
Stamps on hand	56.34
	$108,277.98

Mrs. Hutchinson closed with a general statement of the resources of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, showing an approximate net worth of $40,000. Her report, as was also the report of the auditor, Mr. E. F. Pierce of Evanston, read by the President, was accepted by the Convention with a rising vote of thanks, for what was termed "the best Treasurer's report ever heard in connection with our work."

Y. P. B. and L. T. L.

It is a truth that cannot be too often reiterated that the perpetuity and continued advancement of our work rest in the hands of the young people. That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was not neglecting this field was evidenced by the encouraging reports of the National Secretaries of the Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, which we give in part:

RHENA E. G. MOSHER
General Secretary Young People's Branch

The Young People's Branch has grown in numbers and interest this year, many states having made an increase in membership. The members of the W. C. T. U. in many places are beginning to see that if they would build for the future and fulfill their mission to the youth of the land they must gain and hold their interest during the years when they are forming habits and making their life choices. The thing which has probably been most helpful to the work this year was the Y. P. B. Institute held at Headquarters in Evanston after the Milwaukee Convention. This lasted one week and was attended by young women from seventeen states. Many visitors also dropped in to see our work.

Our Y. P. B. organizers have done work in the states where they were called and the local members have helped in campaigns, entertainments and department work. The departments which seem to appeal to them especially are Flower Mission, Medical Temperance, Medal Contest and Social Meetings. Unless there is an active Y. P. B. secretary in the W. C. T. U. it is sometimes difficult to hold the Branch together year after year because of the changing lives of young people. Probably seventy-five per cent of our members each year are new members but that means new lives touched. "There is that which scattereth and yet increaseth."

Our Y. P. B. evangelist is ready to do religious work among the young whenever the opportunity presents itself. This year she has held 108 evangelistic services for young people, whenever possible emphasizing total abstinence as an essential in a well-rounded Christian character. As usual she spent nearly four months at Ocean Grove, each day con-

ducting a young people's religious service. We are glad to have one of our young white ribboners hold so important a position.

Your general secretary has been in the field six months. She spent seven weeks at National W. C. T. U. headquarters preparing the year book and material for the monthly Y. P. B. pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. She has sent frequent letters to state secretaries, answered many inquiries in regard to the work and tried in every way to advance the interests of the Branch. Miss Adams has acted as assistant at headquarters, attending to the sending out of literature, opening the mail, and forwarding to the general secretary those letters requiring personal attention.

A brief summary shows that a great amount of work has been done this year. Seven thousand four hundred and ten young women paid dues this year, an increase of 1,100 over last year, 4,385 young men paid dues in local Branches. We have 806 Branches and these raised last year for the work, aside from dues, $6,902, an average of over $8 per branch They held 1,797 social and 8,453 business meetings and edited 170 columns in the papers, fifty-five conduct L. T. L's and 170 Branches are taking the study course.

Our greatest hindrance is lack of leadership but this may be overcome if our local unions will study the work of the Branch in order to learn how to conduct such an organization.

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

College Secretary Young People's Branch.

The College Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had a most satisfactory growth the past year and one of the best things about the college secretaryship created by our National organization is that it opens college doors and thus provides the opportunity to present our beautiful temperance work to college professors and students. Strange as it may seem, there are college students who do not yet know of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or its object and aims.

Many college professors are still ignorant of the great strides science is making in its conclusions concerning alcohol. A little prejudice on any subject will close one's avenue of knowledge of that subject. It is a great thing to have an open mind in this temperance battle.

It has been the aim of your college secretary to open the minds of the college students to this subject, that they may never be as unknowing and indifferent again; that even though they may not yet love this great work, they may have a kindly feeling toward it and at least may not oppose it.

The past year has been full of joyous service. One hundred fifty-four institutions of learning have been visited by your secretary, thirty-two of these being colleges; 22,694 students have been reached in these talks and many groups left to study into the deeps of temperance science and to accumulate material in the libraries for future students who desire to investigate.

Many of our National superintendents of departments, National organizers and lecturers and the general secretary of the Young People's Branch have also addressed many colleges and left students to follow the "Plan for the College Young People's Branch."

Two states this year will pay a small salary to a college secretary to look after the interests of the Y. P. B. in the State Universities. Splendid interest has been awakened in many colleges for the colored young people.

The work is growing rapidly. It will soon be too large for one secretary. Four National college secretaries, one for the east, one for the west, one for the south and one for the middle section of the country, changing these about from time

Rhena E. G. Mosher
General Secretary Young People's Branch

to time, would help wonderfully in developing this work.

Inasmuch as all work done in colleges and schools is free of charge to those institutions, it necessitates, on the part of the college secretary, a vast amount of general W. C. T. U. work in order to raise money for expenses and salary, and to leave a fund in each state treasury with which to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* for the college libraries, as well as to add books—possibly, also, to pay a college secretary in the State University who will devote enough time to the work to keep it in a good flourishing condition. It *also* has meant 307 other addresses during the year, travelling over 14,000 miles, and the raising of $1,640.21 for the W. C. T. U. in the several states where I have been called the year just closing, but

"It is great to be out where the battle is strong,
To be where the heaviest troops belong;
And to fight there for man and God.

Oh it seams the face and it tires the brain,
And it strains the arm till one's friend is pain;
In the fight for man and God.

But it is great to be out where the battle is strong,
To be where the heaviest troops belong;
And to fight there for man and God."

Bessie Lathe Scovell
College Secretary Young People's Branch

EDNA ROWAN

General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

This has been a year of achievement for the Loyal Temperance Legion. The records show that the work is decidedly on the increase. Minds are being awakened, eyes are catching the vision, and hearts are answering the call to this most important field of labor. We are reaping the result of these wonderful times when temperance sentiment is rolling high. The captains of our armies have been calling the roll of their soldiers and are realizing that reinforcements must be coming on. The Loyal Temperance Legion is pre-eminently a training school for temperance soldiers and we are giving more and more time and thought to the establishing of Legions as recruiting stations.

The record of the L. T. L. is surely one of deeds this year. The legioners have again splendidly verified our claim that they are being trained for service. In prohibition and suffrage campaigns their help cannot be estimated. West Virginia and Colorado have enlisted thousands of their boys and girls as Young Campaigners for Prohibition and they are giving one of the greatest contributions to the battle. Surely Miss Gordon's plan is the "greatest ever" for utilizing children in campaigns.

Besides this special service the L. T. L. has been making every day count in helping to advance our blessed cause. Their work cannot be tabulated, but the summary of the reports sent to me from the states is exceedingly interesting. We have organized 559 new Legions this year, making a total membership of over 60,000 children. New York holds the record, having organized fifty-two new Legions. Dues to the amount of $826.50 have been paid, which is exceptionally good for an organization that does not require the payment of dues as a condition of membership. Montana again wins the National flag for the greatest number paying dues in proportion to membership. 60,000 pages of temperance literature have been distributed and 40,000 bouquets; 1,500 open air meetings have been held; 1,300 Red Letter day and social meetings have taken place; 175 medal contests have been conducted.

Rhode Island carries off the $2 prize for distributing the largest number of bouquets. West Virginia wins the flag for the greatest percentage of L. T. L.'s participating in local, county or state campaigns. Pennsylvania wins the L. T. L. badge for holding the largest number of social and Red Letter day meetings.

Although we have been achieving and pursuing this year we are learning to labor and wait for results, for all has not been recorded. Of this, however, we are confident: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is coming into its own in just the proportion that it is caring for the children. And this we are realizing, as New York's president has so well said, "It is better to establish a child in temperance principles than it is to reform a drunkard and it pays a good deal better." The establishing of the feet of the children is going on steadily.

The fruit of the year is abundant, greater fields lie ahead, and the coming days will find the Loyal Temperance Legion waging untiringly and happily the battle for God and home and every land.

DIV-A-LET
Division by Letters
The most unique mental diversion extant! Mental arithmetic of the alphabet. Adapted to parties or for individual amusement Just the thing for convalescents and "shut ins."
Send for Book. Price 50 cents To Libraries, 25 cents.
W. H. VAIL Originator & Publisher 141 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.

L. T. L. Welcome

One of the spectacular events of the Convention was the welcome given Saturday afternoon by over five hundred Loyal Temperance Legioners of Portland and environs. Singing

"What is that you hear a-humming?
'Tis the L. T. L.'s a-coming,
With our flying flags and banners gay,
Our drills and rousing yells.
We're the hope of this great nation,
The greatest in creation!
Clear the track, for this organization
Is the Oregon L. T. L."

the army of little citizens, representing many nations, marched up and down the aisles and finally lined up upon the platform, forming the most charming of Portland's many lovely decorations.

Twenty little girls in white with grace and skill placed themselves upon the platform so as to form the white ribbon bow and the letters L. T. L., singing Miss Gordon's welcome song.

"You are welcome to our city, in
the name of Native Land,
Loyal daughters of our country, as
you labor hand in hand;
Old King Alcohol must tremble, for
he cannot long withstand
The W. C. T. U."

Twenty-five children, dressed in the costume of foreign countries, next appeared, and each was introduced by Miss Anna Gordon, World's L. T. L. Secretary, with a few words concerning the temperance work among the children of the respective nations. This picturesque group of quaint little foreigners is pictured on the cover page of this issue.

A boy and girl, attired in Quaker garb (Legioners from Lents, Oregon) engaged in a tuneful argument on the temperance question, the boy finally yielding to the entreaties and arguments of the girl, and becoming a total abstainer.

Ten lads from the Arbeta L. T. L., impersonating as many prominent men—statesmen, scientists and educators—explained briefly why they believed in total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation.

"Bring Back My Flag" was sung with fine effect by Miss Lois Smith, state L. T. L. secretary for Oregon, the children joining in the refrain,

"Bring back my flag, bring back my flag,
Let it float untrammeled and free."

as each little hand waved in the air a small "star-spangled banner." Just before the children marched out, five tiny tots, each carrying a dainty basket filled with choicest pink rosebuds, filed across the platform and presented them to the five General Officers. The demonstration of the children was pronounced by many one of the most pleasing ever given at a National Convention, and great credit is due those who had it in charge, chief among whom was Miss Edna Rowan, National General Secretary of the L. T. L. Branch.

SATURDAY EVENING

It seemed almost inconceivable that any new or added emphasis could be put upon the welcome already extended in a hundred different ways to the happy delegates. But on Welcome Night, Portland demonstrated her unexampled versatility in that respect as she has in so many others. In official, clerical, political and sentimental phraseology the delegates were assured and reassured of their welcome to Portland. The reference made by the National President, in her Annual Address, to Governor West's splendid achievements in law enforcement and prison reform, deepened the interest felt by every W. C. T. U. woman in that heroic official. His appearance upon the platform was the signal for prolonged applause.

Portland Oregonian

Rose Bower, cornetist; Edna Rowan, Nat'l L. T. L. secretary; Mrs. F. M. Gates, L. T. L. secretary Multnomah (Ore.) County

In introducing Governor West, Mrs. Stevens said:

"I sincerely trust that it is gratifying to His Excellency, the Governor, to have this proof that the women of this convention are not unacquainted with him. Those who were here this morning will bear witness that I did the best I could in introducing the Governor, for really I could not find it in my heart or head to wait until the evening hour before saying something about him. And now, without venturing to say some other things which I might say, I will at once present to the delegates of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, and to other friends here assembled, His Excellency, Oswald West, Governor of Oregon."

Governor West

It is a pleasure to be here this evening and to find so many who apparently agree with something that I am doing, because, you see, I have been in hot water of late. I didn't know how much trouble I was brewing when I started in on this campaign of mine. Yet I am having lots of fun. Now I can appreciate what you good women have been up against during the years you have been fighting this battle. I have known something of it, but I never realized what a hard fight you were having until I began to take a little hand in it myself. But I am going to keep on. My work is a little different from yours. I am fighting for law enforcement. You are fighting for different conditions; I am taking them as I find them and trying to improve them, because I am charged with the enforcement of the laws of this state. You know the other crowd—I have to say the "other crowd" now—never give you credit for being sincere, and they continually ask, 'What is your motive?"-"What does it mean?" Well, I have had this thing in mind for a long, long while. I am not very old, but I have lived a long time and I have seen lots of trouble. I have seen good women suffer, and I have noted the effects of liquor. Whenever I want anything to back me up all I have to do is to go to the cemetery and look at the gravestones bearing my name. I am going to tell you something tonight for the benefit of those gentlemen who want to know what my motive is. They will learn what I am fighting for and how long I am going to stick. I put in a good many years of my life as a young fellow holding a team of horses out in front of a booze joint, often coming home hungry. I have seen the best woman that God Almighty ever made, suffer. I have seen one of the best women He ever made kicked out in the street by a drunken man. I have seen her huddle in the fence corner and cover two children with an old black calico gown. I know what I am talking about, because I was there and saw things for myself.

Now I have been carrying all this in my memory for a long, long while. I have got a crow to pick. I have been saving this to tell you folks. And I told that good old lady that some time we would get even. I am in a place now where I can get even, to a certain extent. I am going down the line, and we are going to have lots of fun in this state the next few years. This thing has been brought home to me since I have been in office by a visit to the State Prison. I have come in contact with hundreds of young men out there who are in prison for committing some little crime, perhaps forging a check in a saloon that had broken the law a hundred times where that boy broke it once. That crowd have been taking quite an interest in my prison policy over this state. But I am going to give them something that will keep them busy at home.

I put in fourteen years of my long life in a bank, and I handled countless checks in that time. I have cashed many a check for saloon-keepers that should have gone home to the wife and the babies, and I want to see a law passed in this state that will prohibit any saloon keeper from cashing a check! I want to see our liquor laws amended at this session of the legislature, and if it doesn't amend them I am not going to get tired, because I never get tired. I am going before the people through the initiative. We need to have some laws passed that will clear up a lot of rubbish that we have on our statute books today, and make it easy for officers who desire to do their duty to get convictions; and I want to see our laws amended so that when a public officer who is charged with the enforcement of the law does not do his duty, we can knock his head off. The average politician is the biggest coward on earth. That is the reason that I am for woman suffrage. I want to see you women all given a vote, because when that comes about we are going to get a lot more action out of some of these loafing office-holders, and they are going to be more prompt in enforcing the laws of this state. Whenever they set out to really enforce the laws much of the social evil is going to disappear. That

is half the battle. When a public officer says that he can't do it, when a district attorney says he can't do it, it means neither wants to do it, because he can do it alone. Whenever a sheriff says that he can't do it, he does not want to do it because he could do it. There is not a one-legged constable who weighs ninety-five pounds who could not clean up the city of Portland if we would give him authority and let him go at it and he wanted to do it; because a crook can't withstand the attack of an honest official. He hasn't anything to stand on. In this state the Governor is charged with the enforcement of the law. Well, how is he going to do it? He is obliged to resort to extraordinary methods in order to get action out of some of these officials. But I hope at this session of the legislature that our hands will be strengthened so that we can get more than we have in the past.

I have never been strait-laced; I have tried to be fair; but you can't be fair with the fellows on the other side. I have seen them take the last penny from a man when they knew that his wife and baby were at home hungry. Whenever one of these men commits a crime, forges a check in a saloon and is sent to the prison, the wife and the babies are the ones that suffer. They are thrown bodily out in the street, without any means of support. Then they ask you what you are trying to do, what causes you to take these steps.

I will tell you something that we are going to do, and it is going to win out in this state, because it is saving money for the taxpayer. You know there is always a class of people that sentiment does not cut any figure with, but when you begin to figure interest with them they are with you. I believe there ought to be a drunkards' home in this state. It ought to stand as a monument to the good work of the booze joints, and the booze joints should support it. That is where we are going to win because Mr Farmer is putting up thousands and thousands of dollars to support our insane asylum and our penitentiary, and a great many of the inmates are nothing but alcoholics that have gotten in that condition through drinking to excess, and Mr. Farmer and Mr. Blacksmith are obliged to support them. Well, now, why shouldn't the saloon take care of its own maimed and wounded and injured, just as other industries do? We are talking about compensation acts. Let's pass it around and let them take care of their own.

Whenever you run across one of these old veterans who has been fighting booze, he ought to have a home, just like a soldier. We provide for the old soldier; now let the booze joints take care of their old soldier. There is nothing unreasonable about this. It is just a business proposition. They are going to have a chance to vote on it, and we are going to put it up to the legislators of this state and if they don't come through we will go before the people with the initiative and the people will all get a vote on it. I am not going to be a candidate for office again. I am going to put in my time, after my term of office expires, making a living for the wife and youngster; but until then I am going to continue to play the game. You good women are going to get some help from me during the next two years, and we are going to have a whole lot of fun. I want to extend to you a most hearty welcome to this good state of ours, and I hope and firmly believe that you will have a most enjoyable time while you are here. If any of you get into trouble, remember that the Governor has the pardoning power, and I have one signed in blank for the whole crowd of you; so you may just go as far as you like.

As Governor West closed his address he was greeted with a storm of applause and given the white ribbon cheer with an exuberance and enthusiasm rarely witnessed in a National W. C. T. U. Convention. As he was about to leave the platform he was met by a little tot in white who presented him with a basket of beautiful roses. How dear to the heart of the chief executive of Oregon are the children for whose protection he is working, was shown by his unconventional acceptance of the gift. With hardly a glance at the audience, which was still applauding him, he impulsively lifted the little maiden in his arms, kissed her, bowed his thanks to the Convention and hurried away.

Mrs. Stevens then announced that the Mayor of Portland had been expected to extend words of welcome on behalf of the city but that the information had been received that he was unavoidably absent.

"I believe that he would be here if he could," Mrs. Stevens declared. "I would not have thought so twenty, twenty-five or thirty years ago, because I have actually known of mayors making a fishing trip in order to be absent, but in these later years I have known them to cancel important engagements to be present. I have no reason to believe that His Honor, the Mayor of Portland, would stay away if he could possibly come! At any rate, we are happy in believing this to be true, and we are also glad that since he cannot be here he has provided a good substitute, and it is now my great pleasure to introduce as the one who will give the welcome for the city of Portland, the 'City of Roses,' D. Solas Cohen."

The City's Welcome

In the name of the Mayor—and I assure you, Madam President, that he deeply regrets his inability to be present this evening—I have the honor of tendering to this distinguished body of sincere, earnest and helpful women the greeting of our municipality. Judging your great organization by the splendid work and efforts of your local representatives, you are building your own monuments in every community to which your service extends, and no eulogistic words of mine are necessary or desirable. You are inditing your own record in the annals of the passing days throughout the republic and the approval of the Ruler of All, the Dispenser of Days, will give to that record its enduring glory.

You will permit me, however, to say that I hopefully recognize in your institution a living answer to the great question which comes to us from time to time in different forms and manner, echoing through the centuries from the very dawn of human life: "Am I my brother's keeper?" You respond emphatically, "Yes, and my sister's, too." And I believe that in the truth of your answer the hope and the promise of humanity rest. For if the mysterious, and, to many of us, the incomprehensible conditions which rule humanity, determine that we shall have among us the weak and the strong, the firm and the yielding, the wise and the simple, the conscientious and the conscienceless, there must certainly be a purpose in that it is given to some hearts and to some souls to give their life and service to others, their work tending towards an ultimate equilibrium, when the weak shall have learned to stand unsupported, and the wavering and the yielding and the tempted realize the depths of the abyss towards which false lights lead them. I am optimistic enough to think that we are steadily, although slowly, approaching this equilibrium, and such institutions as yours are important factors in the progress. Therefore, as a community, we deeply appreciate the honor of your assemblage here in this convention, and we sincerely trust that your deliberations may tend towards the betterment, the uplift, the happiness, the peace and the cleanliness, not only of our city but of all mankind. You are a thousand times welcome.

Welcome from the Churches

Rev. E. Nelson Allen, on behalf of the church at large, then greeted the delegates. He said, in part:

The fact that more than sixty of our leading churches have thrown open wide their doors and have said to the representatives of this great organization, "Come in and preach to us the gospel of Christian Temperance upon tomorrow," ought to be some evidence of the cordial welcome which we extend to you. Seventeen years ago I listened to an address delivered in Carnegie Music Hall in the city of New York, by that gifted orator and dauntless leader of the white ribbon hosts, Frances E. Willard. I shall never forget the charm of her personality. Her words were logic on fire; her appeal was irresistible. From that hour to this I have followed the work of your organization with the profoundest interest. It has always had my personal coöperation and my unqualified endorsement. It is gratifying to observe the wave of temperance sentiment which has been sweeping over this nation. I am aware that in the flush of victory the temperance forces have at times undertaken a task which the sentiment of the community did not permit them to carry to successful completion. That is true in our own state. We secured a local option law, the best that was ever written for any state in America. It was followed by a number of brilliant victories until two-thirds of the counties of our state were in the dry column. Then in the flush of our enthusiasm, and with victory upon our banners, we sought to sweep this state into the dry column. The liquor men poured out their money like water in the campaign. They sent their representatives to stump the state. By misrepresentation, by fraud, by every conceivable device, they were able, by a few thousand votes, to prevent the measure from carrying, and then the cry went up that the temperance wave was receding. You have heard that in various parts of this country. I have been a pastor in this city for nearly ten years, and I have been closely identified with the temperance work, and I want to tell you women tonight that the temperance sentiment of this state has never been as good as it is in this very hour. We are marching on to victory.

As I look upon the conditions in our city and throughout our state I believe that this convention could not have been held at a more opportune time than now. As you have heard from the lips of our Governor, we are entering upon a campaign of law enforcement throughout this city and state. It created something of a sensation when Governor West merely announced that he purposed to enforce the laws in the state of Oregon. He is not a large gentleman, as you will observe, in avoirdupois, but when it comes to spinal column he measures up to the proportions of the traditional circus pole. And I will tell you it takes something of courage on the part of a public officer to say to men who have for years defied the law and have trampled it under their feet, "You must observe the law, if I have to call out the state militia," which he has done in this city.

I believe your presence here in Oregon will help to support those who are standing behind the Governor and hope to see this campaign carried on to a successful completion. I believe your coming will assist us in the vice crusade which is now on in our city. For some

thing like a year we have had a Vice Commission, and a society for hygiene. They have been laboring to determine the conditions that actually prevail, and now they have come forward with certain legislation which they ask us to adopt for the better enforcement of the law and for the suppression, so far as possible, of this great evil. But over against this, and as a counter-move on the part of some of the unsavory councilmen of our city, and one of whom is now under arrest for permitting the house in which he lived to be used as a house of prostitution, they are advocating a restricted district for the fallen women of this city. I am sure that the very suggestion of this is repugnant to the splendid women who are gathered together here in this convention, and that you will not fail to sound a note of no uncertain disapproval of such a move in our city.

I welcome you in behalf of the churches of this city, who are earnestly enlisted in this campaign of civic righteousness; I welcome you and God bless you.

The Convention Church

The next person to assure us that Portland was indeed pleased to welcome us was Rev. Walter Benwell Hinson, who represented the Convention church. Rev. Hinson said, in part:

It appears to me that this welcome is getting down into rather contracted limitations. First you are welcomed to the state—and I always thought this White Temple Church was in Oregon and therefore it ought to be included in that welcome to the state; then you were welcomed to the city—and I always had an idea the White Temple Church was in Portland city, and therefore the church has a part in that welcome the city extends; then you were welcomed by the church at large—and I always thought this church was somewhere or other in that church at large; and now you are welcomed by this particular church, and that has gone whittling down to a particular man. You received a warm welcome to the state from the Governor, and you received a warm welcome to the city, and you were warmly welcomed on behalf of the church at large, and now I give you a warmer welcome still. Take everything in sight—do anything you like—use the Bible if you want to, use the hymn book if you want to, use the organ if you want to, and if you want to use the baptistry, say so. You can have it all.

Most heartily do I extend to you a personal welcome, because I know everything I am fighting as a preacher of the gospel you are fighting also, and nothing do I regard as being an ally in this great struggle between the good and the evil but is your ally also. I welcome you on behalf of the women of this church. They are all glad to see you. They are all in favor of women voting and they are all going to vote after next month. I most earnestly wish they could vote next month; then a lot of these splendid prophesies would be fulfilled before 1912 died. All the women of the church know the W. C. T. U. is spending its effort in the safeguarding of the brother, the safeguarding of the son, the safeguarding of the husband.

All the men welcome you. Why, I never saw anything in my life like the energy that has been displayed by my deacons since your arrival. I never get half so many of them to a deacons' meeting as are here now.

All the young people are glad to have you. The boy in the Sunday school and the girl in the Sunday school have alike come to the conclusion that the W. C. T. U. stands for everything good and stands against everything evil.

I am glad we have a building that we can offer to you, and on behalf of the entire church I say we are thankful to have you with us, and our earnest prayers will ascend to God all through your convention that a large blessing from the Eternal may rest upon you. I wish you Godspeed in all your work.

Women's Clubs

On behalf of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Sarah Evans welcomed the Convention, saying in part:

It is great pleasure to greet you in the name of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, and for the Campaign Committee of the Portland Women's Club. I should like to make a speech tonight and tell you about our lovely climate, of which you have had a sample today, of our beautiful roses, which you see around you, of the statue of the woman who led the way to the West, which was erected in our park by the women of the United States, and many other things of that kind of which Portland boasts, but I will only say that if I were asked what I considered the two greatest forces for the upbuilding of the nation today I would say the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. I believe it. We don't always agree as to methods. We meet and we diverge, and we meet again, at the dictates of our various propaganda, but in the end, the ultimate end, we are all working for the same thing—for God, and Home and Native Land.

Ada Wallace Unruh,
President of the Hostess State

Anti-Saloon League

The welcome of the Anti-Saloon League was voiced by Mr. H. L. Shelton, whose words we quote in part:

It happened several years ago that I was wandering through the Capitol Building in the city of Washington, and coming to one of the rooms I saw there a statue of a beautiful woman, surrounded by a number of statues of homely men, and my curiosity was excited. Upon investigation I found that this was the room in which the eminent citizens of the different states had been permitted to erect statues in honor of the memory of their most distinguished citizens; and that the state of Illinois had selected as her chief representative, her most distinguished citizen, that illustrious white ribboner, Frances E. Willard. It was her statue that I saw there. I was glad that my native state had sense enough to thus recognize so illustrious a citizen.

"We are now to be welcomed," announced Mrs. Stevens, "by the noble, capable and beloved president of the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh."

Mrs. Unruh In Part

I welcome you tonight not in my own name, for I am nothing that I should appear before you to welcome you. It is but little that I, as an individual, should welcome this great army whom you represent, but I stand here tonight to voice the welcome of the W. C. T. U. women of Oregon; and as I speak briefly I trust you will think not of the one who voices the welcome, but of this splendid array of white ribbon women who fill the galleries, and largely fill the Sunday school room, and who themselves are only representatives of the larger army that are scattered all over this great splendid state of Oregon. I think of the comrades who are not here tonight, comrades who want to be here, who are praying for the success of this meeting and who have been making sacrifices during all the year that this gathering might be possible. I welcome you especially in the name of the women who, standing at the head of the committees, have been working so hard during the year—during the months of this summer—to make sure that you might be made comfortable and that this Convention might be a success.

I welcome you, dear friends, not only in the name of the white ribboners of this state, but in the name of our Christ, whom we delight to honor, for I believe that He is glad that you have come to this city to help us in the great battle which we are waging in this great Northwest.

I welcome you in the name of the heartbroken wives of this state. Tonight as I think of the saloons of Portland, of the dens of infamy and shame, I remember the wives, the women who are waiting at the door of their homes for their loved one, not as you women wait, when the loved one comes, when the king comes to his own, but who with fear and trembling are hiding the little children from their father lest they be crushed beneath his angry hand.

There is something more than roses here, beloved. Oh, as you tarry in this beautiful "City of Roses," this great city of the Northwest, I ask that every moment will be a prayer that the women of this state may have put into their hands the power to strike a blow at this awful traffic—this thing that threatens to destroy and is antagonizing so many homes.

I welcome you in the name of the little children who, because the saloon is here, are being cheated out of the opportunities of life, who are facing futures all shorn of beauty and happiness and comfort and home love.

I welcome you, beloved, and the comrades who are with you. God bless you! God be with you. God grant that this Convention may be the success we prayed for in the months in which we awaited your coming. God grant that when you go away you may leave this beautiful city of ours the better, as I know you will, because you have tarried with us for a brief time. I stand here tonight, Madam President, to say that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oregon not only welcomes you this year, but extends to you a most hearty invitation to hold all future Conventions within this beautiful city of Portland. We have given you a sample of what we can do, and we are sure we can improve on it next year.

Prohibition Party

Mr. B. Lee Paget, who represented the Prohibition party, was next introduced. He said in part:

I have just now come from two splendid outdoor meetings which were held

down on Sixth and Washington, and it suggests to me this thought: That the men of Oregon are ready to listen to the prohibition argument in a way that they have never listened to it before. And for the benefit of some of you ladies who come from the states outside of Oregon and east of the Rocky Mountains I might say that the continued exercise of the initiative is developing here in Oregon a tremendously studious and intelligent and thoughtful body of electors. It seems to me that the political meetings of the present day are taking a new turn. I have noticed one other thing, and that is that the women, in the apparent certainty that the men are going to be gallant enough and just enough and fair enough to give them the ballot in Oregon this fall, are going out and attending these political meetings and preparing themselves for the inevitable political responsibility that they are going to find upon their shoulders the next election that comes around.

On behalf of the business men of the city of Portland, Mr. Chapman, of the Commercial Club, gave a cordial welcome to the Convention guests.

Responses were made by Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton of Washington, D. C., President of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of Sunday School work, and Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. These we give in part:

Mrs. Shelton

From Atlantic wildly roaring to Pacific's sunny strand,
We come o'er vale and mountain, o'er plain and river grand;
With hearts aflame with ardor, with breasts aglow with pride,
We clasp your hands, O comrades, for you have opened wide

Your homes, your hearts, O Oregon! the bright, the sunset state,
And Portland, town of roses! O state! O city great!
As through your noble Governor and Mayor us you kindly greet
In your beauteous city, and beneath our wearied feet

Spread roses of affection. O ministers, you do
Give splendid welcome to us, the W. C. T. U.
You all give kindly welcome, and we women of the East
Would thank you, and would wish for you good things—a perfect feast.

I'm sure I voice the feeling of the truest and the best
That love and hospitality know neither East nor West,
Nor North nor South—but everywhere these feelings have their birth
Through all our land, our blessed land, the dearest land on earth.

As our leaders bid we'll follow, with loyal hearts and true,
And as they plan we'll carry out, and as they dare, we'll do.
We rejoice to do them honor, to present them to you all,
And hope to introduce them to Washington next fall.

For to our nation's capital, our Washington, D. C.,
We've invited this Convention, and we greatly hope to see
All you who have so kindly treated us in Oregon,
And we'll show you that the Eastland, as hostess, yields to none.

So Governor, and Mayor, and preachers, every one,
And citizens of Portland, come ye, to Washington.
In 1913 come ye! from sunset to sunrise
To the City of the Nation, which all so highly prize.

You will find a hearty welcome from loyal hearts and true,
You'll find we folks at Washington are certainly "true blue."
And now, once more, we thank you for all that you have done,
And leave with you our watchword, "On! On to Washington!"

As Mrs. Shelton closed her welcome with the words, "On to Washington," Mrs. W. J. Cawthon, delegate-at-large from Washington, D. C., stepped to her side and sang:

O Columbia the gem of the "Union"
We would this could be our proud boast,
That against Alcohol's dread dominion,
The District should e'en lead the host!
Our colors are Liberty's emblem,
Our motto, to dare and to do.
Come join us and wear the white ribbon
Entwined with the red and the blue!

And though we are least in the "Union,"
We are loyal, we're brave and we're true,
We are strong in our fight 'gainst intemperance,
God grant us each day power anew!
We'll fight till our land from this evil,
Forever and aye shall be free,
Come join us and wear the white ribbon,
And help win the glad victory!

Mrs. Irvine

The white ribbon women of the West join heartily with their sisters from all parts of the United States in expressing thanks for the cordial welcome given to us this evening. As western women we have come to make a neighborly visit to the beautiful coast city of Portland, of which we are very proud. We scarcely need an introduction to the friends of the West here, for we are one in heart and one in enterprise. While there may be pleasant rivalry between some of the great western cities, there is, nevertheless, a bond of unity—a distinct pride which tends to the development of this great, glorious Golden West.

I am to speak for the white ribbon women of this section of the country. They are progressive women. Notice that I did not say Progressive party women, for no true white ribboner can consistently belong to a political party that does not stand for the annihilation of the liquor traffic. They are progressive in the sense that they have stood boldly for the advancement of women. They have labored successfully for the ballot for women and the majority of us are recognized as citizens of the United States. The country has already heard from the women of the West. They are demonstrating what can and will be done with the ballot in the hands of the

WHICH ARE YOU

One person exposed to cold and draughts will contract a severe cold and suffer uncertain results, while another, similarly exposed, will benefit physically from the fresh, clear air.

During the fall and winter reinforce your strength with nature's best health-maker—*Scott's Emulsion;* it creates body-warmth, increases blood-quality, builds resistive power and strengthens the body to avoid winter sickness and rheumatism.

No Alcohol in SCOTT'S.

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UNITED PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION, San Francisco

The Woman Worth While
Holds the Admiration

of Husband, Friend, Brother, Sweetheart. She is sound in body and mind; is efficient, well poised, with

Perfect Health
and a
Good Figure
(well carried)
She makes the most of herself.

I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have

Reduced the Weight
of 30,000 women and have
Increased the Weight
of as many more.

No Drugs — No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.* You can

Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—

Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best.*

I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands, and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such **Chronic Ailments** as

Indigestion	**Torpid Liver**
Constipation	**Catarrh**
Anaemia	**Headaches**
Sleeplessness	**Weaknesses**
Nervousness	**Rheumatism**

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are **my pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.

I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman.

Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

women. We predict that Oregon will soon take her place in the sisterhood of equal suffrage states.

Kind friends of Portland, while we partake of your generous hospitality, we modestly ask that you will study the great organization which we represent—an organization conceived by our sainted leader, Frances E. Willard; an organization of women surpassing all other women's organizations in its wonderful mechanism of forty or more departments which are like the spokes of a great wheel converging to the hub—prohibition; an organization whose purpose is to protect the home and loved ones from the soul-destroying liquor traffic and all the evils that follow in its trend.

We ask you to study the methods of this organization and you will find that they are expressed in the three words, "Agitation, Education and Legislation." Learn the achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and you will bid Godspeed to the white ribbon army in its peaceful warfare against the liquor traffic—the enemy of the home, the church, the state and the nation.

Become acquainted with the leadership of this great army, for history will record the names of no greater generals than those of our beloved leaders, Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens and Anna A. Gordon.

Kind friends, while we remain in your midst we will bring you cheer. You will hear of victory after victory over the enemy and we will give you a glimpse of the tottering throne of King Alcohol. You will listen to the glad prophecy of a not-far-distant day when the open saloon will no longer threaten the home. And parents, as you think of us it will be a comfort to you to realize that 300,000 Christian women, inspired of God, are working to destroy the pitfalls and snares that confront your children. We trust that many of you will identify yourselves with this organization which was born of mother-love and baptized by the Holy Spirit.

Again in the name of the western white ribbon women, permit me to thank our distinguished friends for the cordial greeting and hearty welcome given the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and when we regretfully bid farewell to Portland, the beautiful "Rose City," we trust that you will have as pleasant memories of us as we will certainly have of you.

Mrs. Holman

A royal welcome we have received this evening—a great, big-hearted welcome, one that warms our hearts, and makes us feel that the earth is ours, and the fullness thereof, so far as the Oregon people can make it so. But that is only what we expected. The boundless hospitality of the wide and breezy West is known all over our broad land. It is but on a par with other things in this splendidly prosperous land of yours.

We have learned to look to the West for big things of all sorts; large schemes for the conservation of forests and water power; big irrigation projects, that make all other efforts along this line look small; broad farms of thousands of acres, where wheat is cut and threshed, and sacked, ready for the market, with one round through the fields. We have looked to you for a plan of government so big and comprehensive that each voter becomes, in deed and in truth, a veritable sovereign of the earth, for educational institutions and facilities of such vast importance, that you come east, and walk away with the heads of our best institutions; for natural scenery so magnificent, that having seen it, all other that the earth has to offer seems tame in comparison; mountains so majestic and beautiful that they steal our hearts, and make us long to live among them, where we can feast our eyes upon them, forever and forever. No wonder that you love this great, big, beautiful land. With a little persuasion I think we would all sell out our small holdings in the East and come to live with you.

I come to you tonight, representing the Southland—a land of sunshine and flowers, a land of romance and love, a land where the Anglo-Saxon blood runs red and pure. But as our martyred Carmack has said of it, it is also, "a land that has known sorrows; it is a land that has broken the ashen crust, and moistened it with tears; a land scarred and riven with the plough-shares of war, and hillowed with the graves of her dead; but a land of legend, a land of song, a land of hallowed and heroic memories."

In the Southland we have been trying, as you have been trying, to solve a problem as to the best disposition of an evil that is striking at the very roots of our national life—an evil that, hoary with the age of thousands of years, has filled the earth with distress and sorrow—a problem the solution of which has racked the brains and tested the strength of earth's greatest statesmen.

It is the old, old problem of the liquor traffic—an evil that under the conditions of modern life and government has become a menace to our institutions such as could not have even been dreamed of in the past; for we believe it has come to the point that the nation must destroy the liquor traffic or the liquor traffic will destroy this nation.

Herbert Spencer once said, "People never go right until they have tried all the ways of going wrong." I think this truism is more perceptibly shown in the various methods men have tried in dealing with the liquor problem, than in any other way. They have tried the unrestricted sale, and the regulated sale. They have tried low license, and high license. They have tried the segregation of the sale to restricted areas. They have tried the dispensary. They have tried everything in the hope of making the saloon acceptable to the better class of people. And now, they are trying to reform it!

We of the Southland, along with thousands of the best people North and West and East, decided long ago that the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic is to prohibit it, just as we believe that the best method of dealing with theft and arson and murder is to prohibit these evils. We believe that no half way measure, in the effort to restrict, rather than to destroy any evil, is the proper way to deal with a thing that breeds vice and crime and disease and death, as does this soul-destroying business; that the only thing to do with it is to forbid its sale, whenever and wherever possible. We believe that the way to deal with vice is to prohibit it, not to license, regulate and protect it by law.

And so on a wet and dry map of our country you will find a larger extent of dry territory in the southeastern portion than in any other section of the same extent in all the United States, and before many more years the saloon will be driven from all the South.

We see that you, too, in Oregon, are finding that it is better to prohibit this evil than to license it and protect it by law, for a large section of your territory stands out clear and white on the map of states. And we cannot conceive that a live progressive people like yours, who in studying out the problems of government, have offered to the world one of the finest systems ever carried into execution, will long make the mistake of legalizing and protecting by law this greatest of all sinners, the liquor traffic.

I doubt not that you have found, even as we have found, that all your problems are not solved when the traffic is prohibited; that there remain to be solved the problems of law enforcement. You have found that liquor men send millions of dollars into our dry territory for the sole purpose to prevent the enforcement of the law with the intent to make people believe that the law cannot be enforced, and therefore should be repealed. You have found, or will find, that the biggest problem of them all is to keep the temperance forces alive and alert to the dangers that constantly threaten them, in the efforts of the liquor men, who never sleep or cease their labors to restore the saloon to the territory from which it has been driven.

Dear comrades, friends, we will grapple with all these problems together, for the problem of one is the problem of us all. The liquor traffic that threatens the destruction of all that is best in our nation's life is fast becoming a national as well as a state question, and we will have to work together for its destruction. The liquor traffic must be destroyed. The wisdom, the intelligence, the civilization, the religion of the age declares that the saloon must go, and it is going. It is the advancing tide of civilization.

The meeting closed with a benedictory prayer by Rev. Nelson Allen. The delegates departed to their respective places of entertainment, with happy anticipations of the feast of good things to be enjoyed during the coming week. That they were not disappointed, the account of the proceedings which will appear in our next issue will show.

A ROUGH SKIN

depends upon an improperly working stomach. Gas, fermentation, acids, are neutralized by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which regulate digestion and so insure a rosy, clear complexion and a smooth, flawless skin. For once only, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps, enough to prove these claims beyond the shadow of a doubt. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

"PROUD AND GLAD"
Because Mother Looked So Well After Quitting Coffee.

An Ohio woman was almost distracted with coffee dyspepsia and heart trouble.

Like thousands of others, the drug—caffeine—in coffee was slowly but steadily undermining her nervous system and interfering with natural digestion of food. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the poisonous drug found in coffee.)

"For 30 years," she writes, "I have used coffee. Have always been sickly—had heart trouble and dyspepsia with ulcers in stomach and mouth so bad, sometimes, I was almost distracted and could hardly eat a thing for a week.

"I could not sleep for nervousness, and when I would lie down at night I'd belch up coffee and my heart would trouble me. It was like poison to me. I was thin—only weighed 125 pounds, when I quit coffee and began to use Postum.

"From the first day that belching and burning in my stomach stopped I could sleep as soundly as anyone and, after the first month, whenever I met any friends they would ask me what was making me so fleshy and looking so well.

"Sometimes, before I could answer quick enough, one of the children or my husband would say, 'Why, that is what Postum is doing for her'—they were all so proud and glad.

"When I recommend it to anyone I always tell them to follow directions in making Postum, as it is not good to taste if weak, but fine when it has the flavor and rich brown color." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.—"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 14, 1912. No. 46

Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention

NATIONAL W. C. T. U., PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER 19-25, 1912

—*Portland Evening Telegram*

View of a section of the interior of the White Temple at the opening of the convention, Saturday morning

Victory for Prohibition and Equal Suffrage

West Virginia rolls up an overwhelming vote for constitutional prohibition. According to latest reports, the amendment carried by a majority of 84,834.

In Kansas, Oregon, Michigan and Arizona, amendments for equal suffrage carried by good majorities. In ten states the women now possess full franchise rights.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

On Sunday, in over seventy pulpits throughout the city and suburbs, the gospel message was given by representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. That the good word thus published was most gladly received, was evidenced by the large congregations afternoon and evening at the White Temple.

With humble, reverent hearts the delegates gathered at three o'clock to listen to the annual sermon by Rev. Edith Hill Booker. The opening hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," the Scripture reading, and the prayer, were all in harmony with the thought of the speaker that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and each individual member should be a voice to declare to the people the truth. She took as her text a question and an answer, from John 1: 21, 22. "Who art thou?" "I am a voice." We quote at length from Mrs. Booker's sermon:

Some one has said that humility is not indigenous to the soil of time; it is an exotic plant brought to us from heaven by Him who humbled himself and became obedient unto death. To my mind there is no character noted in the Bible that, apart from Him, so beautifully exemplifies this heavenly grace as the one who gives the answer of the text. John, the Forerunner, after an ascetic, obscure life of thirty years, leaps suddenly into fame. He becomes the cynosure of Palestine. Multitudes follow his steps and hang upon his words and perform his bidding. Not only the common people but scribes and lawyers are among his inquirers and priests and teachers and rulers visit him. On this occasion an officially delegated company of priests and Levites come to this young prophet as he sways the masses, and with insistent emphasis ask, "Who art thou?" Many a promising hero has had his head turned and lost his mental and moral balance from far less notoriety and success, but this man passes by every chance to make for himself a name and to ingratiate himself into the favor of those higher up, and will not even immortalize his own name by repeating it in this instance, but sinking out of all personality, he answers, "I am a voice. Let me be nameless. Give attention to my mission. I come to herald one alone worthy to be named." "What sayest thou of thyself?" is again the question, for they are not satisfied with the answer. Four times John denies honorable mention, content to be nameless in the foregleam of that Presence whose coming he announces.

There are two characters in Bible history that I would mention in this exalted class to which John the Baptist belongs, especially from the fact that they are women, and that though one is called "the great" and the other is called "the wise" in the Divine record, they are both nameless.

The story of the great woman is familiar, and she is known by the city that was honored by her residence, the city of Shunem; and the Almighty, who alone knows who is truly great, gives her that agnomen, and inscribes her story in a scroll more enduring than any name graven in granite or listed among earth's heroes. (II Kings 4) "And Elisha came to Shunem where was a great woman." She was great in her hospitality for she constrained the prophet to share their board; and built an addition to the house that he might lodge there. She was great in humility, for, when after long sharing with his servant her kindness, Elisha wished to reward his benefactress, he asks of her, "Behold, thou hast been careful for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? Wilt thou be spoken for to the king, or to the captain of the host?" Now here is the chance for her to satisfy her craving for notoriety, if she has any, a chance to have her name on many lips and to shine in courtly circles. Most modestly and promptly does she put it aside with the response, "I dwell among mine own people." The prophet is not satisfied and asks his servant what benefit he can confer upon her. Gehazi touches the spring of the closet door that hides the family skeleton when he says, "Verily, she hath no child." Eagerly the prophet has her called into his presence again and by faith in the God "Who engenders life in all things"

Rev. Edith Hill Booker

promises her a son. Her answer of hope, of fear, of anger lest her longing is being trifled with, shows how surely the words went home and reached the ache in her heart. "Nay, do not lie unto thy servant." She was resourceful, unselfish, secretive and physically courageous, possessed great faith, importunity and gratitude, but her humility clothes her like a beautiful garment, and in vain do we ask, "Who art thou?" It is sufficient that she is a voice, and that Heaven calls her great.

The second nameless heroine is she who is not even designated by her place of residence, but whom we may take the liberty to call the Abelite, for she is a Hebrew, of the town of Abel-Beth-Maachah in northern Israel, and she is designated as the wise woman. Her town is in a state of siege.

In the noise of the siege, unafraid of the flying missiles from catapults or the vengeful arrows from bowstrings, unheralded and unattended, this wise woman suddenly stands on the battlements, silhouetted against the sky, her robes blowing about her, her hand uplifted and beckoning the nearest officer in sight. "Hear! hear! I pray you. Say unto Joab, Come near hither that I may speak with thee." A messenger is dispatched for the chief, while she stands there, type of that motherhood and patriotism that ever throws itself into the breach regardless of personal peril, when danger threatens home; a type the world will never outgrow. After some time of patient waiting a brief armistice is effected and the great man himself stands in martial dignity within earshot of the self-appointed envoy. "Art thou Joab?" "I am he." "Hear, I pray thee, the words of thine handmaid." And the man in him gets the better of the suspicious general and with respect and gallantry he answers, "I do hear." The Abelite reminds Joab that for generations her city has been known as a city of arbitration. Disputes of great importance have been settled here by council rather than by bloodshed. Why should he ignore this reputation? "I am one of the many that are peaceful and faithful in Israel. Thou seekest to destroy a city and a mother in Israel. Why wilt thou swallow up the inheritance of the Lord?"

The general's attitude is also typical, the answer the typical mother has ever met from those in authority when she pleads for home-protection. He excuses himself of any blame and at the same time challenges her to solve the problem herself. "Far be it, far be it from me to swallow up or destroy. The matter is not so, but a man of Mt. Ephraim, Sheba by name, hath lifted up his hand against the king, even against King David: deliver him only, and I will depart from the city."

What heroic faith rises to meet that challenge! Clear, positive, final, is her reply. "Behold his head shall be thrown to you over the wall."

The details of that wonderful campaign that began when that woman returned to her home to lay plans to make good her promise and that ended only with its dramatic fulfillment are hidden by the one bold line that here covers all, "Then the woman went unto all the people in her wisdom." Her task was not to buy the fealty of domestics and poison their lord. It was to organize a political campaign that should turn the popular tide against the reigning party and dethrone their leader. The secrecy of her operations must be absolute; the organization of her forces must be complete; the stroke must be immediate and effectual, and she must race against time and the thunder-strokes of the besiegers. It took the power of a Catherine, the faith of a Jeanne d'Arc, the daring of a Charlotte Corday; the fidelity of a Victoria and the statesmanship of a Frances Willard to compass it.

And Joab returned to David with the rebel's head as his trophy and received the reward of reinstatement as commander in chief of the king's army, and he never cheeped about the woman who gave him the victory.

And she herself sought no reward. Motherhood asks not for place or power or fame—she asks for safety for her offspring and she will have it or die trying.

To be commissioned with a high and holy task as John was, as they were, as we are, and be willing to remain nameless, to be unheralded and unsung, is a grace to be coveted, to be diligently inquired after, to be sought with the whole heart.

The purpose to serve one's fellowmen may have very mixed motives, heavenly mixed with earthly ones, and of the motives that rob our service of fragrance, to God none is more repellent to Him than self-emulation.

Altruism may be the subtlest form of egoism; we may desire to serve our generation for the satisfaction of self praise or for the sweet morsel of appreciation. We may wish to be known and regarded as foremost among the philanthropists or reformers. This is self-serving, no matter how diligently we labor to help the less favored. The spirit that loves to

see one's name in print, or that rejoices to hear that same dear name sounded abroad in honorable mention; the spirit that is hurt if a comrade is mentioned in a report and ourselves overlooked; the spirit that exalts the worker above the work, that looks for thanks instead of indifference, for approbation instead of disapproval, makes any service, however worthy its object, worthless in the sight of Heaven. This is but another form of pride, pride of personality, of talent, of opportunity, of self-righteousness, even pride of piety; and the omnipotence of God is arrayed against this spirit, for God resisteth the proud but giveth grace unto the humble.

O thou greatest and fairest of organized womanhood, thou sittest a queen, thy seal is the monogram, W. C. T. U., thy emblem the bow of white, and the sun never sets upon thy dominions, but alas for thee if thou shalt forget who has thus privileged thee and honored thee, and shalt say, "Behold, have I not rifted the whole world nearer heaven by the might of my wisdom and the faithfulness of my endeavor?" The warning words of Moses to Israel may come with solemn force to us also at this glad, busy, exalted time, "Beware lest thou forget not the Lord God, lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein, thou shalt say in thine heart, my power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth. But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth. And thou shalt remember all the way that the Lord thy God hath led thee."

And as to our name, it matters not who knows or who knows it not, if our Lord will only trust us to be a voice for Him. Yours, a voice crooning over the cradle of a precious charge; yours, a voice of intercession in the closet of prayer; yours, giving a message of hope to the prisoner; yours, counseling the soldier to a life of sobriety; yours, encouraging the members of your union to greater effort in the holy warfare; yours, teaching temperance in day school or Sunday school; yours, bearing the message in hard, unorganized fields; yours, lifted in song for Jesus' sake.

At the close of Mrs. Booker's message a beautiful emphasis was given to the theme, in a solo by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, "Were I a Voice." With a deepened sense of the dignity and sacredness of their calling as white ribboners, the delegates united their voices in the closing hymn, "Christ for the World We Sing."

SUNDAY EVENING

With the White Temple filled to the doors, and all available standing room taken, it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting to accommodate the throngs who desired to attend the evening meeting. While the regular program was being carried out in the Convention church, hundreds who had been unable to gain admittance, listened to W. C. T. U. speakers of prominence in the Grace Methodist church on the opposite corner.

After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National superintendent of Institutes, and the unusually inspiring musical selections by the White Temple choir, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Belcher, the congregation listened to addresses by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand, one of our white ribbon missionaries. Mrs. Davis' address, on "The Vision the World Needs," was a plea for a clear-eyed, clear-brained, clear-souled race, free from the influence of alcohol and narcotics. Her address will be published in a future issue of the SIGNAL.

Miss Anderson Hughes' spirited account of the battle of New Zealand for prohibition was one of the events of the Convention. Miss Hughes has an international reputation as a speaker, and her masterly grasp of her subject, her charming personality, mellow and sympathetic voice, and intense earnestness of purpose won all hearts. We quote at length from her address:

It is quite true that I come from the wierd, wild, wonderful land of New Zealand, but I have not stayed there. I have traveled in many lands, visiting the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and helping not only our own work but that of every other temperance organization as far as I have been able to do so. Everywhere I go I find the same great curse that we have in our sweet, bright, beautiful country. When I was in Great Britain, I was told that 340 deaths are caused by strong drink every twenty-four hours. I began to think what that meant, in a small group of isles just about as large as the land I come from, for New Zealand and Great Britain in area are nearly the same. I began to picture what it meant, but my imagination failed. I recalled a death in the garret of some slum in London City; began to think of a woman I visited on the Southern Coast who was dying because of drink; to remember those in the hospitals, in the asylums, in every part of the land, from palace to poverty. In my own mind I multiplied the 30 day after day, and day after day, and I realized that hundreds of the deaths every year were those of little children. I felt when I left New Zealand that I knew something of the great curse of intemperance, but I had to go to the old lands to learn the blackness and the terrible iniquity of this monstrous, inhuman traffic.

Miss Anderson Hughes

When I reached Liverpool, where the first branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was started, for two weeks I conducted open air meetings in the streets, standing on the steps of the building of the Society. There wasn't a single night that some policeman during the course of our hour's meeting was not crushing his way through the crowd of people with a little bleeding, crying, or dying child, and when I went into the building the matron showed me the little beds, pictures of the terrible sights that were to be seen, and photographs of the suffering little ones, saying, "Miss Hughes, go on; press forward and do your work. When you close the bars, we close this house. All the suffering you see evidences of here is caused through strong drink." She furnished me with the figures for that year—1910. Dear friends, I myself am a true Britisher, though I come from the other end of the earth from Britain—from New Zealand, away down, a brighter Britain which we have in the Southern Seas; but tonight I come to you with the admission that in 1910 one thousand little starving children were brought to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. "What", you say, "an army of a thousand in one year?" I wish I could claim it were only one thousand. Two thousand? Ten thousand? You say, "Ten thousand children starving because the parents were spending the money in liquor? Ten? Twenty? Twenty thousand cases in one year?" I wish it might number only twenty. Forty? Over forty-five thousand cases of starvation in one year brought to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Remember the words of the matron, "When the bars close, we close this house."

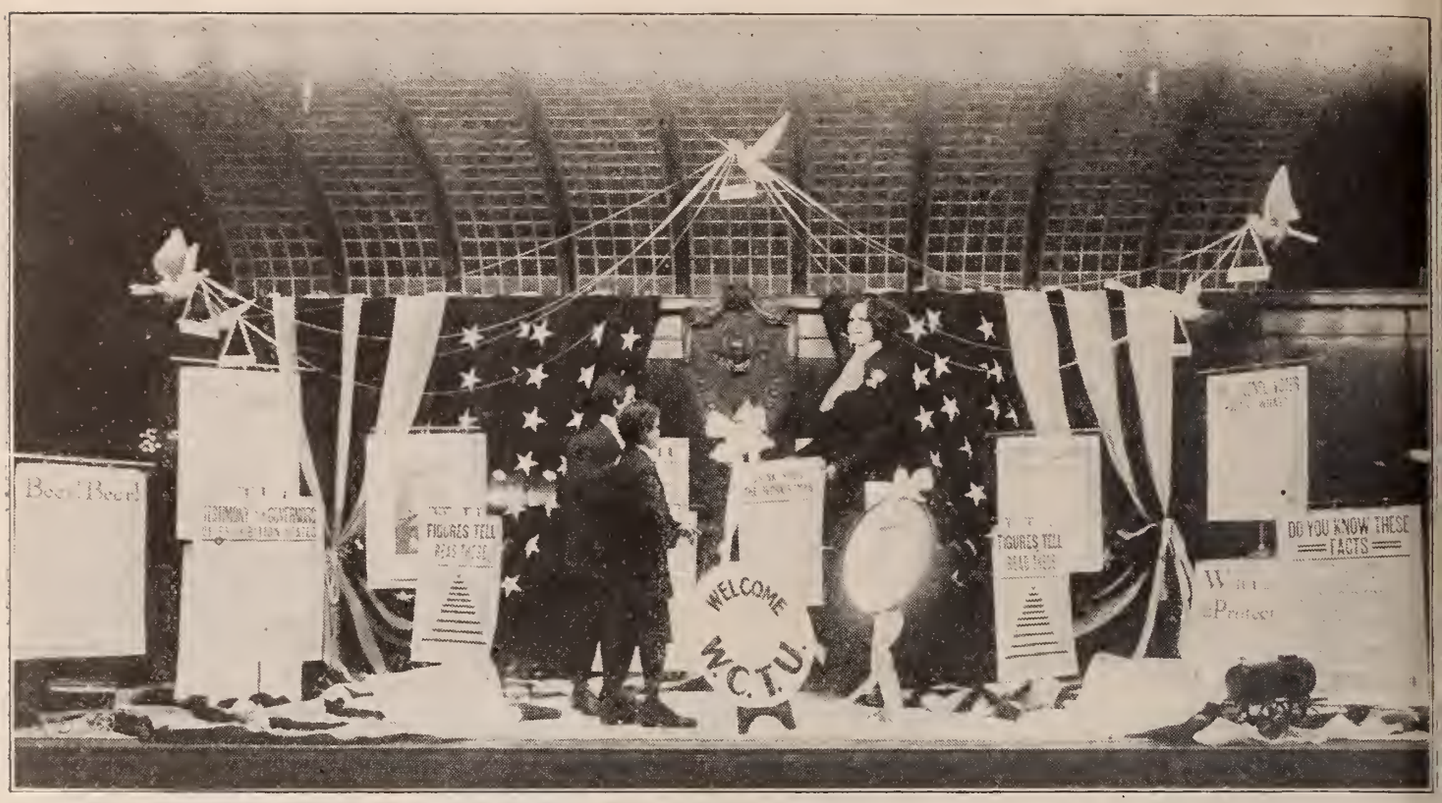
Some days ago a lady who professed to know something of the question in America made this statement to me. You know better than do I whether or not it is true. She said, "Miss Hughes, of all the boys who grow up in America one of every five goes into a drunkard's grave." I haven't investigated the figures of your country, and so I do not know whether the lady was correctly informed or not but dear friends, I say to you tonight that if instead of one out of every five, which must represent many, many thousands in the course of twelve months—if instead of that you only sacrifice *one* lad in all the United States every twelve months to the liquor traffic, who here is prepared to supply next year's demand for that boy? Where is the parent who will give a child, if it is only one?

The remainder of Miss Hughes' address, "How New Zealand Grasped the Nettle," will be given in the next issue —the Campaign Edition.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

Monday, October 21, the floral decorations on the platform in the Convention church were replaced by an absolutely original conception. The Commercial Clubs of the Oregon cities, Salem, Albany, Newberg and Milton, arranged upon a base of Oregon grape, plates, and baskets and pyramids of nuts and fruits. For two days this display held the eyes of all and then the fruit was distributed among the delegates.

After prayer for guidance led by Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Massachusetts, and the reading of the minutes and report of the Executive Committee, the Convention gave itself up unreservedly to a consideration of the official papers. The reports given by the editors of both papers as well as by the Circulation Manager, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, showed an unprecedented gain in subscriptions, the UNION SIGNAL having had an increase of approximately 8,000 subscrip-



During the Convention one of the most prominent stores of Portland, Meier & Frank's, filled its largest show windows with a display of W. C. T. U. posters and the pictures of Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens

tions during the last year, largely due to the Campaign Edition, which was inaugurated at the beginning of the last year, and which has proven unusually popular.

After the announcement and award of prizes by Mrs. Kemp the audience was given an opportunity to participate in the program, which they seemed to appreciate. With delightful unanimity they entered into the spirit of the hour, precipitating upon the editors-in-chief of the two official papers, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, a veritable shower of roses red and roses white, to each of which was attached a white envelope containing subscriptions to the two official papers, the red for the UNION SIGNAL, the white for the *Young Crusader*, the delegations indulging in friendly rivalry as to which should offer the largest contribution. The result of the shower as afterwards reported by Mrs. Kemp, to whose splendid efforts in the Circulation department the paper owes so much, was as follows:

UNION SIGNAL subscriptions	$393.60
Young Crusader subscriptions	78.29
UNION SIGNAL pledges	13,584
Young Crusader pledges	13,530

The introduction by Mrs. Unruh of the chairmen and members of the local committees, was one of the enjoyable features of the afternoon program. Mrs. Ida Barkeley, chairman of the Finance committee, was presented to the Convention as a white ribboner who had walked at least 1,000 miles to visit the business men in the interest of the National Convention, and Mrs. Mary Mallett, chairman of the Entertainment committee as one of the hardest worked women in Portland. Among those introduced were Mrs. Jane Donaldson, chairman of the Reception committee, Mrs. W. S. Townsend, of Social Functions, Mrs. Henrietta Brown, state vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, Mrs. Margaret Houston, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Mrs. Ward Swope, Mrs. Lucia F. H. Additon, Mrs. May Hogue, Mrs. Minnie Collins, Mrs. F. M. Gates, Mrs. B. L. Wolfe, Mrs. N. B. Campbell, Mrs. Wilsie Bainbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, Mrs. Rose Osborne, Mrs. El zabeth Dalgleish. Among those presented to the Convention were also Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Lambert, who had done excellent work among the colored people in preparing for the Convention. With Mrs. Frances W. Graham, they sweetly sang:

"Swing low, sweet chariot,
Coming for to carry me home."

A pleasant variation in the program was this declaration in melodious cadence by the various delegations, led by Mrs. Graham:

"We're glad we came to the Great Northwest
Where everything is of the best,
And we say, right away, call us back some other day
For we like your women and we like your men
We do! We Do!
And we all stand ready to come back again.
We are—we are—we're glad we came to Portland,
We are—we are—we're glad we came to Portland."

This brought forth the prompt response from the Portland people:

"We're glad you came to Portland,
We are—we are."

MONDAY EVENING

Miss Anna A. Gordon, World's W. C. T. U. secretary, presiding.

World's W. C. T. U. Night at a National Convention affords rare opportunities of catching a world-wide view of the great enterprises in which our organization is engaged.

"Christ for the World We Sing" struck the keynote. The Scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, superintendent of the department of World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund, laid upon all hearts the responsibility for the lands across the seas which are facing the same peril which menaces America, and the beautiful song of a little Japanese maiden made the sisters on the other side seem very near and dear.

As a letter from Madame Yajima, that magnificent champion of our cause in Japan, was read, telling of the appreciation by the Japanese of the work of Ruth F. Davis, many recalled that other great annual gathering in Denver when the brave young white ribboner had said good-bye to home, family and native land and had gone to the Far East to teach gospel temperance truths. In bringing a greeting from her daughter, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis read a postal card just received: "My boat goes out in the morning, but I am so tired I cannot write you a letter tonight. I am just home from the factory girls' night school and my work has been so hard that I am utterly worn out. But I want to tell you that it pays. Please give my love to the women of the National W. C. T. U. Tell them the joy that is in the work here and thank them for the splendid response they have made to the call for funds for the national W. C. T. U. headquarters in Japan." A message from Miss Flora Strout of Burma was read by Miss Gordon, and words of tender remembrance were spoken of Elma Grace Gowen of South America, the loved white ribbon missionary who since the last convention has been called to heavenly activities.

A most exhilarating "personally conducted" tour around the world in charge of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's

(Continued on Page Six)

Constitutional Prohibition in West Virginia

AMENDMENT CARRIED BY 84,834 MAJORITY

LENNA LOWE YOST, President West Virginia W. C. T. U.

Editor's Note

Beginning with the submission of the prohibition amendment, February 5, 1911, by the Legislature of West Virginia, a vigorous campaign for its ratification was carried on. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union immediately went to work outlining definite and practical plans which might be used effectively by county and local organizations, as well as the individual, in winning votes for the amendment. Steps were then taken to federate all temperance organizations for co-operative effort according to one plan. The enthusiasm with which the people received the well-officered federation launched in June last insured a great and resultful campaign.

Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, state president of the W. C. T. U., was placed at its head and had full direction of the press and literature bureau of the state federation. From this bureau at Morgantown were sent out upwards of six million pages of literature. This meant a tremendous educational campaign that must have contributed largely to the great victory, and will insure a substantial sentiment for the enforcement of the prohibition law. Eighty-five of the best newspapers of the state were supplied weekly with bulletin and prohibition amendment plate matter.

The closing days of the campaign will long be remembered. The prohibition amendment was the dominant theme everywhere. The greatest partisan politicians declared that it was the one absorbing topic of conversation. Local, state and national issues seemed to have been forgotten. Many days before the election the whole state was athrill with victory. Yet this assurance did not tempt our workers to relax their efforts one moment. How unselfishly, how heroically they all worked. For originality of plans, for ceaseless, determined effort in carrying them out, for sweet responsiveness and true consecration to a great cause West Virginia white ribboners are unexcelled. A higher tribute could not be paid them than this one by Judge J. C. McWhorter, the leader of the Ratification Federation:

Lenna Lowe Yost.

"While I have always held the W. C. T. U. in the highest esteem and reverence, I never until I got into the thick of this amendment fight even approximately felt and understood the real worth and power of this organization. I now see reflected from it the unfaltering courage and singleness of purpose of the sweet, spotless spirit of its founder. I see in it the unyielding, unconquerable determination of American motherhood at bay fighting for its offspring. I see in it the unswerving fidelity of a wifehood which, for the protection of husband and home, impales itself upon the pointed pikes of the liquor phalanx. I see in it the solicitude, the zeal and dauntless spirit of womanhood's love and girlhood's inspiring hope. I see in it the essence of that divine faith and confidence that made of woman the carrier of the first sweet message of a Risen Savior."

On election day prayer meetings were held at 4 o'clock in the morning, at sunrise, and at every hour in the day until the closing of the polls. Each hour of the day, to remind the voter of his sacred obligation, church bells were rung. In the most conservative towns and cities women were at the polls, and in a dignified and modest way handed to each voter a card with instructions for marking the ballot for ratification of the prohibition amendment. Many prominent citizens declare the election to have been the most orderly and quiet ever held in the state and attribute it largely to the presence of the women at the polls. Parades of many kinds were features of election day. Silent parades with only the banners to express the sentiment of the participants were said to be most impressive. Lunches were served in churches and in many polling places.

The Young Campaigners for Prohibition were a great factor in the campaign that resulted in the protection of the youths from the legalized liquor traffic.

The latest returns indicate a majority of at least 84,834 for the prohibition amendment. All hail to West Virginia's noble women and brave men!

Four States Victors in Equal Suffrage Campaigns

Kansas, Oregon, Michigan and Arizona's Suffrage Amendments Carry by Good Majorities

Ten States Now Give Full Franchise to Women

In view of the statements sometimes made that woman suffrage retards rather than promotes reform legislation it is interesting to note that the suffrage amendment in the great prohibition state of Kansas carried by probably 50,000 majority, said to be the largest majority ever given to the measure by any state. As it was well known that the brewery and liquor interests were using their best endeavors for its defeat its success is a decided victory for prohibition.

Oregon, voting for the third time on equal suffrage, gave a good majority. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., wires, "Majority for suffrage conceded to be 2,500. Climbing higher as returns from farmers' votes come in. May reach 5,000."

Michigan, at first classed as doubtful, is now conceded to have adopted the equal suffrage amendment by at least 6 000 majority. In this connection it is interesting to note a special dispatch from Detroit to a Chicago paper, which says: "Assured today by the returns from the country districts that they had won a victory, the leaders of the woman suffrage movement lost no time in announcing a campaign to drive the saloons out of politics. This is their official answer to the oft-propounded question as to what they would do with the ballot if they had it."

In response to an appeal from Arizona's women "that the infant state of the Union, less than a year old, clothe its womanhood with equal rights before the law," every one of the larger towns of the state is said to have returned a substantial majority for the measure. This turn of affairs was not unexpected, as the platforms of all the political parties in the state had indorsed full suffrage for women.

Four and Six Make Ten

The ten states now appearing as white on the equal suffrage map are: Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan and Arizona. Although the amendment has been lost in Ohio and Wisconsin, it is a matter for congratulation that ten out of the forty-eight states have taken this advanced step. With such an impetus as this year's victories will give the movement, it is certain to continue its triumphant progress until every state has granted to its women citizens, equal franchise rights with men.

(Continued from Page Four)

superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, carried her audience through the Madeira Islands, southern Europe, India, Burma, Japan, and the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands. In charming word pictures Mrs. Thacher introduced the audience to the work and workers in these various countries, paying eloquent tribute to those in the Far East who are helping to shape the policy of the Sunrise Kingdom. As the speaker closed there was brought to the platform Miss Christine Penrod, who is at the head of the Florence Crittenton Home in Japan and is spending some time in America. Mrs. Thacher, recognizing her as one of the friends made upon her trip, drew her to her side, and wrapped her in the folds of the American flag, as she was introduced to the Convention as one of the warm friends of our work in the Orient.

The announcement that the next World's W. C. T. U. Convention was to be held in Brooklyn, New York, was the occasion for gracious words of greeting from Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U. Mrs. Boole said, "All the newspapers are beginning to inquire where and when this great meeting is to be held and how many nations will be represented, and all the club women are saying this is the greatest thing that has come to New York."

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., was called to the platform to explain the plan of life membership in the World's W. C. T. U. This prompted the announcement that a number of life memberships had been taken by state delegations, a complete list of which will appear in a later issue. Miss Gordon then presented to the Convention Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U., who introduced Miss Anderson Hughes, the speaker of the evening.

Miss Hughes appeared on the platform accompanied by a bevy of young girls all dressed in picturesque costumes made of New Zealand flax, in appearance resembling hundreds of strings of porcupine quills in rows of black and white. In the most fascinating fashion she presented certain phases of W. C. T. U. work in Australia, with the aid of the stereopticon throwing upon the canvas the faces of leading white ribboners of Australasia. So vivid and realistic were both pictures and description that the "land of the kangaroo" took on a new interest.

While Miss Hughes related incident after incident bearing on the W. C. T. U. work in Australia she displayed to her audience a series of most alluringly beautiful New Zealand scenes. She dwelt at length upon the remarkable work being done in the line of prison reform, telling the story of the substitution by white ribboners of Christmas cheer for Christmas beer; how, through the persistence of W. C. T. U. women, plum cake, the finest brand of tea, and fresh fruit were given to the prisoners in place of the allowance of beer usually doled out to them on holidays. She related a number of incidents to prove that under the southern cross, prohibition prohibits, and referred to one superintendent of police in a dry town who said to her, "When you get to the other side of the world you can tell the people you found me planting carrots." As a further explanation of his remark he escorted her to the jail which was empty, a striking object lesson of the effect of a dry regime. At the close of Miss Hughes' address, which was punctuated with frequent and prolonged applause, she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums.

The program of the evening closed with an exquisite rendering by a German quartet of "Die Vaterland."

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

The afternoon meeting opened with the usual devotional and song service led by Rev. Mary E. Kuhl and Mrs. Frances W. Graham, this preliminary service being the regular order each day. "Superintendents Hour," a comprehensive, interesting and varied presentation of W. C. T. U. department work by the board of superintendents then engaged the attention of the Convention. The heads of departments, so far as they were represented, grouped themselves upon the platform awarding their prizes or telling of the year's work. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, after a brief statement of the condition of her department, delivered the banner to Massachusetts. Mrs. Dorcas Spencer, superintendent of Work among the Indians, said

Mrs. Frances W. Graham
National W. C. T. U. Musical Director

that her work was represented at the convention by Mr. Elmer LaFonse, an educated Indian from Bidwell Ranch, Chico, California, who had favored the audience with very choice vocal music.

Mrs. Martha Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, called attention to an editorial in a local daily sustaining every word she had said on the subject of the use of alcohol as medicine, and compared the attitude of the press today with that of other years. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of Sunday School work, awarded to Tennessee a prize for the greatest per cent gain in local superintendents, the second prize to Maine for the best organized department and the third to New York for a model department. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, National superintendent of Literature, because of good work accomplished, passed on to Georgia the loving cup. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, National superintendent of Circulation of Official Papers, congratulated the Convention on having the day before presented to Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, as editors of the official papers, the handsomest bouquet (in the form of subscriptions) they had ever received. She urged the importance of a wider reading of THE UNION SIGNAL, saying that the life blood of our organization may be carried to every part of the body but that words avail little until the body itself feels its need.

Mrs. Mae Whitman, National superintendent of Temperance and Labor, expressed delight in passing on the department banner to the hostess state, Oregon, for having held the largest number of meetings. Mrs. L. B. Smith, National superintendent of Rescue work, explained that she had no banners to present or prizes to award, but desired to say that the public conscience was never so aroused on the subject of rescuing young women from the social evil as at this time. Other National superintendents who set forth the work of their respective departments were Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Institutes; Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Work among Soldiers and Sailors; Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, Anti-Narcotics; Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, Medal Contests; Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Evangelistic and Almshouse; Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament; Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, Social Meetings and Red Letter Days; Miss Lella M. Sewall, Flower Missions; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Legislation; Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, Fairs and Open Air Meetings; Miss Mary E. Brown, Curfew; Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Christian Citizenship; Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, Franchise; Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Scientific Temperance Instruction. The report of Work among Lumbermen and Miners was presented by Mrs. Shumacher and that of Mother's Meetings, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National superintendent, was read by Mrs. Frances W. Graham.

After a bird's-eye-view of what the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund has done for our work during the past year, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, introduced three speakers as representing as many groups of states which had been helped by the fund. Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., for one of these, expressed her belief that the only way to keep the prohibitory law in a community or state is by building up public sentiment in favor of it, and one of the best means to accomplish this is to push the organization of the W. C. T. U. The Memorial Fund had enabled Oklahoma to do this kind of work in certain sections of the state, thus enlightening the people as a whole as to the value of the prohibitory law and the necessity of retaining it.

Mrs. Adella A. Scott, the newly elected president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., stated that without help from the Memorial Fund New Mexico would not have been able to keep two W. C. T. U. representatives at the capital for two months working for legislation to enable the state to present the question of statewide prohibition to the people for a vote. She said, "So great was our influence with the House of Representatives that the measure passed by a large majority, and so great was our influence with the Senate that they did not want the bill to be voted down, so they re-committed it, and the money given us by the National so enthused other friends that two gentlemen gave us money to help in the campaign. The prohibition measure was not the only one we worked for. Through our influence woman suffrage became a prominent question and native Spanish men introduced a bill submitting the question to a vote of the people. This was, however, voted down by a small majority in the House and re-committed by the Senate. Through the influence of our women one of the best S. T. I. laws was also passed by our Legislature, and the pernicious law permitting prize fights in the state was defeated. In fact, New Mexico has begun to look upon the W. C. T. U. as the watch dog of the state, and one they will always have to reckon with until we have prohibition and suffrage."

Miss Rose Davison, who had been in the Colorado campaign during the past summer, said in part: "When public opinion warrants a campaign for statewide prohibition all possible help should be centered upon it from National Head-

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

We gratefully acknowledge the guidance of Divine Providence in the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the development of its work, in the choice of its leaders, and in the success that has crowned the service of nearly four decades.

We pledge anew our faith in God, whose we are and whom we serve, in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as an instrument in His hands for the protection of the homes of our nation, and in our officers who are leading us in the onward march toward national prohibition.

We affirm our belief in the following principles:

That total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is the only safe law of life.

We appreciate the assistance given to the temperance reform by educators, railroad corporations, insurance companies, boards of health, business and philanthropic organizations, all of which are beginning to recognize that total abstinence is necessary to the highest mental, physical and economic efficiency.

That prohibition is the only effective means for the destruction of the liquor traffic and is necessary for the preservation and development of the nation.

The time will come when the political party that declares for prohibition will be the dominant party and when the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages will be the law of the land, with a prohibition administration to uphold the righteous and beneficent law.

We pledge ourselves to continue the campaign for state and national prohibition and for the election of officials pledged in their party platforms to the enforcement of the same.

We heartily endorse the efforts to secure the early passage of such amendments to the interstate commerce law as will effectually prevent the shipment of liquors into prohibition territory.

We favor the repeal of all laws which provide for revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

That purity of life is equally essential for men and women.

We condemn as false and pernicious the doctrine that the social evil is a necessity.

We declare segregation and regulation wrong in principle and utterly inadequate to lessen the evil because they provide for its perpetuation, not its annihilation.

We express our gratification at the efforts of the Federal government to suppress the traffic in women and girls and urge co-operation of the states in securing drastic legislation which will supplement these laws and make them more effective.

That the ballot for women on equal terms with men is just and right.

That a living wage, the minimum wage and equal pay for equal work are an economic necessity.

That peace and arbitration should be the universal rule for individuals and nations.

quarters. When the psychological hour has arrived it is certainly far better to concentrate our forces in the line of both literature and speakers, to help overthrow the liquor power in that particular place, than it is to scatter these in mission fields. That is the plan the enemy always follows." Miss Davison told of the heroic sacrifices made by many of the women; of the large company of volunteer workers who carried on the fight, and of the splendid things the state was able to do in the way of distribution of printed matter through the help of the Memorial Fund.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, in clear, concise, epigrammatic sentences, gave a statement of what $125 can do in a campaign. This address was so valuable as a practical campaign document that it was voted by the Convention to publish it in leaflet form. It will appear in the next issue of THE SIGNAL. West Virginia was without a representative at the Convention for the reason that none of her workers felt she could be spared from the thick of the battle in the last critical days of the prohibition campaign. This greeting from Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., was read by Mrs. Parks: "West Virginia is aflame with prohibition fire. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor speaking to thousands of voters. Five hundred speakers afield—victory in the air. Braver women never lived; they are on the firing line undismayed and undiscouraged. Forget us not in this battle."

At the suggestion of Rev. Edith Hill Booker the Convention suspended all business for a season of prayer for the two campaign states.

The report of Committee on Resolutions was read by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U. The text of these resolutions, as adopted, appears above.

TUESDAY EVENING

Platform Night is always one of the great events of a National Convention, as upon that occasion some of the most eloquent messages are given by white ribbon orators. A number not on the printed program—an address by Mayor Cotterill of Seattle—was an added attraction.

When the Mayor appeared upon the platform he was greeted with the white ribbon cheer from the West Washington delegation:

"Cotterill, Cotterill, always true,
Votes for temperance, suffrage, too,
Always stands for 'Right in Line.'
He's fine! He's fine!
White ribbon, white ribbon,
White ribbon, hurrah!"

Mrs. Stevens introduced Mr. Cotterill not only as the chief executive of Seattle, but as national Chief Templar of the I. O. G. T. and also international Counciior of the same order, the second highest position in all the world of Good Templars. In responding the Mayor said:

Mayor Cotterill of Seattle

I am certainly rejoiced at the privilege of standing here for a moment or two and greeting you and being greeted as I have been by this Convention and by this audience. It is worth while to slip away from official duties and come to such a gathering as this even if I do have to spend a night on a sleeper in order to get back on the municipal job tomorrow morning. I am thankful for the privilege, and it is both a privilege and a duty to come before this Convention and in behalf of the Good Templar organization of this country to greet you and wish you Godspeed. We have been working side by side in this great cause for many long years, and I know it will please you to know that Good Templar circles of unity are still being formed, and we are endeavoring, as we have done through the sixty years of our history, to rescue the fallen and to save the young and ignorant from being entrapped by the snares of the evil one.

I know you will wish a word or two about our city of Seattle from a local standpoint, for I am sure you feel that some of the things which we have been trying to accomplish are worth while in their helpfulness from a national standpoint. I speak from the point of view of one who has labored for twenty-five years in our prohibition cause. I tell you tonight that the experience which I have had during these last months since taking upon myself the responsibility of Mayor of Seattle has convinced me of the truth of the things I had believed before. Now when any one says that prohibition does not prohibit I can answer that regulation does not regulate, that segregation does not segregate, but that recognition by law, by city authorities, of any form of vice or crime, is the thing that aggravates and increases that evil. The particular object lesson that Seattle has presented to the nation is undoubtedly along the line of an honest, earnest, persistent endeavor to do something to solve the awful vice problem—the social evil question. Our city like others has been down in the depths. It tried wide open policies, segregated, restricted districts and the like, but I want to tell you tonight that for nearly two years with two verdicts of our people in favor of it, we have demonstrated and we are demonstrating with increasing power each day that a great commercial city can be decent as well as prosperous. I have no desire here or anywhere to seem to be boastful for my own city, much less of anything that I in my humble fashion have tried to do as a municipal servant, but I would be untrue to the facts of the situation if I did not tell you that which comes to me from a detailed knowledge of police authority in our city, namely that with the abolition of restricted districts and the abandonment of the segregation idea in connection with vice, we have today in Seattle not more than a third or a quarter of vice in our midst as compared with what we had under regulation in all its supposed power and glory.

You will be glad to know that in our city we are demonstrating the efficiency of women not only as voters (that has gone without saying for two years) but as valuable, practical workers on the

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municipal pay roll doing the work of protective officers, saving young girls from the dangers and pitfalls of a great city and doing it at the expense of the city out of the taxes paid in by the people and not leaving it to be done by the sacrificing efforts of an organization. There are those in our city who are constantly sneering at the noble efforts of our women who are saving on an average a girl a day. They are even talking of recall and a new regime, but I believe I know the pulse of our people and that Seattle will take no step backward. Have no fear, as you read the things that come from the press of the vice syndicate, that we will have a new election in Seattle, but if we should I will not be on trial. Instead it will be the city, and the laws and ordinances of our city and state that will be on trial, and I have no fear but that the manhood and womanhood of our municipality will rise supreme as they have done twice before, and by an overwhelming majority will administer such a rebuke to the hosts of vice that conditions will be even better than before. But tonight I bring you this message for encouragement. I know how varied is your work, and how you reach out into many lines of reform, and I say to you, as I would say to my own people at home, Seattle proposes to hold that which she has gained, to take care of manhood, womanhood and childhood; that while she plans largely for prosperity and material greatness, there has been shown again and again a love of humanity, a desire to do something for those who need help; and she proposes to continue to show the world that she can be law-abiding, vice-suppressing and at the same time a happy, prosperous, contented business metropolis.

Nothing could have been more apropos than the musical selection which followed, "Hail to Our Conquering Hosts," a duet sung by Mrs. W. A. Lawson and Mrs. Frances Graham.

The first address of the evening was given by Miss Edna Rowan of Kansas, General L. T. L. secretary, whose strong appeal for the children touched the hearts of all her hearers. Miss Rowan said: "This is an age of the child. Today our boys and girls are being reckoned with as our coming citizens, and all that tends to make them better, stronger, wiser, nobler is being done. Every agency which aims to develop them physically, mentally, morally and spiritually is receiving a new emphasis in this century of the child. However, for the W. C. T. U. this is not a new interest. It has always been concerned as to the safety and development of the children. It has always recognized that its greatest work is among the young people. It was for this that the W. C. T. U. was founded, to protect the home and the children. The battle that we are fighting today is childhood's battle; the war we wage is a war for the protection of the boys and girls.

"I am going to tell you of a little scene which I witnessed in the Juvenile Court of Chicago. A boy, poorly dressed and evidently half famished, when asked by the judge what he could do for him, cried out, 'Judge, I only want you to give me a chance.' This boy, in common with thousands of others, was a victim of the ravages of the liquor traffic. That is what our organization is doing today—giving the children a chance for a cleaner manhood and womanhood. It has been said that 'pitted against the sobriety of the coming generation, pitted against the finest virtues of our children in the nursery of life, stand vast business interests with millions upon millions of invested capital, every dollar of it dependent upon the wreckage of a new generation. In this fact is the terrible wrong and infamy of the legalized liquor system.'

"If this is true, and we know it is sadly true, we can arm the children with nothing so useful as intelligence regarding the dangers of the drink evil and the liquor traffic. We can do this through the Sunday school, the day school and the L. T. L."

Miss Rowan pictured vividly the splendid work accomplished by the Young Campaigners in the resubmission campaign in Maine a year ago and in the more recent battles for state-wide prohibition in Colorado and West Virginia and expressed her belief that the greatest work that can be done for the future of our cause is that which helps to mould the lives of the children and prepare them for a citizenship worthy of the name.

After a finely rendered baritone solo by Charles Hadley of Portland, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., with her usual eloquence, delivered an address, a part of which we quote:

Frances E. Beauchamp

We are engaged in the greatest work of all history because we battle not against flesh and blood but against principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places. I greet you around our camp-fire because we are on the march in this great reform and in our forward movement we have all the advantages of equipment. The breath of victory is in our nostrils; the truth of history is on our side; the voice of science is in our camp; the press corroborates our message; the daily walk and conversation of the business man slant our way.

The license system is in itself a confession of guilt on the part of the trade and of the people, but let none of us fool ourselves with the thought that we have whipped the liquor traffic. We rejoice in the splendid gains we have made, but these are not complete gains despite the repeatedly whitening map. There is not one of us who lives in local prohibitive districts but is daily brought face to face with the fact that through the channels of interstate commerce the stream of beverage liquor is constantly pouring into all this territory. Illicit sellers of beverage liquors are distributed throughout it. Again, we rejoice in the fact that there are more total abstainers today than ever before in the history of our nation, or of the world, yet there has been no decrease in the manufacture of beverage liquors. More liquor was manufactured in the United States in 1911-12 than ever before. More beverage liquor was manufactured in Kentucky in this last manufacturing season than in the entire United States eleven years ago. Wherein, then, is the great gain in which we rejoice and for which we take credit? It is in the growth of public sentiment, which, like a great leviathan, is struggling in the depths of this sea of the nationally protected liquor traffic.

We have labored long in the delusion that this was a government of the people, by the people, for the people. It has been a hard lesson for us to learn that this is a government of political parties, by political parties, for political parties; that no great idea has ever been wrought into government or can be until it is embodied in the platform of a political organization. We have tried every expediency imaginable—high license, low license, local option, state-wide prohibition, only to be confronted with the tremendous fact that the liquor traffic is entrenched in our national government. The East calls out to the West and the West to the South, and the South answers back, "Protect us from the intrusion of the liquor traffic under the national government into local prohibition territory."

The temperance movement is a century old. The first movement for legal control was by state-wide prohibition and because there was no government protection fourteen states quickly fell into line and but for the fact that another question arose of national importance the liquor traffic might have been swept from our continent by this method, but in the struggle of that great conflict as a war measure the internal revenue was placed upon beverage liquors, and thus it became entrenched in our national government. Before this incident in our history the states were amply competent to deal with the traffic, and but for this fact state-wide prohibition might have been made effective but when liquor was taxed governmentally it became a national issue. The small producer was crowded out. The business was centered in the hands of a few rich men. A combination of these business men was duly effected. Today when we go up against the liquor traffic in a county or a state we meet not the representatives of the traffic in the territory where the battle rages but the consolidated force of the nation, and in this skirmish warfare we have expended millions of money, untold effort, and deflected our standard from the main issue.

What, then, you ask, is needed? We reply: the speedy entrenchment in power of a political organization that stands for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation or transportation of beverage alcoholic liquors. But, asks some one from the Southland, cannot this reform be accomplished by the Democratic party? We have a line of prohibition states that reaches from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and the cry of every state is, "Protect us from the invasion of this territory on the part of the national liquor organization under the protection of the flag." North Dakota, Maine and Kansas say the Republican party saved the nation in a former great struggle and cannot we trust them to deal with this second great national question? To ask the question is to answer it. The national government, with the exception of eight years, has been in the hands of the Republican party for fifty years, and what is its record? It is as silent as the tomb in regard to the greatest foe of this national government.

A few of our women rise up and say: Here are the Progressives—may we not look to them for deliverance? In reply we say the Progressive party is a one-man organization; that that one man was

seven years at the head of the national government; that in all those years not one of the progressive ideas that he advocates was wrought into law; what he did not do in seven years what hope have we that he will do in four added years. And we cannot forget that in his national convention he challenged the assembled representatives to ask him any question and pledged that he would answer it; and devoted thirty minutes to an explanation of his ideas in regard to our brother in black, which explanation was satisfactory to neither the brothers in white nor to the brothers in black; and yet when he was asked in good faith by Mr. O'Bryan, "What about the temperance question?" he instantly replied: "Oh, you go back and go to school." The prohibitionists of this nation have been to school forty years, and they have learned that a man who shirks in his public utterances and in his platform the only question of our times that is of vital interest to every man, woman and child in this nation, the only question on which you can make the same speech from Maine to California and be equally acceptable in any section of the country, the only question on which the East, West, North and South agree, cannot be trusted to settle this matter.

There are five great political parties in the field. Our friends, the Christian socialists, stand for a great government ideal but as yet they have not come out for prohibition; the Republicans, the Democrats and the Progressives have rejected prohibition. This eliminates every political party from the field except the Prohibition party. The propaganda on which the W. C. T. U. agree is national prohibition. That issue has been taken up by one party and one only, and that is the party that for forty years has stood for the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the enfranchisement of womanhood, and its platform incorporates more of the idea of government by the people than that of any other political organization. It would trust the people to elect their United States Senators; would give protection to the rights of labor without impairing the rights of capital; would settle all international disputes by arbitration; abolish child labor in mines, workshops and factories; have court review of the post-office decisions; establish postal savings banks; give to the people the right to initiate legislation and demand of legislative bodies the settlement of any question of interest in the referendum by the vote of the people. It is the only political party which has ever given to the people a sound plan for the adjustment of our tariff, in demanding an omni-partisan tariff commission to adjust our tariff rates; for conservation of our forest and mineral reserves—that all mineral and timber lands and water powers now owned by the government shall be held perpetually and leased for revenue purposes only; for efficiency and economy in governmental administration; for protection of one day in seven as a day of rest.

Such a platform might have been drafted at the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. There is not an issue which every progressive woman in our organization does not stand for. These later years we have lost greatly in this mighty conflict from lack of co-operation with our brothers, fathers and sons. The liquor traffic stands a united force—the temperance forces have divided into different camps. Isn't it time and the part of wisdom for us to rally our forces and go forth unto victory under the white flag of national prohibition and rest not nor weary until we march on and take possession of Washington and the administration of our national government for "God and Home and Native Land."

The last address of the evening was given by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., whose reputation for logical thinking and the eloquent presentation of any subject she speaks upon always wins her audience. We give below excerpts from her address:

Mrs. Livingston

There is no more dramatic figure in history than the picture which we have of the Baptist in the wilderness. His message, "Repent ye, the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand," was for all time, and every religious and philanthropic organization has studied to interpret it to their day and generation. No organization has more truly done this than our own blessed Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for in our fight against the legalized liquor traffic we recognize that there is no greater foe to the establishment of the righteousness, joy and peace of the kingdom of our Lord than this

Katharine L. Stevenson and Frances E. Beauchamp

There are today many contributing agencies in the solution of this vexatious problem, and among them there is none which is claiming the attention of thinking people more than the present effort for the conservation of child life in our republic. We have learned that it is more important to conserve future miners than mines, future foresters than forests, and that the greatest asset of our nation is its boyhood and its girlhood. In this great question of child conservation we find that the child in industry forms one of the greatest problems. We are not content today to care for conditions after they have been created but our desire is to prevent the conditions that create so much of the misery, poverty, crime and disease of our land. In this investigation into the question of the child in industry, we find that a large percentage of children are forced into factory life because of the inability of one or both parents to provide the necessities for the home, this inability caused in many, many cases by the use of intoxicating liquors.

In the comparison made in the state of Nebraska between a list of dry and license cities of like population we found that in every case there were more children in the public schools in the dry cities than in the license cities—this in a great agricultural state. But what we found in the agricultural state we found also to be true in the great industrial state of Massachusetts. Both Kansas and Maine—Prohibition states—have a greater proportion of children in their public schools and a greater proportion of public school teachers and public school buildings, according to population, than any other states in the union We are forced to recognize that there is no greater evil to the childhood of the nation than the saloon, and that if we are to solve the problem of the child in industry we must solve along with it its relation to the liquor traffic.

Another contributing agency is the present agitation for the conservation of the public health. This reform has manifested itself in many phases, but its twofold aspect in the passing of pure food laws and the anti-tuberculosis crusade has been a great help to our reform. The former has helped to define to the public the true nature of alcohol, and the latter has shown that there is no place in the treatment of disease for the use of alcohol.

Another contributing agency is to be found in the present movement which is known as prison reform. We are not content now to care for the housing, feeding and clothing of the criminal classes, but we are asking that the source from which this class comes be removed. The legalized liquor traffic is responsible for ninety-three per cent of all the crime and poverty of this country, and therefore if we are to solve the problem of the criminal class we must at the same time solve the problem of the liquor traffic. This is also true in the present great campaign for the abolition of the social evil. We see that the social evil is two-fold in its relationship to the liquor traffic; first social, second political. In every red light district there is to be found the open saloon, and if one is to be abolished the other must be also.

We have in this great new movement for the enfranchisement of women another contributing agency to the solution of our problem, for we cannot help but believe that when the majority of women, and these women largely mothers and wives, shall have received full enfranchisement, their influence will be used toward the annihilation of the liquor traffic.

In a recent conversation with one of the leading politicians of the East I was asked what I would do with the bad woman's vote, and I answered that in view of the fact that in my own state prison there were 137 men and only one woman, so far as Rhode Island was concerned I was not worrying over the bad woman's vote. Again the question was asked, what about the ignorant vote, and I answered that in view of the fact that ninety per cent of the school teachers of our country are women and that there is a greater per cent of illiteracy among men than among women we do not need to fear the ignorant woman's vote. Neither goodness nor ignorance is a test for suffrage, but if they were, there would be no difficulty as to the women of this nation meeting both tests. Five out of seven members upon our church rolls are women. "If women were given suffrage, would not many women be seeking political office," I have been asked. I called attention to the small proportion of men in any city or state who hold political office. "You consider then, that suffrage would be a panacea for all our ills," was the query, and I answered, "No, but it would be an excellent poultice for many of them," and it is a fact that suffrage may bring healing to the nation. For this reason the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are asking for the right of the ballot.

I believe there is no more powerful agency at work today among the children of our land than the new spirit of patriotism which our public schools are seeking to instil in the pupils of the country, a patriotism that recognizes in the stars and stripes a holy challenge for the

righteousness that exalteth a nation and prosperity which always follows when righteousness reigns.

We must train our boys and girls to see that in the white stripes of our flag is a call to a life of purity; that in the red stripes is a demand for a sacrificial life, not the offering of a dead sacrifice in war. We must teach them that the deep blue is a call to a loyalty to every holy institution, and that they in turn must shine as do the stars, giving forth light and life and love to a waiting world. When we shall have taught our children the true meaning of "Old Glory," the time will have come when they shall demand that it shall cease to protect the greatest devastating and destroying agency the world has ever known—the legalized liquor traffic.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Livingston's address, Mrs. Frances Graham sang that matchless song of triumph, "Victory," as only the popular National Director can render it.

Without question the closing number of the evening's program was the most unique of the Convention—the distribution among the delegates and visitors of the luscious fruit which had been sent by Oregon cities to decorate the Convention platform. Each delegate carried to her place of entertainment some of these choice treasures to be taken back to her distant home as souvenirs of the generous hospitality of the "state of opportunity."

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

A delightful variation of the program of the afternoon was the appearance on the platform of Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of Kansas, the well-known divine, writer and lecturer. On being introduced by Mrs. Stevens, he spoke briefly.

Dr. Sheldon

I bring you greetings from the state of Kansas, where I have lived almost a quarter of a century, a state four hundred miles long, two hundred miles wide, 4,000 miles deep, with 1,600,000 people living in it and without a single legalized saloon within its borders. I simply want to say briefly that after thirty-three years' trial we believe in prohibition more than ever. Our business men, our professional men, the editors of our newspapers, school teachers and practically all the people are united in saying our prohibitory law is the best one on our statute books. If I were at home today, as I would like to be if it were not for the great pleasure of being with you, I could take my boy by the hand and walk with him down the streets of a city of 50,000, with a mixed population of negroes, German and other foreign people, and that boy of mine would not see a single place where he could get a glass of beer. I am looking forward to the time when we shall have a fine Christian daily newspaper to help us in the great fight we are waging for God and home and native land. I myself fully expect to live to see the time when there shall not be a brewery or a saloon within the entire limits of the United States of America.

"Glimpses of Highways and Byways," as noted on the program, proved to be a series of moving pictures from the field given by the National organizers and lecturers who were in attendance at the Convention. As Mrs. Frances P. Parks announced this particular number she was presented by the organizers with a beautiful bouquet of flowers which she pronounced as being "just as sweet and lovely and fragrant as the dear organizers."

Mrs. Nelle Burger of Missouri, spoke especially of some of the fine characteristics of the women who compose the board of organizers and lecturers of our organization. She said, "They go up and down the land in storm and sunshine, in sickness and in health as the mouthpieces of this great body. They give to the world, in a public manner, the principles for which we are standing, and upon their representation of our cause depends its acceptance by the people. The consecrated lives of these women, their service, and every thought and fiber of their being are given to the advancement of the W. C. T. U."

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher said that the most exciting experience of the past year, as an organizer, was being caught in the flood region of the South, on which occasion she did not know whether she was in a highway or a byway, although she fervently wished at that time that it might be a highway. "There was one thing I noticed," she resumed, "that whenever the refugees were brought in, especially those who were colored people, all the saloons were closed for the protection of the city, and I remarked to myself, if they can close them for such an occasion as this why cannot they close them all the time for the protection of society?

Deborah Knox Livingston

Mrs. Bridelle C. H. Washburn of California, stated that it is not unusual for an organizer to travel about 2,000 miles over mountains and through valleys, organizing and re-organizing, lecturing before schools, and to the public, everywhere, but to perform a wedding ceremony and then go to vote were unique experiences which she had known.

Miss Permelia Curtis Mahan of Missouri, told the audience that all her life she had been wondering why women could not vote. During the past year she had learned the reason and would no longer withhold such information. Thereupon she read a humorous poem on the almost innumerable duties devolving upon the average woman, who, according to the census blanks has "no occupation." This poem we hope to give in full in a future issue.

Miss Annie Robbins of Minnesota, said, "It is with thanksgiving that I come to the harvest home banquet this year to say I have seen some of the results from my seed-sowing. I was privileged to fire some of the first shots in the Kansas suffrage campaign, spent five weeks in Montana working for better conditions, gave two months to missionary labors in Wyoming and in building up the work in Northern Idaho. It was also my privilege to blaze the trail for the 'White Ribbon Special' through Montana and Idaho."

Miss Christine I. Tinling of Virginia gave word pictures of three forms of S. T. I. work among children, teachers, and normal students. The first was a glimpse of a little girl on a train whom she overheard repeating the temperance lesson to her mother, a reminder that through the children we may reach many who would not come to our meetings. The second was a view of a little mining town with forty-three saloons where even the teachers were under the spell of the liquor power, but after hearing of our methods one of them said that temperance could be taught along those lines even there. The third glimpse was of a Normal School where students and faculty alike were eager for help in teaching temperance, and one instructor said, "Do you see how hungry we are?" "We have much to be thankful for as an organization," said Miss Tinling, "that people in the educational world are getting hungry for the truth which God has given in trust to us."

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance of Missouri, told of her most trying experience of the year when she walked two and a half miles to church in the country, over two long, plowed-up fields, across a valley, through a patch of woods and across two meadows and climbed eight barbed wire fences coming back. "The next day," she said, "I left behind me the dress I had worn upon this occasion, ripped, jagged, undarned, unmended and unwearable!" The most enjoyable experience of the year has been the delight of helping others and of having had a share in the great campaigns.

Mrs. M. A. B. Smith of Wisconsin reported: "A strenuous suffrage campaign in Wisconsin has claimed months of my time this past year. Speaking from automobiles, in halls, churches and schoolhouses, personal work has been done wherever business men and voters could be interviewed. In one city I gave five addresses, three from automobiles and two in moving picture theaters between the films.

Miss Gabrella T. Stickney of California said: "As this year we listen we hear coming on the great highway of political citizenship the light tread of 1,300,000 women. Some reluctantly entered the path, but have courageously and eagerly accepted the responsibilities given by enfranchisement. The need of the local W. C. T. U. was never greater than now to make a continuous campaign of education regarding the effects of alcohol on the citizens and the blighting curse of the liquor traffic upon a city, and thus prepare the voters for a surprise campaign."

Miss Rose A. Davison of Ohio, told the following incident: "In southern Colorado there is a little coal camp where many Italian people live. Two years ago the audience was so out of sympathy with the idea of total abstinence and prohibition that many left the meeting before our speaker closed. Last year a decided gain in sentiment was seen, for the large audience gave careful attention, and this year they were enthusiastic to help make the state dry. Tony, one of the Italians, accompanied by his little girl, stood in the store where I was waiting, and when I asked him how he felt about the saloon business he said, 'The fellows that buy whisky can't buy good things for their children. My baby likes candy and bananas and I spend my money for my baby instead of for beer, and that is why I am going to work for state prohibition.'"

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh of Washington, spoke of her work on the legal side of the liquor question. She stated that it had been her privilege to help the communities into which she went get rid of

their saloons, get evidence against blind pigs and white slavery. She chronicled as one of her unique experiences a long stage ride with a whisky drummer for a seat mate—a fine opportunity to educate the enemy.

Mrs. Florence Atkins of Tennessee stated that during the past year she had traveled over 14,500 miles, had worked in seven different states and secured over 1,200 signatures to the total abstinence pledge. As showing the value of the taking of the pledge Mrs. Atkins related the following incident: "At the close of the joint session of the Legislature of Mississippi, a Senator came down to speak to me, and placing a note in my hand asked me to read it. It said, 'My mother died when I was an infant and when about twelve years old I found a total abstinence pledge signed by her, there and then I dedicated myself and all I am to the cause of temperance. If in any way I can at any time serve the W. C. T. U. I shall be glad to do it.'"

Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Massachusetts expressed the belief that the province of the W. C. T. U. lecturer was to be an apostle for obtaining the larger freedom for which our fathers fought and died, a freedom that shall render unnecessary the competition with the greatest of all monopolies, the liquor traffic. One of the early statesmen who put his name to the Declaration of Independence said, "Boston is not a town, but a state of mind." The W. C. T. U. is a state of mind, and the liquor traffic might as well stop Niagara as to stop the onward march of our great organization.

Mrs. Helen D. Harford of Oregon reported that she had spent practically all of her time in the commendable work of preparing for the National W. C. T. U. Convention now meeting in Portland.

Dr. Emma Drake of Colorado, told of a year spent in preaching up and down the land the gospel of purity for the individual, the home and the political life.

Mrs. Maria C. Weed of Montana called attention to the efforts of our own country and others to answer in a practical fashion the question of the hour, "Is it well with the child?" She said: "If this government of ours would give the same thought, time and care to the protection and preservation of its children that it gives to the conservation of its forests and the breeding of livestock we would have a magnificent reserve of stalwart citizens to protect us in the day of peril whereas, by our present system, we are creating criminals, outcasts and paupers."

The report of the Credentials Committee given at this time by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, showed the total number of voting delegates in attendance at the convention to be 345.

Election of Officers

The selection of the leaders of the organization for the ensuing year is one of the most important pieces of business transacted at the annual meeting.

The reverent singing of the hymn, "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," and the offering of a petition by the National superintendent of Evangelistic Work, for guidance and wisdom, always precede the election of the National Officers.

With a business-like alertness, and yet with a seriousness which showed a realization of the importance of the action about to be taken, the hundreds of delegates prepared their ballots.

The re-election of the six General Officers by a practically unanimous vote was a fine expression of appreciation of the efficient service rendered by them during the past twelve months.

Upon the announcement of the election of the President, the Convention gave voice to its feelings in a prolonged white ribbon cheer for their chief and the waving of flags and pennants, while New England reminded the Convention in a hilarious cry, that "New England sets the nation's pace," furnishing the "forefathers, foremothers, founders of the race."

In accepting the office, Mrs. Stevens, with deep feeling, said:

"I inexpressibly appreciate the great honor you have conferred upon me—an honor bestowed by the best and noblest women in the world. I am deeply touched—and I marvel at your patience, your tolerance and your kindness, for I realize keenly my many shortcomings, my inability to do all that I would like to do for the cause which I love better than life itself. I cannot adequately thank you, but let me assure you I will earnestly strive to walk with you, to deal justly all of the time, and walking with you, may we as one together walk humbly with God. And as we move forward in the blessed cause, serving humanity in the name of humanity's Christ the best that we can, may we constantly say in our hearts, 'What Thou desirest, O God, we desire. Help us to do Thy will.'"

Mrs. Stevens was the recipient of many exquisite flowers, none more beautiful than a bunch of Oregon roses from the state W. C. T. U., fragrant violets from the girls at National Headquarters, and blossoms and gifts from the Maine W. C. T. U.

On motion of Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, telegraphic announcements of Mrs. Stevens' re-election were sent to her husband, and to her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. The nomination by the President of Miss Anna A. Gordon as Vice-President-at-Large was unanimously ratified by the convention, emphasized by the white ribbon cheer and other demonstrations of satisfaction and approval.

"It will be the joy of my life," said Miss Gordon in accepting the office, "to do the very best I can, God helping me, to serve the best women on earth and the best president."

For Miss Gordon also were there flowers and gifts—lilies of the valley from the girls at National Headquarters, eight subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* from Ralph Leavitt, the son of Mrs. Stevens' only daughter, and a gift from Maine white ribboners, who explained, through their spokesman, Miss Jessie Dodge, that they claimed at least three-fourths of the National Vice-President.

As the elections of the other officers were announced, the states which claimed them expressed their delight in characteristic fashion.

The nominations of the Official Board for the secretaries of the Young People's Branch, general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, the superintendents of the various departments and organizers and lecturers, were ratified by the Convention. A list of all changes made in the roster of last year appears on page 13.

—*Portland Oregonian*

Goldie Reynolds and Letta Horner, contestants; Mrs. A. E. Carman, National superintendent of Medal Contests; Mrs. Maude Carman Cathcart, associate superintendent, and Mrs. Margaret Houston, state superintendent Medal Contests.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Grand Diamond Medal Contest

Never before has a National Convention had such a unique feature as a Grand Diamond Medal Contest. It proved to be one of the most popular occasions of the week, and although an admission fee of twenty-five and thirty-five cents was charged no vacant seats were to be discovered in the church when the organ pealed forth the opening selection.

After devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Nelle Burger of Missouri, and a vocal selection by Mr. La Fonse, the young Indian singer, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman explained briefly the work of the Medal Contest department, and introduced the six contestants, each the winner of silver, gold, grand gold and diamond medals. These candidates for oratorical honors and the titles of their selections were as follows: Earl Childers, "The Court of Last Appeal"; Gilbert Parmalee, "American Greed"; Letta D. Horner, Iowa, "The Ship Went Down"; B. F. West, West Washington, "The American Christian Citizen"; Goldie Reynolds, Indiana, "The Triumph of Right"; Beulah Minges, Southern California, "The Defense of the Alamo." All the contestants gave most admirable renderings of their selections, but the judges decided in favor of B. F. West of West Washington, and their decision received the hearty approval of the audience, evidenced by the tumultuous applause which greeted the announcement of his name as the winner. The medal was presented in a most happily worded speech by Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, college secretary of the Young People's Branch. While the judges were considering the merits of the various candidates, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, general Y. P. B. secretary, spoke, saying, in part:

Young People's Work

A wise man was once asked the question, "If you could have any gift the gods might bestow, what would you choose?" He replied, "Give me back my youth." The W. C. T. U. cannot give back youth but it believes in youth and if I understand its mission, it exists to

make this a safe world for young people and to warn them of pitfalls, that none of them may have reason to look back with regret on youth.

We believe in young people because of their achievements. History is full of the names of young people. David was a king at eighteen. Esther was a queen when only a young girl. Raphael painted his finest pictures before he was forty, and Schubert wrote the most beautiful melodies of the world before he had reached his thirtieth birthday. Joan of Arc was as young as a high school girl when she led an army to victory. Jane Addams was young when she gave up social life to live among the poor. Frances Willard was in her thirties when she became president of the W. C. T. U. The young people in these days are doing things and this organization is reaching out to them, training them to be efficient workers, but oh, there are so many yet to be reached with our truth. The age of heroism is not past, but today is full of opportunities for patriotism, romance and heroism.

We believe in youth because of its optimism, physical endurance, enthusiasm, and because there is wrapped up in it so much which is sweet and beautiful. Youth is the time for pure, innocent living and serious thought, because it is the time when life choices are made and habits formed. So the Young People's Branch stands for high ideals, pure living and helpful service, and we pledge you, dear Madam President, that we will do our part this year to place our nation under the banner of prohibition, that our old ship of state may not be stranded upon the iceberg of intemperance.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

"Votes for Women" was the absorbing theme of the afternoon, and after prayer by Margaret Dye Ellis, the National superintendent of Legislation, and the transaction of some matters of business, the delegates from the suffrage states, each carrying a pennant labeled "Voters," marched down the aisles with waving banners, and took their places upon the platform.

The first voter called upon to set forth the advantages of woman suffrage was Dr. Emma F. Drake of Colorado, who gave the testimonies of Governors and prominent men in support of it, and said. "Woman suffrage in Colorado has more than demonstrated its justice. No one would dare to propose its repeal, and if left to the men of the state any proposition to repeal the right bestowed upon woman would be overwhelmingly defeated."

Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, president of the Wyoming W. C. T. U., insisted that in her state women have voted for thirty-five years as successfully as the men, and today not two per cent of the voters would take from women the right of franchise. The women helped to make laws for the protection of men and women and to enact strong humane laws, one of the last granting $20,000 for the protection of children and animals.

Mrs. Lulu Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., answered the assertions of those who say that Utah has had suffrage for sixteen years and has not done anything worth while, by retorting: "We have 12,000 more men than women, and we have to convert the 12,000 men before we can get a law passed, but even so we have done things. We have passed a Juvenile Court law modeled after the law drawn by Judge Lindsey; we have a law that no girl can tell of her fall in the presence of men only, but there must be with her a Christian woman; we have one of the best kindergarten measures, another providing for equal pay for equal work for women; and a most excellent pandering law under which we have sent six men and two women to the Federal prison, and closed up every red light district in Salt Lake City."

Mrs. Mabel L. McGrea, president of the North Idaho W. C. T. U., told of the following excellent laws passed since women have had the ballot: One of the best Scientific Temperance Instruction laws, excellent anti-cigaret legislation and anti-gambling measures, a parole law for prisoners and curfew laws in nearly all large cities.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of West Washington W. C. T. U., said: "I think when you welcomed Mayor Cotterill yesterday you recognized some of the value of suffrage, for he never could have been elected without the women's vote. In woman's reign for the first time Seattle is a clean city; she has no restricted district. The possession of the right of suffrage increases, not decreases, the respect of men for women. They have for her the most wholesome respect possible, they respect her so much that they call with hat in hand to show that they are pure, clean, temperance men." She said that since women have received the ballot they have taken up the serious study of civic and legislative questions, and the men credited them with trying harder than they themselves had done, to understand and solve the problems presented. She gave it as her opinion that woman suffrage in Washington will mean eventually a clean state and the sweeping of the saloon clear out beyond Puget Sound.

Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, president of Southern California W. C. T. U., told why, in spite of the woman's vote, local prohibition did not carry in Los Angeles, giving as some of the reasons the campaign being forced upon them without time for preparation, the large amount of money spent by the liquor interests, and a lack of information as to the way in which to indicate votes on the ballot.

Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president of Northern California W. C. T. U., said that according to reports 148 towns have voted dry, and 518 saloons have been put out of commission since the women were given the ballot. "If any one says that equal suffrage in California is not helping to bring prohibition tell them they are mistaken," asserted Mrs. Dorr. "We are expecting at the next session of the Legislature to have placed upon our statute books a Red Light Abatement Law, and to have before 1915 a clean San Francisco."

Mrs. Florence Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., spoke of the delayed victory for suffrage in her state, but explained that more votes for the measure were cast than had been cast in California both for and against it. "It is significant to note," said the speaker, "that we lost because the brewers were so actively opposed to it. In the saloons were hung posters declaring, 'If you give the women of Ohio the ballot, do you think they will be satisfied with the Rose County Option Law? If you give women the ballot it will not be a year before state-wide prohibition will be secured.'"

Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., told why Wisconsin was trying to get the ballot for women. She said in part: "The government of Wisconsin is a great corporation; every man or woman over twenty-one years of age is a stockholder in that corporation; every man and woman is assessed for that corporation; every stockholder, man or woman, must contribute his or her share to its prosperity. Like other companies it has common and preferred stock, but unlike other companies, only preferred stockholders have the privilege of voting; the common stock in that company is held by women, and they are without representation, but must pay the taxes. The common stockholders have been very much interested in watching the preferred stockholders. This corporation is organized for the protection of the home and the children, and yet they have no power to control its conduct. We are now engaged in a fight to change our status from common to preferred stockholders. This corporation without the consent of common stockholders has gone into partnership with another body of men whose business is the destruction of childhood, home, church and state—the legalized liquor traffic."

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., explained that the women of her state had had municipal suffrage for twenty-five years and had "made good." She told of the difficulties to be met by the women in securing reform legislation because they did not possess the power to vote.

Mrs. Leona T. Field, National superintendent of Purity, said: "For love of money our National Government stands committed to the legalized liquor traffic, for love of money, the bodies of helpless little children are broken upon the wheel of industry, for love of money vice is permitted. The women of Michigan are asking for the ballot because they believe in justice. Last year there were more than 100,000 women who paid taxes, and if taxation without representation was tyranny in 1776 it is tyranny in 1912."

Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., prophesied that the women of her state would be enfranchised on the fifth of November. "We do not expect," she said, "to do everything, but we do expect to do some things to clean up the state. They tell us that woman's place is in the home, and I want to take a few seconds to tell the men who are here that man's place is in the home. If you do not work for the protection of your own home and other homes, you are unmanly and out of your sphere. When men learn that a home is a man's place, that its sacred precincts are his sphere, then the world will be a better place for women and for little children."

NO MEDICINE
But Change of Food Gave Final Relief.

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal—stomach and bowels.

A great deal of our stomach and bowel troubles comes from eating too much starchy and greasy food.

The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestines, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that fermentation, indigestion, and a long train of ails result.

Too much fat also is hard to digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloated, heavy feeling.

In these conditions a change from indigestible foods to Grape-Nuts will work wonders in not only relieving the distress but in building up a strong digestion, clear brain and steady nerves. A Wash. woman writes:

"About five years ago I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—caused, I know now, from overeating starchy and greasy food.

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me. I could not eat anything without suffering severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts and I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better and inside of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since.

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROMOTED COMRADES

Since returning from the Portland Convention, the sad news has been received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters of the "home-going" of the husband of Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U. He passed away only a few hours before she reached home. The many friends of Mrs. Richard are remembering her in her grievous loss and sorrow, with loving sympathy.

Mrs. Olive Stevens Hanson, sister-in-law of the National President, has within a few days, gone to her heavenly home. Mrs. Hanson was a devoted white ribboner, having been a charter member of the Stroudwater (Me.) union, the first W. C. T. U. organized in the state. She was widely known, much beloved, and will be greatly missed.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. ROSTER

Changes in superintendents of departments, organizers, lecturers and evangelists:

New Organizers

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, Auburndale, Mass.

Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, Cottage Grove, Ore.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, 901 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.

Miss Margaret Bilz, Spring Lake, Mich.

New Lecturers

Mrs. Frances Ensign-Fuller, Madison, O.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, 199 York St., Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Adeline Colburn Zehner, 707 N. Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.

New Evangelist

Rev. Etta E. Shaw, 1706 Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Department

World's Missionary Fund, Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Baum and Rebecca Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Superintendents

Sabbath Observance, Mrs. Susie McWhirter Ostrom, 2330 College Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Franchise, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, 5 East St., Providence, R. I.

Press, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Grants Pass, Ore.

Literature, Miss Addie A. Austin, Literature Bldg., National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Work among Railway Men, Mrs. Ella M. Kroft, Bloomington, Ind.

Change in Name of Department

Curfew and Police Women, same superintendent.

The National W. C. T. U. Press Bureau was made the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity. Under it are grouped the Press department, the Literature department and the work of the National Press Correspondent.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

"White Ribbon—White Ribbon—White Ribbon — Hurrah! Oregon — Oregon — Oregon!" Thus in ringing chorus hundreds of wearers of the white ribbon who filled the auditorium and galleries of the White Temple, cheered Oregon and Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, the devoted, gifted president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. The occasion of this demonstration was the greeting and words of congratulation by Mrs. Stevens for the arrangements made for the success and profit of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention. As the National President called Mrs. Unruh to the platform and then asked all Oregonians to stand, almost the entire gallery and many on the floor arose to their feet and Miss Gordon led in the white ribbon cheer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, the popular National Recording Secretary, was greatly missed from the Convention, the first from which she has been absent since her election. Friends and comrades rejoiced to know that while Mrs. Anderson's physician thought it unwise for her at this time to accompany the official party to Portland, her general health is greatly improved, and she confidently expects to be equal to all the responsibilities of the coming year. Her place as Recording Secretary was most acceptably filled at the Convention by Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant Recording Secretary, who selected as her helper Miss Rozette Hendrix, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U.

Perhaps no one fact in connection with the Convention was the occasion of more favorable comment locally than the splendid service rendered by white ribbon speakers in the pulpits of the city. W. C. T. U. women gave the message in over seventy churches, and during the following week many were urged to remain over and speak the next Sunday. Great credit is due Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp for her excellent management of the pulpit supplies. As a direct result, more than 174 new members were secured, and generous collections were received.

The representatives of THE UNION SIGNAL editorial department were fortunate in having during the Convention the assistance of Mrs. Lora S. LaMance of Missouri, whose persuasiveness and persistence would not permit a speaker to "forget to pass over manuscript or report."

The editors regret that the limitations of space necessitate deferring, until next week, the publication of the story of the return trip on the "White Ribbon Special," as well as some of the Convention report.

Many faces usually seen at our National gatherings were missing, noticeably those of comrades from West Virginia and Colorado. The telegram of greeting from Colorado read as follows:

"Congratulations from your fighting comrades in Colorado on your splendid gain in membership and money. News from the field rich with prophecies of victory. The enemy is desperate, antagonizing even conservatives by unusually unscrupulous methods. Whole state aroused. Our people doing yeoman service. Second Corinthians, tenth and fourth.

"ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD,
"ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY."

At that impressive moment—the opening of the Convention—there were seated on the platform seven honored pioneers in our work: Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis; Mrs. Eleanor Patterson of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of Ohio; Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard of Los Angeles, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Hattie Johns of Zanesville, Ohio; Mrs. S. Alice Hanson, now of Portland, but formerly of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Dr. Mary J. Bearby of San Jose, Cal., formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn Bearby, now of Caswell, Ore., but formerly of Cleveland, who held in her hand the same Bible out of which she had read at the first crusade meeting more than 38 years ago.

Some of the interruptions of the regular program were among the happiest moments of the Convention. One was the prolonged applause which greeted Mrs. Stevens' reference in her address to Oregon's courageous Governor who had declared, "There is not a brick in the brewery that does not represent a broken heart." With great heartiness and enthusiasm the Governor was given the white ribbon cheer, while prolonged applause testified to the high regard of the audience for the state's chief executive. Even the National President laid down her manuscript and joined in the demonstration by vigorously clapping her hands.

Monday afternoon might almost have been called "white ribbon husbands' afternoon," so large a number were introduced at that time. Among them were the husbands of Mrs. Frances B. Heald, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Helen Harford, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Mrs. W. A. Loyne, Mrs. Mae Whitman. Later in the Convention, the husband of Mrs. Ada W. Unruh was introduced and given the white ribbon salute.

"Nothing but words of praise have been heard and spoken on all sides for the excellent management of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, the National treasurer, and her assistant, Miss Katherine Adams, who between them carried out every arrangement in connection with the 'W. C. T. U. Special' to and from Portland," said a Portland (Ore.) paper.

The following letter was sent by the Convention to Governor West, to show its appreciation of his courageous stand: "Believing that violation of law is a serious menace to the highest and best interests of our nation, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Convention assembled, extends to your Excellency an expression of its profound appreciation of the noble and advanced stand you have taken concerning law enforcement. We hereby assure you of our continued deep and prayerful interest in the successful prosecution of your mighty campaign, a campaign you are waging on behalf of the homes of the great commonwealth of Oregon, a movement which is attracting nation-wide attention and favorable comment from all law-abiding citizens, and which will helpfully affect every state and every home in the nation. (Signed) Lillian M. N. Stevens, President National W. C. T. U."

ADDITIONS TO HONOR ROLL

It is much regretted that through a mistake the name of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher was omitted from THE UNION SIGNAL Honor Roll for 1912. Mrs. Thacher sent forty subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and sixty-seven to The Young Crusader. Miss Jessie Dodge of Maine should have been credited with two $25 checks.

Write
SHORT STORIES—Earn $100 to $500 monthly. Send for free literature. Tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco
MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—Many wanted. Big pay. Easy work. We'll teach you. Free information.
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W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Novelties in Cards!
Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill

PROTEST OF METHODIST WHITE RIBBONERS

A most interesting letter, addressed to the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, drafted by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson at the request of the Executive Committee, was sent out, in the name of those delegates and ex officio members of the Convention who are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It read as follows:

"Rev. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the past three months has been sending out statements concerning the ballot in the hands of women which are so wholly mistaken and misleading as to amount to positive misrepresentation

"We do not question Dr. Wilson's right to his own personal convictions on the subject of equal suffrage for men and women but we do protest against his using his official title as a servant of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a propaganda so directly opposed to the convictions of a large proportion of the women of Methodism.

"Both in Oregon, where his convictions were first made public, and in Kansas, where the headquarters of our temperance society are now established, great campaigns for Woman Suffrage are being carried on at the present time. The liquor forces of the nation are flooding both states with anti-suffrage literature, —52,000 pamphlets having been sent to the voters of Oregon within the past two weeks. We protest against the official representative of the great Methodist Church thus publicly joining forces with the enemy.

"Moreover, it is not true that woman suffrage, in every state where it has been tried, has 'set back the cause of temperance twenty-five years.' The no-license area has increased largely in the four states which have had equal suffrage long enough to thoroughly test its working. We hesitate to believe that Dr. Wilson would have used the recent California elections as illustrating his contention had he been aware of the exact conditions, and yet it seems to us equally reprehensible that a man occupying his position should not have acquainted himself with conditions before making such sweeping assertions.

"The facts of the case are that in both Los Angeles and California local option campaigns were forced upon the voters by the liquor men of the state within a very short time after the right of franchise had been granted to women. The shortest possible time for preparation was allowed and effective organization on the part of the temperance forces was practically impossible. This was a trick of the enemy, as was the fact that the form of the question upon the ballot relative to license or no-license was such as to render 'Yes' necessary for no-license, whereas the temperance men had been accustomed to voting 'No.' Many earnest temperance men as well as women were thus misled, and 'the enemy came in like a flood.' But these elections were no more a test of woman suffrage than a cyclone is a test of normal atmospheric conditions.

"We beg you to call the attention of Dr. Wilson to the fact that he is placed in his responsible position alone for the purpose of directly constructive temperance work and that he is answerable to the Methodist Episcopal Church as a whole for using his title in any other propaganda. We would also respectfully call attention to the fact that the four conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of Kansas have just passed enthusiastic resolutions endorsing woman suffrage. Is it not a somewhat anomalous situation that an official who owes his position to all the annual conferences, through the General Conference, should, in one of his first acts under the new rule set our society, at least by implication, in direct opposition to the forces of Methodism in the state where our temperance headquarters are now established.

"We earnestly appeal to your honorable body to clearly define to Dr. Wilson the scope of his work and to instruct him that he is not representing the great Methodist Episcopal Church when he goes out of his way to insult four sovereign states as 'freaks;' when he gratuitously assumes that two others repent of their recent action in granting the ballot to women and defines one of the vital questions of the present day as a 'reform against nature.' Doubtless Dr. Wilson has found citizens of Washington and California who regret having given the ballot to women. We have found many who believe it one of the wisest steps either state has ever taken. Does what one is looking for and where he looks not make some difference in one's finding on any subject?

"In respectfully submitting this protest and appeal we beg to state that it voices not alone the sentiment of the Methodist women of this convention, but has the hearty endorsement of the entire National Convention, assembled at Portland, Oregon, October 19 to 25, 1912."

THURSDAY EVENING

Jubilee Night

Attendants at National Convention always look forward with happy anticipation to Jubilee Night, the culmination of the week's program. From first word to last it was a Jubilate—a recital of past triumphs, felicitations over present blessings, and a prophecy of victories to be won in the future. It was an evening of concentrated eloquence—the report of a year's strenuous endeavor being given in a few sentences, the successful work of months being presented in a two or three-minute speech.

A spectacular review of the body of delegates by the General Officers was the initial number on the program. Delegations from practically every state in the union, lifting high their banners and singing as they marched, "We'll wind the ribbon 'round the nations, the nations of our God," marched up and down the aisles of the White Temple, and as they passed their National leaders standing upon the platform, saluted them. At the end of the procession came the National superintendents and organizers and lecturers, linked together with white ribbon.

"There are bands of white
Gleaming round the world"

was the sentiment of the selection sung by the Y. M. C. A. quartet of Portland, one of whom is a son of Mrs. Margaret B. Platt. Responding to an insistent encore they made the church ring with the prediction,

"With ballots plenty in 1920,
A saloonless nation we shall be."

After prayer by Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, invitations were received for the Convention in 1913 from Atlantic City, Chicago, and Washington. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia, based her appeal for the latter city on the fact that the nation's capital belongs to all white ribboners, and that it sorely needs the presence of a W. C. T. U. convention in its midst.

Mrs. Unruh, president of the hostess state, urged on her own behalf and that of her fellow-citizens, that the Convention not only return to Portland next year, but every year.

Then followed the "Jubilee" features of the evening—the demonstrations by the states that had made sufficient gains in membership to entitle them to the privilege of appearing upon the platform.

As one of the six states making a gain of 1,000 or over, Pennsylvania said:

"No state in the Union is fighting against greater odds than Pennsylvania. That we can make our voice heard above the din of the political machine which grips us is evidence of our good metal; that we have made the largest gain in membership of any state proves that we are not idle; that we have four 'dry' counties and four more which we class as 'almost dry,' is reason, we believe, why our map should not be as black as you see it. And we thank God that the ranks of the dominant political party in our state are at last divided, and we can see a flood of hope for the future of our great commonwealth. In the matter of 'Votes for Women' we are behind some of our Western sisters, but no state has made greater progress along this line in the last twelve months than Pennsylvania, so that, dear sisters, we may overtake many of you before you reach the goal, unless you go in a flying machine."

After a spirited speech on the suffrage situation in Ohio by Mrs. Florence Richard, its new president, different members of the delegation told in brief, concise sentences of the excellent work in different departments, culminating in the announcement of a gain of 1,531 in membership.

Southern California, through Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, its new president, fluttering frantically its franchise flags, said:

"How to tell in three minutes all that sunny Southern California has done in the past year will be a hard problem for me to solve. We have 4,500 bright, alert women ready to accept anything necessary to be done. We have taken four of the National prizes and a Stanford University student has taken the S. T. I. college prize a second time, so Southern California has taken $155 in gold. It has also received two flags and a souvenir spoon for work in the Temperance and Labor department among young people. Los Angeles has the largest local union in the United States—600 active and 95 honorary members. It has adopted a regular study course in the science of government. We have had full suffrage for one year and we are studying how to vote intelligently."

The delegation then gave the cry so frequently heard during the Convention:

"Woman's Emancipation
Must bring prohibition
Before Panama's Exposition.
How? Red Hot Ammunition
Votes—Votes—Votes.
Southern California."

Iowa, represented by Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, state president, announced that the great Hawkeye state had made great strides during the past year toward state-wide prohibition. The adoption of the Moon law, which provides for only one saloon for 1,000 inhabitants, has put out of business a large number of saloons, in fact during the past five years they have been driven out at the rate of about forty a month. The whole delegation joined in the song:

"Saloons are warned that they must go,
from Iowa, from Iowa;

PIANO LESSONS FREE
For full particulars write National School of Music, 349 Alhambra, Milwaukee, Wis.

These trade-mark crimson lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And other Cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious breads for everybody.
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician.
Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Good thinking people will it so, in
Iowa, in Iowa.
We'll win the day, in God we'll trust—
We'll win the day, in God we'll trust—
We'll win the day, but fight we must, in
Iowa, in Iowa."

Indiana, by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, state president, told of a gain of 1,007 members; presented Mrs. Ella Kroft, the newly appointed National superintendent of Work among Railway Men, and in the name of the W. C. T. U., the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, invited the National Convention to meet in Indiana's capital in 1914. That the invitation might not be forgotten the delegates with one voice repeated it:

"Hoosier—Hoosier—Hoosier
Gained a thousand in a year.
Indiana does her best,
Keeps pace with all the rest.
Would you know just what we mean
Come to Indianapolis in 1914!"

Georgia, in the person of its state president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, remarked, as she stood alone for her state, that Georgia's delegation was so small and her banners so many that she was obliged to leave behind the one saying, "We have prohibition." She was to have the honor of carrying home to her faithful workers a silk flag for excellency in the S. T. I. department and a silver loving cup for distribution of literature.

The states making a gain of 500 to 1,000 next took their turn.

West Virginia was represented by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, who said, "West Virginia women are not in the convention; but West Virginia women are not at home, they are out fighting a battle for prohibition for their state, but in spite of their campaign they have made a gain of 755, and you may expect to hear from them next year."

New York's large delegation, led by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, all carrying dainty white silk parasols, adorned with red and blue ribbons, sang as they filed across the platform:

"New York, New York,
We'll work to make you free.
New York, the sovereign state to be.
Prohibition harbor lights
The whole wide world will see.
New York is marching to victory."

Mrs. Boole reported that New York last year gained 665 new members, making its total membership 33,672; that they led in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, and led in the singing at the National Convention, and they were looking forward to the World's Convention, to be held in Brooklyn in 1913.

"New Jersey," announced Miss Esther Alfreth, state president, "comes to the Convention this year with a membership of 10,605, a net gain of 504; she is sixth in membership; has three National superintendents and one National Evangelist. We shall be glad to have you be our guests at the National Convention in Atlantic City in 1913."

Virginia, through its president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, spoke the following hopeful words:

"Not many of us have come to the Convention with you, but there are other Virginians in the audience. We gave Southern California her president. In spite of your great state, with its beauty, and its cordial hospitality, I am glad to stand here tonight as a representative of Virginia. We have enjoyed your flowers, the beauty and taste of your fruit has been delightful, and yet I can tell you that in Virginia you have a rival in apple-growing. I believe I have a right to be proud to represent the splendid band of white ribboners of the Virginia W. C. T. U. We have a larger membership than any other Southern state, and in the sixty-two state unions we are seventeenth in membership. In Y. P. B. membership Virginia ranks fifteenth, and in L. T. L. eighth. Sixty-six of our one hundred counties have driven out the legalized liquor traffic as to manufacture and sale. While over all we feel the 'trail of the serpent,' conditions are much better in these counties than in the wet part of the state. During the year we have gained 535 active members and honorary members, till we have about a third as many honorary as active members. We are working for entire prohibition, and some day, some day, the Old Dominion shall be free from the liquor traffic."

Oregon's delegation, a mighty host, next thronged upon the platform, crying:

"Oregon, Oregon, when, when, when,
Shall women vote just like men?
After election, November 5,
If men vote right and we are alive.

Go East—go West,
West is the best,
Unruh—Unruh—Unruh."

"Oregon has gained but a trifle over 600 members this year," declared Mrs. Unruh, Oregon's popular president, "but when you come to figure up the proportion you will find we have made the biggest gain of any state in the United States, for we have gained over 20 per cent in membership during the last year, and we have two unions that have gained 200 per cent. We have the most beautiful mountains, the tallest and largest trees, the biggest and finest apples, the most beautiful and fragrant roses, and the finest women in the land, as well as the finest governor in all the world. Portland, too, boasts of a few things, but we are proudest of our chief of police, who can lead a prayer meeting as well as a W. C. T. U. woman. I take pleasure in presenting him to the Convention."

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7 room house 58.00
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Larger furnaces for churches, school houses etc. equally low prices. Thousands in use. Require one-third less fuel. Fifteen years on the market. Fully guaranteed; absolutely first-class. Write for free illustrated catalog and full particulars

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The Woman Worth While
Holds the Admiration
of Husband, Friend, Brother, Sweetheart. She is sound in body and mind; is efficient, well poised, with

Perfect Health
and a
Good Figure
(well carried)
She makes the most of herself.
I have helped 60,000 of the most refined, intellectual women of America to regain health and good figures and have taught them how to **keep** well. Why not you? You are busy but you can devote a few minutes a day in the privacy of your room, to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit your particular needs. I have
Reduced the Weight
of 30,000 women and have
Increased the Weight
of as many more.

No Drugs — No Medicines
My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent, and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense*. You can
Be Well so that everyone with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.
Be Attractive—well groomed. You can—
Improve Your Figure—in other words be at *your best*.
I want to help you to realize that your health lies almost entirely in your own hands, and that you can reach your ideal in figure and poise.
Judge what **I can do** for you by what **I have done** for others. I have relieved such **Chronic Ailments** as

Indigestion	Torpid Liver
Constipation	Catarrh
Anaemia	Headaches
Sleeplessness	Weaknesses
Nervousness	Rheumatism

The best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are **my pupils**—the medical magazines advertise my work.
I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement for greater culture, refinement and beauty in woman.
Sit down and write me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.
I have had a wonderful experience and I should like to tell you about it.
Susanna Cocroft
Dept. 37 624 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Miss Cocroft is a college bred woman. She is the recognized authority upon the scientific care of the health and figure of woman.

"The very thing that I have feared has happened," said the chief, as he stepped to the front of the platform. "I have always said that wherever and whenever I was introduced or took any part in any public meeting the first thing I would do would be to make my confession—that I am a servant of the Lord Jesus. What I am, what I expect to be, is all through Him. When I look over this audience and see so many mothers I think how my own mother would have rejoiced to know that her boy would stand upon this platform and receive the hearty endorsement of the W. C. T. U. The very name is dear to me. I want to say that I am traveling a mighty rough road, with politicians and deceivers of every kind to fight, and I told my wife the other day that I had almost made up my mind that I would not stand it any longer, but the endorsement of such gatherings as this stiffens my moral backbone, and I am going to ask of you one favor, that you will remember in your prayers the chief of police of the city of Portland."

As Mrs. Unruh stood on the platform with her delegation she was presented with beautiful flowers as a token of the love and loyalty of her co-workers, and was also made a life member of the W. C. T. U. "Oregon women are not the only ones who appreciate Mrs. Unruh," announced Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, as she made her way through the delegation of Oregonians. "In behalf of the W. C. T. U. I present to you this watch. The only thing that Mrs. Unruh lacked to do better than she has done was time, and so we present her with it tonight."

Gifts being the order of the hour, the women of Multnomah county took occasion to give to Mrs. Mary Mallett, their president, an expression of their devotion in the form of the "Life of Frances E. Willard," and a rose jar. A little later in the evening Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, representing the galleries, presented to Mrs. Stevens a picture of the best governor in the United States, Governor West.

The last group of states to appear was those who had made a gain of from 100 to 500.

Massachusetts, represented by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, said:

"We of the 'effete East' are quite willing to concede what has been made so manifest in this Convention, that all prosperity, progress and power are to be found in the great West. But we also submit that, if one starts West and goes far enough, he will come to the Old Bay State. I know, for I have done it. The women here tonight are only a few samples of the nearly 10,000 staunch, tried and true white ribboners who there stand 'for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic, and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.' We have been wondering all the way across the continent where the East ended and the West began and have concluded that, like the equator, it is a purely imaginary line.

"For West is where all hearts beat true
For God and home and country, too;
Where hands are strong to do the right,
Where smiles are brave and wits are bright.
Where shall we find this goal so dear?
Where? Here and here and here and here,
For North or South or East or West,
Each is 'Sweet home' and all are best."

Minnesota, by its state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, declared: "The best treasures we have in our great state are our boys and girls, so our state is working for statutory prohibition, that we may make the state safe for the little people."

North Idaho, by Mrs. Mabel McCrea, state president, modestly refrained from making a speech, but contented herself with announcing that the percentage of gain in members was 166 2-3.

Thousands of Women

are asking:

"How can I earn my livelihood?"

"How can I find a more congenial occupation?"

"How can I earn more money than I am now earning?"

"How can I become independent—my income increasing according to my merits?"

If you are one of these, *let us teach you to earn $10 to $25 a week.*

No canvassing.

Write today for complete literature explaining our self-education courses. 150,000 women have already sent for these booklets. 370 pages.

WM. S. BAILEY, Secretary C. S. N.
513 Main St., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Kentucky, by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president, told the audience that the Kentucky Distillers' Association agreed last year that the thing for it to do was to fill its warehouses with liquor, because prohibition has made such immense strides in the state of Kentucky that a prohibition amendment to the constitution is likely to be submitted at any time, and when this is done Kentucky whisky will be made no more. "But I want to warn you," concluded Mrs. Beauchamp, "that while distillers are laying up liquor for the other states, we are getting ready for prohibition."

For Montana, Mrs. Allie Updyke Hutchinson, state president, said: "We come to you from the Rocky Mountains and bring 271 new members, also more than a thousand subscribers to our paper, the Montana edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. We are coming on to victory. Montana has won five National prizes, THE UNION SIGNAL flag, star for institute work, flag for Work among the Miners, $5 for Flower Mission and an L. T. L. banner."

West Washington, by its president, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, confided to the audience that West Washington had thirteen Crusader watches and was the thirteenth in the Memorial Fund list, that they had in Seattle a mayor who belonged to the W. C. T. U. and a chief of police who was an honorary member of the W. C. T. U.

"Western Washington, good and true,
Winning diamond medals, too,
Crusader watches by the score.
Next year we'll get some more."

East Washington, by its president, said that while they were only in the one-minute section tonight and only carried off one banner, next year they expected to take as many honors as Southern California.

Rhode Island, led by Mrs. Livingston, the state president, gave expression to its sentiments in the following strains:

"Who are we—who are we?
Rhode Island, Rhode Island—don't you see?
Rhode Island is out for state-wide prohibition.
Rhode Island is out for enfranchisement of women
On equal terms with men."

Northern California, by Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, state president, said: "I wish I had time to tell you of our beautiful scenery, our great institutions, our universities and normal schools, but it is my privilege to present to you this large company of loyal representatives of our great organization, who have caught the vision of state-wide and national constitutional prohibition." She referred to the winning of the college essay prize by Mr. Houser of Stanford University, and said the banner for the best work done in the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament had been won by a member of her delegation.

"California, star of the Western sea,
California has made all men free.
Of saloons and vice we've had a-plenty.
Northern California—Central California."

Nebraska, by Mrs. Frances Heald, its president, explained: "We are not on the program, but we are on the map, and we are doing business in Nebraska for God and home and native land. Since 1890 we have not ceased to work for prohibition and woman suffrage."

After a most exquisite violin solo by Miss Christine Brakell, Miss Anna A. Gordon presented to Pennsylvania, as the state making the largest gain in membership, 2,190, the Frances E. Willard banner. Similar banners were given to the Tompkins County (N. Y.) union, and to the local union of Ithaca, New York, for the greatest gain in membership. Miss Gordon expressed her pleasure in awarding these beautiful banners to Miss Willard's home state.

After the reading and adoption of a resolution of thanks to the gracious, generous friends in Portland and Oregon who had made possible one of the most successful and delightful conventions in the history of the organization, a motion for adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention was made by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, and unanimously carried.

With hands clasped in an unbroken circle and hearts filled with gratitude for the inspiration of the past days, the members of the great Convention sang together, as a prayer, "God be with you, till we meet again."

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The World Mfg. Co., 1773 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 21, 1912. No. 47

Thanksgiving Prayer

Reverently we thank God, the bountiful giver, for the good and perfect gifts of the year.

Thankfully we recognize the multiplying forces working for the promotion of righteousness.

Thankfully we note the triumphs for great moral reforms; the outlawing of the liquor traffic and the determined effort to stamp out allied vices which hurt and destroy; the bestowal of the ballot upon women, enabling them to "go forth into life's battle, sweet and serious, and clad with the garments of power."

God give to us each a true vision of the responsibility of these meaningful days. He will guide us, as with thankful hearts we humbly seek to know and to do His will.

Lillian M. N. Stevens

VIRGINIA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Memorial Fund's Part in West Virginia's Victory—How New Zealand Grasped the Nettle—Homeward Journey of the "W. C. T. U. Special"—Young People's Branch Institute—Report of Department Conferences at National Convention—Virginia W. C. T. U.

HOMEWARD JOURNEY OF "W. C. T. U. SPECIAL"

FROM PORTLAND TO DENVER

ROSE A. DAVISON, Special Correspondent

After enjoying a good night's sleep on the official train as it stood in the yards at Portland, Oregon, Saturday morning, the travelers on the "W. C. T. U. Special" arose early in order to catch a farewell glimpse of the Convention city as the train pulled out at six o'clock. The road along the Columbia river deserves its renown as one of the great scenic routes of the country. Rugged boulders, blackened by volcanic fires of past ages, stand surrounded by stately pine and fir trees, and the abundant verdure of that moist climate covers the mountain sides with vines and shrubbery. From overhanging precipices beautiful waterfalls—Multnomah and Bridal Veil—come tumbling down.

The first stop was at The Dalles, where boats are carried safely over the rapids by means of locks. Although not nine o'clock in the morning, a large company of friends greeted the delegates, bringing gifts of fruit and flowers in abundance. There was time only for a song or two on the platform, a word of greeting, and a white ribbon cheer for the L. T. L. children who sang.

At Hood river the "White Ribbon Special" stopped, and a platform meeting was held. Again there were showers of fruit and loving greetings. On up the river the train sped, past the Cascade mountains, and over many miles of arid land bathed in glorious sunshine (for now the "Oregon mists" were left behind), into the irrigated section, where great stacks of alfalfa and heavily loaded apple trees showed how the desert is made to "blossom as the rose."

An hour's stop was made at Pendleton. Led by the General Officers and Miss Bower, with the golden cornet, the delegates marched from the train to the City Hall. They were greeted by a company of white ribboners and friends; one of the local pastors voiced their welcome, and the National President responded, introducing about twenty of the Executive Committee for one-minute speeches. Many of the Umatilla Indians, who live near Pendleton, were on the streets that day and regarded the delegates with curiosity.

La Grande was reached about dark, but the dear people who had waited long for the coming of the "Special" were there to bestow their good wishes and boxes of apples.

At Baker City the train stopped an hour. An enthusiastic meeting with the friends of our organization was held in the church. An improvised choir of delegates sang to a favorite melody the following words:

"Good-by, Oregon, good-by,
Good-by, Oregon, good-by,
With our bow of ribbon white
We will help you win the fight.
Good-by, Oregon, good-by."

According to schedule, Sunday was spent in Boise, the capital city of Idaho, where the delegates were most beautifully entertained by the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U. Miss Daisy Beatty, the new state president, and her loyal women, met them at the train and conducted them to the Owyhee Hotel, where they had breakfast and established headquarters for the day. About thirty of the visitors filled the pulpits at the morning services of the various churches. In the afternoon, at the large mass meeting in the opera house, a welcome was extended by a representative of the Governor of Idaho; by the mayor of Boise; a local pastor, and the W. C. T. U. president.

Passengers on the "W. C. T. U. Special" Saying Goodbye to Colorado Comrades

Mrs. Stevens in responding called on about twenty of the Executive Committee, who made short addresses. The good people of Boise showed the highest type of hospitality by taking the visitors home with them for dinner after the morning services and entertaining them most charmingly at a six o'clock luncheon at the Owyhee. The delightful comradeship of the white ribboners added a keen sense of joy to all the visits along the route. Whether the time spent was ten minutes or as many hours the delegates, from the moment of their arrival, were made to feel that they were known and loved. The commercial clubs of neighboring towns sent boxes of apples to Boise. On Monday morning, when the apples were distributed, the train was many miles from Idaho's capital. In the afternoon, although the weather was unfavorable for a large demonstration, a committee of W. C. T. U. comrades greeted the delegates at Ogden, Utah. As the train pulled out the travelers crowded to the rear end of the observation car and sang, "God Be with You Till We Meet Again."

At Salt Lake City there was only time for the complimentary buffet luncheon at the Commercial Club, where a most royal welcome was extended by the mayor, a brother minister, and the W. C. T. U. To these addresses of welcome our National President responded, as she did at all other places, in fitting words of appreciation.

Tuesday morning found the travelers in Colorado, where the people were engaged in a prohibition amendment campaign. At Glenwood Springs white ribbon friends greeted the "Special," a band enlivening the scene with music. A platform meeting was held which, if one may judge from the remarks made around the outer edge of the listening crowd, made votes for the amendment. The delegates enjoyed the wonderful scenery along the Rio Grande railroad, through the canyons of the Grande, Eagle and Arkansas rivers, and so interested were they in the grand old mountains, wrapped in their snowy mantles, that they almost forgot to partake of luncheon. The train passed Redclyffe, at which point a flagstaff marks the spot where General Fremont, in the early days, withstood the Indians. At Salida, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, the state president, with her good husband, Dr. Hungerford, joined the "Special." The Salida friends and the Young Campaigners greeted the visitors with songs and rally cries, and members of the white ribbon party spoke briefly, encouraging the voters to outlaw the liquor traffic on election day.

Wednesday morning the travelers were met in Colorado Springs, and in autos taken to the Acacia Hotel, which they made their headquarters for the day. The women scattered for sightseeing in the morning, and in the afternoon a reception was given at the hotel, short addresses being made and hearts cheered for our holy warfare. In the evening campaign rallies were held in the churches of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou.

THE "SPECIAL" IN DENVER

ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Honorary President Colorado W. C. T. U.

Four years ago this fall we welcomed the white ribbon host of the nation to this "Queen City of the Plains," and out of the enthusiasm, optimism, and courage of that great convention was born the campaign for state-wide prohibition.

Neither our gallant General, nor any member of the rank and file could leave the firing line to catch new inspiration at Portland, but our peerless National President, in an unequaled spirit of sacrifice, determined to bring to us, by special train, in the last days of October, the Convention, to put fresh vigor into our hands, and new strength into our hearts for the strenuous week before the final battle at the polls.

"The Auditorium," a fine barless hotel, had tendered its hospitality to our distinguished guests, and there old friendships were renewed, as we lunched together before going to a widely advertised noon meeting at the First Baptist church to hear Mrs. Stevens tell "The Truth About Maine."

Dr. Morse, the pastor, presided, and

(Continued on Page Nine)

Memorial Fund's Part in West Virginia's Victory

A BIT OF PRACTICAL HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE "LITTLE MOUNTAIN STATE"

(Address delivered at National Convention at Portland, Oregon)

LORA S. LaMANCE, National Organizer

What can $100 from the Frances Willard Memorial Fund do for a state in a prohibition campaign? The National W. C. T. U. receives many calls for help. If it can spare but a small sum to any one state, is this amount of appreciable value? An ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory. Let me tell you what $125 actually did in a statewide campaign.

West Virginia is on the whole a good state. When forty out of her fifty-five counties voted for local prohibition, and it worked well, a chance was given to vote on constitutional statewide prohibition.

Three out of every four saloons in the state were not owned by West Virginians; they belonged to the brewery trust, and were owned by the great brewers of St. Louis, Milwaukee, Evansville, Ind., Quincy, Ill., Cincinnati and Cleveland. These beer barons fought for their own interests. They openly stated that they spent a million and a half dollars in an effort to keep West Virginia wet. It is probable that they spent double this amount. The combined funds raised by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the churches and the Anti-Saloon League to make the state dry, did not reach $40,000. In other words, the liquor people, on their own showing, had $40 to the temperance people's one. They may have had $75 to our one. Into every county they put a shrewd, paid manager, and into every city an adroit, wire-pulling liquor man, to multiply the city's badness and to increase her wetness. Nor was this all. West Virginia had a strip of danger territory. If neglected, it would defeat prohibition. When coal, oil and gas were found in the heart of the little mountain state, in a region of mud and rock, of sideling roads and stair-steep roads and no roads at all, a horde of workmen poured into these narrow, shoestring valleys. Some mining towns had two foreigners to every American, and more negroes than white Americans. The county of McDowell had 9,000 more colored than white people. When the rush came, the saloons, brothels, gambling hells and dives came with it. The church, alas! failed to do her full duty. Few ministers and Sunday schools were there. The forces of evil dominated. One point in this section had probably the rottenest white slave gang in the United States. Liquor men were elected to office and the liquor ring dominated everything. When a town of less than 2,500 people has in its city council five men who are in the liquor business, and four who own houses of ill-fame, you can rest assured that the saloon is in the saddle in that town and in that county. The wettest county had two more men in the penitentiary than has all prohibition Maine in her state prison, and twenty-five more men in the county jail than all of prohibition Kansas has in her 105 county jails. In the county seat of this wettest county only one in eighteen of her population was a church member, and it alone had more than once held the balance of power in a state election.

Here was West Virginia's problem—how to reach and gain a following in this hostile territory. The men of the state were chivalrous—they stood back and let the women go ahead. Judge McWhorter, general chairman of the prohibition forces, sent, about two months before election, a circular to his county chairmen wherein he said something like this: "The women of the state are doing about all that is being done. For God's sake if you cannot do anything else, at least keep up with the women!" During the latter days of the campaign the men worked hard, but the women of the W. C. T. U. had first to stir them and push them into the battle.

How many were there of the W. C. T. U.? Only 2,688 women! And they gave generously of time, of prayer, and of effort. They gave of money until some of them went without new dresses or new hats. There was not a woman in the state that was a campaign speaker. Speakers had to be brought in. It was a glad day when, at the beginning of the campaign, Mother National promised to help them with a nest-egg of $125.

A SONG THAT MADE VOTES FOR PROHIBITION

ELLIS A. YOST

Ratification's in the air!
Ratification's everywhere.
Mountain state saloons must go!
Everybody's saying so.

Talk it high and talk it low;
Talk it everywhere you go,
In the night or in the day,
Talk it all along the way.

Talk to men upon the street,
Talk to all you chance to meet.
The amendment we must win,
Licensed evil is a sin.

Talk it o'er and o'er again,
Talk it to the workingmen,
Talk it to the men who think,
Talk it to the men who drink.

When you go or when you stay,
When you work or when you play,
Send a boost along the way,
Cheer the workers every day.

Sing the temperance gospel loud,
On the street and to the crowd,
Sing above the battle's roar,
Sing it o'er and o'er and o'er.

Mary Harris Armor, that woman of fire, was engaged to go to their cities. That was not a case for National aid, because the cities were able to contribute, but it was imperative at once to stir up the unions and the dry counties that because they were dry imagined the whole state to be in that condition. Winter is mud time in West Virginia. Mud means smaller audiences and smaller collections. The white ribboners of the state would not have dared to incur the expense of a National organizer, who had to come one thousand miles, had not the gift of $125 meant that it would be possible to cover any deficit that might arise. The writer was sent into the state. It proved that there was no trouble about the money. It came, and some to spare, so that the National's $125 was still left for later use. *But the National worker would not have been sent had the state's weak treasury alone stood behind her coming.*

When the speaker went into the Gauley Valley and saw the many factories, the mighty potteries and glass-works, the huge tanneries, lumber-camps, paper mills and stamping mills, she put in a plea for a week of Mrs. Armor's time down in this industrial valley. She got it. Mrs. Armor spoke to such audiences as had never before been seen there. Conservative people say that week's trip down the Gauley River meant a gain of 2,500 dry votes. Yet but for the advance worker there would have been no open door for Mrs. Armor, and but for the Memorial loan of $125 there would have been no advance worker.

In the summer campaign money was again needed to *back* the state in sending in workers to organize, to stir, to instruct, and to train the children. The $125, still unused, gave that backing, although it proved not necesary to use so very much of it. Miss Roena Shaner, Miss Edna Rowan, Miss Lillian Phelps and Mrs. May L. Woods, all National workers, rendered splendid service and put most of the state into working condition.

There was still the bad strip with which to contend. To this section the writer was sent. She found the door shut, locked, bolted and barred in the face of any worker in this worst county of all. Four influential people, personally acquainted in that county, had to be sent in to make a way for her. It took three weeks' time to do this, and the National's aid paid for every bit of this expensive path-blazing trip. Without this help there could have been no work done in this territory.

DID IT PAY?

Did it pay? You would have thought it paid if you could have seen seventy-three children in one mining camp formed into a Young Campaigners' Club; if you had known that two out of every three of them came from an Hungarian, Italian, or a Slav family! You would have thought it paid if you had seen hundreds of men in Big Sandy, Gary, and a dozen other mining camps put on the dry voter's button! You would have thought it paid when, in the very worst spot of all, where three policemen guarded the speaker as she talked on the street, between 200 and 300 men listened so intently that a pin might almost have been heard to drop! You would have thought it paid if you could have seen the picture show men turn over their crowded hall to the white ribbon woman; if you had witnessed the Bull Moose convention stand in a body to listen; or if you had observed the old soldiers at a "Blue and Gray" reunion stand up in a body to pledge that their votes should be cast for prohibition. Thirty or more working campaign organizations were left in the heart of the enemy's country and many rallies were planned.

The last of the $125 from the Memorial Fund was used to send Mrs. Eliza Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, to her own race in this same section, and a grand, good work she did.

West Virginia owes her triumph largely to that $125 sent to it at a critical time. A paltry sum, the brewers would call it, but to us it was one hundred and twenty-five precious dollars. It represented the contributions of half a thousand people. It had been consecrated by prayer, and had been blessed by the Lord. Would that we had $10,000 to use in the same way to help win the Lord's battles.

DEPARTMENT CONFERENCES

The liberal education secured by the attendance at the department conferences, held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday forenoons during the National Convention, was appreciated by white ribboners and Portland friends. The audiences were large and enthusiastic, and the addresses and discussions, interesting and stimulating. Each meeting closed with a devotional service at noontide hour of prayer. We quote briefly from some of the addresses of the National superintendents, others will be published in our next issue.—Editor

OUR NEIGHBORS ACROSS THE WAY

MRS. MARY B. WILSON, National Superintendent Work Among Foreign Speaking People

Never in the history of this country has there been such a wide discussion of the subject of immigration. The religious press is calling to its readers to, "Wake up." The secular press says to its readers, "Wake up." Organizations of every kind are saying to their members, "Wake up." Sometimes the call is accompanied by a cry of fear and apprehension, again by a shout of hope and opportunity. Of one thing rest assured, this is no time in which to sit down, with folded hands, and say, "The Lord created America, and He will take care of it." This is our country, which He has given to us in trust, and He expects us to take care of our own. When the last great day shall come, and the nations of the earth shall be gathered before the Judge, shall He say to America, "I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not"? "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me."

Our organization has heard the call for help, and is trying to answer. The best thing done by our department, during the year, has been to arrange with the editors of papers printed in foreign languages, for the publication of temperance articles along our own lines. In this way Seaborn Wright's great lecture, "Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy," has been sent broadcast over this land, and into foreign lands as well, through the columns of a Bohemian, a Ruthenian, and a Hungarian paper. An Italian paper is telling, over and over again, the great truths of abstinence and prohibition. On October 4 we added the largest Syrian paper published in this country, with a host of readers numbering 25,000, to our list of friends. Much assistance in these plans has come from Mr. J. M. Somerndike, of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and from our own Madam Barakat and Dr. Eva Lake, to all of whom we give hearty thanks.

WHAT NEXT?

MRS. L. B SMITH, Superintendent Rescue Work

To rescue from danger is more important than to rescue from sin. Therefore I have been urging superintendents and others, by correspondence, and in the few public addresses I have been able to make, to work persistently and perseveringly for prohibition of the liquor traffic. Talk and work for it. It is the root of all other evils.

The vice commissions in Chicago and Minneapolis, when they entered upon their investigations, admitted they were prejudiced against sex hygiene instruction in the public schools. After months of careful investigation and study by the members, both commissions were unanimous in demanding proper and safe instruction of the children in sex hygiene.

In East Denver High School lectures are given; one a week to the juniors, two a week to the seniors, but all girls must have a letter of approval from their parents. Two hundred girls have attended the series. Wisconsin and Washington State Normal schools have introduced a system of teaching by a series of lectures. It is necessary that boys should receive equal instruction, and instruction should begin in the primary grades. For every fallen woman there stalks abroad a fallen man; statistics say there are five fallen men to every fallen woman. Women ought to have the same chance to rise as do men.

Legal methods, new laws and the prosecutors are essential in bringing facts to the attention of the public, but we must strive to promote preventive measures. It is the business of the Government to prevent lives from being blasted. To effectually and completely wipe out the white slave market, our methods must be not only obstructive, but constructive, and preventive. Redemption is only possible where sane, frank, sincere men and women are willing to discuss menacing problems and approach their solution wisely and fearlessly.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA ALLEN, National Superintendent Medical Temperance

West Virginia wins the banner of this department, it having sent three of the best leaflets to every physician in the state, asking co-operation in the fight against alcohol. The state medical society responded nobly by passing a resolution in favor of the prohibition amendment. When all state medical societies are as advanced as that of West Virginia the doom of the liquor traffic will be spoken.

Several thousand leaflets were sent to Atlantic City W. C. T. U. in June for distribution at the American Medical Association. The same kind of work was done with state medical society meetings in Alabama, California, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington. Florida sent them by mail to every physician in the state. Many physicians are glad to get these leaflets, which give the latest opinions of leaders in the profession who have made special study of the alcohol question scientifically.

Leaflets have been sent to all the nurses of the army and navy, and to different national and state meetings of trained nurses, seeking the aid of these useful women in educating women to avoid alcoholics as home remedies.

Eighteen persons have began the Correspondence Study Course on the two books, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," and "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, the famous London surgeon. These books have also been placed in many libraries, public and college, to controvert the books favoring alcohol placed in libraries by the liquor traffic.

Some work has been done in trying to induce druggists to cease selling alcoholics. Higher-class druggists favor this work.

In one normal school, the department book on alcohol has been used for six weeks as a text book for the senior class.

The National Retail Druggists' Association, at its annual meeting, passed a resolution not to sell any more soothing-syrups for babies.

Good Housekeeping for August and September contained articles by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley on drug drinks and Coca-Cola, which sustain the position of opposition to these drinks long held by the W. C. T. U.

Among the best articles written by physicians this year against alcohol are two by Dr. William F. Boos, of Massachusetts General Hospital, and one by Dr. Wallace Beveridge, of Cornell Medical School, New York, and an address before the state medical society of Virginia by Dr. Keister, of Roanoke, afterward published in full in a daily paper of Roanoke.

Many of the unions report work among publishers of papers against fraudulent medical advertising, and some papers have discontinued this advertising through the persuasion of the women. Protests against drug drink advertising have made the editors of church papers miserable, and they probably will continue to be made miserable until such advertising ceases.

THE NEXT STEP

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE, National Superintendent of Sunday School Work

The Sunday School department is not content to stand still. Its history has been one of progress and as we review its work we note seven distinct steps: The first step was to secure Bible Temperance teaching in the Sunday schools as supplementary work. The second step was to establish this work permanently. This could only be done by embodying regular Bible Temperance lessons in the International Sunday school lesson series. There was some opposition to the introduction of the quarterly temperance lesson, which fact led to the third step: Active effort was inaugurated to secure the consensus of opinion of the rank and file of the Sunday school teachers and officers as to the value of the quarterly temperance lesson. At the Denver International Sunday School convention the department presented a memorial which was definite proof of the fact that the majority of the Sunday school teachers and officers appreciated the temperance lesson and desired its continuance. The fourth step was in the direction of establishing the fourth Sunday of November as World's Temperance Sunday in accordance with the plan of the London Sunday School Union. The fifth step in the history of our department was to petition the International Lesson Committee to place the temperance lesson on that date, which the committee very readily consented to do. Now it has evolved that the World's Temperance Lesson of the uniform lesson series marks the date of World's Temperance Sunday and by request of the British Sunday school workers this date is earlier in November in order to give them more time for their advent season. The sixth step was an effort to secure the adoption of the Temperance department as a part of organized Sunday school work. When it was proposed to have a new series of International graded Sunday school lessons we were led to take the seventh step in our work. We desired that the new series of lessons should include Bible Temperance Lessons.

We come now to the next step. With no barrier between us and the Sunday

(Continued on Page Seven)

HOW NEW ZEALAND GRASPED THE NETTLE

A STORY OF PROHIBITION'S PROGRESS UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

[Address delivered at the National Convention, Portland, Oregon]

MISS ANDERSON HUGHES, White Ribbon Missionary

Let us go to that bright, that beautiful,—sweet, lovely New Zealand. You should just visit it. I have seen mountains and rivers and wonderful things in your country, but I tell you we have one of the world's wonderlands dropped right down in the Southern Seas. I wish the next World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention might be held there. Half of you at the very least, if not all, would stay in New Zealand and then we should carry prohibition almost at once! When you want to visit a beautiful land you must come to our country. But in New Zealand we have felt the scourge. And I remember tonight that it was one of the American women, the dear white ribboners of this land, who took that long, difficult, unhappy trip by sea away down to New Zealand because of the call of the women there. We remember very lovingly Mrs. Leavitt and Mrs. Barney, who came to our country, and very recently another lady, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, who did so much to encourage and help us in New Zealand.

But I haven't told you how New Zealand grasped the nettle. When I was in the old land I heard the story of a Salvation Army captain and an old man. The captain was a lady. The old man annoyed her very much, because at every prayer-meeting he prayed the same prayer, which was, "Oh, Lord, sweep the cobwebs off my soul." One evening after the man had asked God to do this the captain followed in prayer saying, "Lord, kill the spider." Now we have been trying, as you in this land and our white ribboners in every land have tried, to sweep away the cobwebs and to clear up the trouble, but at last we have decided to kill the spider—and in New Zealand the women, too, have a chance to strike for freedom. Ours was the first land in all the world to give women the full franchise. It was one of the great events of my coming of age to go down and be enrolled a full voter in common with my father and my brother and every other adult in our country.

When I think of the American states, and remember that there are so many women who cannot vote, I recall what I read concerning the man who put on the outside of his shop, "Don't go further to be cheated; walk inside." I think the women of America have been cheated, for in our country we regard woman's franchise as a right, not a privilege, and that franchise gives to us a vote on the liquor question every three years. No troublesome petition for us of New Zealand. We don't have to entreat our government to allow us the ballot. It is another right which we take and enjoy. Every man and woman, every adult in the land, has a vote on the question whether the sale of liquor shall continue, whether the traffic shall be reduced, or whether we shall have no license. We have to get a three-fifths majority before we can carry no license, which is a great imposition to put upon a party like ours. I consider the liquor party ought to get the three-fifths majority; but we are not even asking that, only vote for vote, fair play, equal franchise. But progressive New Zealand has other laws—magnificent laws which I have not time to touch upon—a progressive people are we indeed. Now I have seen other countries, I know how progressive. We have to visit other places to thoroughly appreciate all the opportunities we have in our own land. In New Zealand, however, we actually have a law like this: That we have to get three sober people's votes, three sober women's votes, to equal two drunkards' votes. That is what three-fifths majority means, three votes to two. It means that out of five thousand votes we have to get three thousand before our will can be put into effect. If ever any government or any man wants to impose upon you in this country the three-fifths majority, do not under any circumstances whatever listen to his argument. We have tried the law for about twenty years in New Zealand, and it is altogether a bad law. It gives stability to the trade, and to nobody else. It does not help us. The bare majority is the better vote every time.

Now let me tell you that we had a ballot on which there were three lines reading, in the order named, "I vote that the licenses existing in the district continue;" "I vote all the licenses existing in the district be reduced;" "I vote that no licenses be granted in the district"—three lines, continuance, reduction, no license—and we had to strike out what we didn't want. We didn't want continuance, and so our cry was, "Strike out the top line only."

I wish we had Mrs. Frances Graham in our country on prohibition year, so that she might help the people to sing some of those wonderful songs that you in America sing. We have one old battle song set to the tune of "Throw Out the Life Line," and the chorus of it is:

"Strike out the top Line.
Strike out the top Line.
Sweep the drink traffic away,
Strike out the top line,
Only the top line;
Vote for no license that day."

Of course, we have words for every verse. We sing it and we drum it and we hammer it into the people on every occasion, to "Strike out only the top line." And when election day is over and the papers are counted, after being gathered in from every voter in the land, three piles are made, a pile of those who voted for continuance of liquor, another of those who voted for reduction, and a third of those who voted for no license. Then if the liquor people have a bare majority for continuance, "continuance is carried."

Suppose they have failed. Then the second pile, the reduction pile, is taken; and if the reductionists have a bare majority it is announced that reduction is carried. Then they take the third pile, if neither of the other piles has got an actual majority, and they count the no license pile to see if we have a majority —if we have secured a three-fifths majority. But what do they do? Why, add the reduction vote and the liquor vote together to find out if we have a three-fifths majority above the other two votes added together. And that is the handicap that has been put on the people of New Zealand. It is a shame, but that is how the vote stands.

I remember an old story that they tell in New Zealand of an old Moro chief away in the northern part of our country. The first railway train had been introduced, and the chief, with all of his tribe, came down to see it run. The excitement, of course, in the small country town was intense and the Moros in full war dress and war paint were dancing around the railway station. The old chief came and putting his broad shoulders against the wheels of the engine, tried to shove it, but it would not move. He said, "You will never get that thing to go, no horse would ever drag it along, and you could never make it go." However, "the thing" was to start at three o'clock in the afternoon, and just as the clock struck the hour, the band began to play, "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and the train pulled out. Then the old Moro chief danced around the station watching the train disappear in the distance, and he said, "Oh, you will never get that thing to stop; you will never get that thing to stop; you will never make it stop."

That is a story that they tell in our country. The same is true of our prohibition movement. When we started we were confident of success. Our people said, "Now we have man's vote and woman's vote, and the drink is bad and everybody knows it is bad—everybody in the land who has got a conscience will vote it out and we shall carry prohibition." And the brewers were almost certain we would do that very thing. We went to the polling booth, and we found instead of the people voting the way we supposed they would, they didn't do it. You see we hadn't had a Mrs. Davis in New Zealand, we hadn't had scientific temperance teaching in our state schools; we hadn't been educating and working; and we must have an educated vote to deal with all the falsehoods of the liquor traffic; and so our first vote was an uneducated vote but our triennial polls have been a grand educational opportunity and we value them for that reason. Instead of gaining our three-fifths majority when the figures were counted up we hadn't even a bare majority. The liquor party had a majority of 48,000 above the temperance vote.

That was about twenty years ago. There was sigh against sob in the camps of the prohibitionists in New Zealand. One little spot had gone dry. One little place had adopted what we call no-license, but only that one little electorate, and a lot of the land had given its voice and its majority in favor of liquor, even with the women's vote. But three years passed, and all these three years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organizing and working and fighting. We were just begining to start our work in those days in New Zealand. Our New Zealand Alliance and other societies were banded together, and at the end of three years we went not so confidently to the polls; again we came back from the polls with heavy hearts and with red eyes.

But the New Zealand Alliance and the leaders of our party sent out a message to all the people of New Zealand to attend Thanksgiving meetings, even though we didn't get a majority tho second time the vote was taken in New Zealand. And we said, "But what is there to give thanks for? Why attend Thanksgiving meetings when we have been beaten, and badly beaten?" Yes; and the first time we were beaten the liquor party had banquets throughout the whole of New Zealand. I remember how they had flags running right across some of the streets, whole strings of flags to demonstrate the great victory. They had learned that the Hughes family was a prohibition family, for before my time my parents were hard at it. Somebody was kind enough to come along and put a copy of the Brewers' special song into the letter-box on our gate. I still have the song, with a deep, black border all around the edge and the words, "In Memoriam" at the top of the card, and

CONVENTION GROUP

Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Anderson Hughes, Mrs. Stevenson, Managing Editor of Union Signal

at the end of every verse the sentiment, "Prohibition is dead." But at the end of three years they found we had a resurrection, and then our party had not a majority. But when we held our Thanksgiving meeting our leaders said, "Take the vote and analyze it. See how in three years we have increased the prohibition vote by 20,000." I don't know how many people you have in the city of Portland alone, but in a country like New Zealand where we only have in the whole land 1,000,000 people, including Moros, women and men and everybody, farmers and all, nationalists and unnationalists, an advance of 20,000 was a tremendous increase and cause for thanksgiving, although we hadn't got the majority.

At the end of another three years we organized our forces. The traffic declared, "You will never get another 20,000 votes." They said that was of course made up by the women who thought it was unwomanly to go and vote the first time, but they discovered that the women who had voted the first time were just as sweet and just as gentle and just as good for the next three years; and so they were encouraged to do that bold thing, strike out one line. So they went along and voted against the liquor traffic the second time; and they said, "That is why you got the 20,000. You will never get 20,000 again." But when the returns came out this second time we had increased 33,000 over our previous vote, kept the 20,000 and piled on top of that 33,000 more. And before the next election our greatest, wildest optimist of all, the secretary of our New Zealand Alliance, said to me, "Miss Hughes, are we going to poll 200,000 for no license?" I said, "No, we can never do it." He said, "We must do it." I tried to persuade him that the thing was impossible, and he called me a pessimist. I said, "No, I am an optimist, and I believe we are going to increase by another 20,000 or 30,000; but you are asking for an increase of 50,000 votes." He said, "Tell the people we have got to do it. Why plenty of people aim at nothing and hit it, but let us aim high." So he wanted to aim at a 50,000 increase, and our people laughed at what they called our wild leader, but when the returns were received, he was right and we were wrong; we had increased 50,000 in the past three years.

National prohibition in New Zealand is a provision which will close every brewery and every saloon or public house or place where liquor is sold or manufactured and stop all importation, as it has twenty hundred miles of ocean around it, for it is that far from the nearest land to New Zealand. Last December the poll was taken. Our first vote in New Zealand for prohibition, was only 49,000. It has grown and grown, and last year we had for national prohibition 259,945 votes, 54,282 above the liquor party, 55.84 per cent; but we require sixty per cent before we can carry—just a few, a very few more to give us our full national prohibition.

"Our eyes are on the future,
On a brighter day to be;
With a sober, fair New Zealand,
When the land from drink is free."

We are going to have that iniquitous three-fifths removed, and if we don't do it we are coming up to the scratch and we are going to have sixty per cent, and then we shall close every saloon and every brewery.

I would like to tell you a few things about the places which today are prohibition territory in New Zealand. I told you that we got one place the first opportunity that was given. A little while after that we made the one, three. Another poll was taken and we made the three, six. Another poll was taken and we made the six, twelve. And so we have twelve prohibition or no-license areas in New Zealand.

I hear in this country about the law not being enforced, and I would not be a little bit surprised if certain people sent whispers away across the ocean as far as the United States bearing the word that in New Zealand prohibition does not prohibit. If you hear such a story, you may tell such people from me that they don't know what they are talking about, or else that they are telling falsehoods. Prohibition does prohibit in New Zealand, so far as it goes. The law that we have in our no-license territory is only a partial prohibition law, and yet I want to tell you of one or two things that we have accomplished and of that partial prohibitory law. It was the Scotchmen who live in Clutha, New Zealand, who first said, "We will be done with the whisky," and voted it out. And then away among the English settlers of North New Zealand the story was told that the poor Scotchmen were more drunk than ever. The brewers assured us that in that district they were making bigger fortunes than ever, and what astonished me was that if they were making bigger fortunes they didn't assist everywhere in getting the same thing. However, they said they were making greater fortunes and the Scotchmen were drunker than ever, and to crown everything the Scotchmen in the South of New Zealand were ruined. It had been bad for the farmer, and bad for the business man, and bad for everybody, according to reports, except the brewer.

According to our law, at the end of three years our triennial poll comes around just as a matter of course. We can vote to open the bars again, if we wish. And so the Scotchmen of the South took the little ticket and Clutha of course was bound to open the bars, after being ruined and more drunken than ever. They took the little card and, would you believe it, the Scotchmen of South New Zealand, instead of voting to bring the grand old prosperous days of whisky back again voted higher than the time before (and they had got the three-fifths majority in the first place) to keep the bars closed in Clutha. Of course, we all said, "This shows that prohibition is good and it means prosperity and the people who have tried it are most satisfied." The brewers said, "Oh, it does not mean anything of the

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DEPARTMENT CONFERENCES

(Continued from Page Four)

school and with the door of opportunity wide open, we must lead forth as we have ever done in the progressive steps taken in the interest of Sunday school temperance work. The Temperance department in the Sunday school gives an avenue for work. The Temperance Lessons of both the International Sunday school lesson series fix a definite time to do the work. Now the next step must be taken and the call is imperative.

The quarterly temperance lesson of the uniform lesson series is well emphasized by most lesson writers and publishers of lesson helps, and while we must not relax our efforts in the interest of this lesson we should give immediate attention to the work of enhancing the value of the temperance lessons in the new series of graded lessons. Careful, practical and judicious help must be given the Sunday schools using the new series of lessons. Literature suited to the lessons for each grade must be provided. With the introduction of the graded series of Sunday school lessons there is still greater need for the training of teachers in Bible Temperance and in practical methods of Sunday school temperance work. The department should provide a short course of study which could be used as supplementary work in teacher training classes, and thus give to prospective teachers the knowledge necessary to do effective temperance work in the Sunday school.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

National Superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors

This department has made rapid strides in the W. C. T. U. work in our Army, Navy, and merchant marine service. We organize Christian Temperance unions in our forts, barracks, navy yards and soldiers' homes. A white ribboner is made president, but all other offices are filled by the men themselves. In these organizations we have adopted some of the departments of the National work: Evangelistic (one of the most successful), Social, Medal Contest, Flower Mission, Finance, and Membership. In Cuba, our Christian Temperance Union in Columbia Barracks spent monthly $8 in its Flower Mission work, the younger members of the union (which is under the National superintendent) visiting the hospital and carrying to their sick comrades little bouquets of flowers, with Scripture text-cards tied with the white ribbon; thus bringing our blessed Christ and His love before these "shut-in" soldiers. We find this department is a great uplift and help to our Nation's defenders—boys so far away from home, mother and loved ones. More than 15,000 have signed our pledge: "I promise, God helping me, to abstain from all alcoholic drinks, including wine, beer and cider, and to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

Officers, including the chaplains, gladly welcome our work. The opposition to the Anti-Canteen bill is being gradually lessened, as it has been found, by actual statistics, that there has been less drunkenness, illness and disease since the canteen has been abolished. We petitioned Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 for the Post Exchange, and the request was granted, but the amount was cut to $500,000. So far $3,216,000 has been appropriated for post exchanges, and they are being builded rapidly. We did not take from the soldier anything but the beer hall and the beer. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union never knows defeat, it never has and never will take a step backward.—No, never.

The following resolution was offered and adopted by the convention:

WHEREAS, the drink called near beer which has been condemned and its sale forbidden in the U. S. Navy, is being sold in the U. S. Army, thus weakening the Anti-Canteen law,

THEREFORE, RESOLVED, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union use its united effort toward having the Anti-Canteen law fully carried out in every state,

WHEREAS, we believe that our veterans and our nation's defenders are benefited by the ministrations of the work of our organized mother love, we urge that every state having military reservations hold at least one meeting a year on these reservations, and wherever practical, organize a Christian Temperance union auxiliary to this department, and that medal contests be held when feasible.

THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

Superintendent of Circulation of National Official Papers

The importance of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers is well expressed by the subject assigned to me—"The Circulatory System." It matters not how perfectly a body is constituted, how strongly built its different parts, how beautiful its proportions, how necessary the work it is created to do; unless the circulation of its vital forces be perfect the body is dead and has no power. So it is with the great organized body of the W. C. T. U. Its brain will not plan, its hands will not reach out in blessing, its feet will not be swift in deeds of kindness, its eyes will not sparkle with intelligence no its mouth give out the tidings of great good which await a civilization which protects the homes, unless the heart is pumping steadily, sending the vital forces to every member of the body. We have condemned for years the Chinese practice of binding the foot of the child until she becomes almost helpless. We condemn the fashion which binds our bodies and prevents the vigorous circulation of the blood. So we, as a body of superintendents with a wide outlook over all lines of our work, should be united in condemning anything which restricts the circulation of our plans and the possibilities of our accomplishments. The wider circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* is a matter of keen interest to each superintendent of every department. When a National superintendent can place her communication in THE UNION SIGNAL knowing it will reach the eye of every one of her superintendents from state to local, knowing also that it will be read by each member of the rank and file, thus putting her in readiness for intelligent response to the plans, when this time comes, then our organization will accomplish the purpose for which it has been created. Do not say this is an impossible vision. Anything which ought to be done can be done. As the success of this department is of such vital interest to each one of you, so also does the successful carrying out of this plan rest largely with your realization of its importance and your urging this importance upon your superintendents.

CONQUEST OF SELF

ADELIA E. CARMAN

National Superintendent of Medal Contests

We set our own limitations. We ourselves decide whether we will dwell in the swamp and mire of mediocrity, or rise to the mount of transfiguration. Born into an environment of stress and storm, into an existence where light wars against darkness, the contest for supremacy begins with our first natal cry and ends with our latest breath, and according as we overcome or are overcome of self do we spell success or failure. This is the silver medal contest of life, the winning of which makes us eligible to the higher contests. Mastery of physical self is of great importance, for through our outward appearance we publish to the world what manner of man or woman we are. The contestant, perhaps an awkward country boy or girl who has had few opportunities for self culture, through association with others more fortunate than himself in this respect, feels a desire for improvement, sees wherein he fails while others succeed, and by emulation overcomes untidiness, awkwardness, self-consciousness and churlishness. With this comes also a mental awakening. We cannot read, memorize and assimilate the great thoughts of others without our own thoughts rising to higher planes. We cannot realize the mental heights attained by others without our own ambitions being awakened for higher mental attainments. Many a boy and girl has received the first stimulus to a college education through the contest work. But the moral victory over self that comes from contesting with others—that is the greatest victory of all. "He who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a city," might well read, "He who taketh a city is he who ruleth his own spirit." The "takers of cities," leaders who sway men by the force of their own character and lead them at will, great souls of earth, such as Cæsar, Washington, Lincoln, Gladstone, Luther, Wesley, Frances E. Willard, and scores of others, were masters of themselves, and they radiate an influence and perpetuate a memory out of all proportion to the deeds accomplished by them. The medal contest is only a preparation for this greater contest, and important only as a stepping stone to larger achievements and higher ideals.

CIVIC PROBLEMS

EMMA L. STARRETT

National Superintendent of Christian Citizenship

The Christian Citizenship department as the campaign department must take advance ground for nation-wide prohibition by 1920. Our motto is, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." "Study to show thyself approved," and worthy of citizenship in a great country; make a study of the laws related to our work, petitioning for good and better ones, and remonstrating against bad ones. Be vigilant for law enforcement. Help elect governors like Governor West. Reach voters, especially new ones, with literature urging them to vote for men who stand for righteous decrees in government. Urge the teaching of patriotism, the use of flags and the flag salute in the public schools. Work for a law like Alabama's, which provides for a "temperance day" annually, and makes it the duty of the state superintendent of public instruction to place in every school room in the state large type placards setting forth the evils of intemperance. Work for minimum wage laws, mothers' pension laws, initiative, referendum, and recall, thus taking out of politics and giving to the people the right of voting directly upon questions at issue.

Use placards and posters. The placing of hundreds of thousands of these on the first day of each month, from coast to coast, would be telling work against alcohol. Use campaign post cards; hold Christian Citizenship Medal Contests; participate in municipal campaigns and school elections, working for

(Continued on Page Eleven)

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WEST VIRGINIA'S GLORIOUS TRIUMPH

The patriots of the "little mountain state" were evidently possessed of the "faith that removes mountains," if we are to judge by the mountains of opposition, ignorance and difficulty overcome by them in achieving the splendid victory of November 5. The liquor interests are still dazed and stunned by the overwhelming success of the movement for constitutional prohibition, and the overturning of all their carefully devised schemes to deceive and mislead the people. While white ribboners and other friends of the amendment are ceasing not to praise the Divine Leader who honored their faith in Him, and led them so wonderfully through the long and hard campaign, they do not find it difficult to account for the consummation of their plans. They knew that whatever may have been said to the contrary, the people of the state were utterly tired of the domination of the liquor traffic and the long line of evils which followed in its train, and when there was presented to them by wise leaders a way out of the "wilderness" they eagerly followed. The brave men and women, who planned, prayed and worked tirelessly for the success of the amendment knew, too, that the state was being literally sown with printed truths about the liquor traffic and that, with few exceptions, the papers were in sympathy with the cause, and published the splendid arguments sent to them by the "Ratification Federation," of whose literature committee, let it not be forgotten, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the state W. C. T. U., was the chairman and the leading spirit. Of that indefatigable white ribboner, Mary Harris Armor says, "She is a general—a perfect woman nobly planned. I never saw more splendid work done."

When the amendment goes into effect July 1, 1914, it will have the support not only of the people, but of a chief executive who is pledged to do all in his power to enforce it.

RESULT IN COLORADO NOT DISCOURAGING

While rejoicing over the splendid victories in West Virginia, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan, and Arizona, we regret that constitutional prohibition in Colorado, for a time, has been deferred. However, no worker for the cause in that state, least of all any of the heroic white ribboners, imagines that the result of the election of November 5 is anything but a temporary defeat. The sentiment created and the interest awakened in the great question of state-wide prohibition have laid the foundations for a campaign which will at last place Colorado among the states which outlaw the liquor traffic. The comparatively small majority of 20,000 by which the amendment was lost indicates that, in spite of the large expenditures of money by the brewers and liquor dealers, the movement has a strong hold upon the consciences of the people.

CONGRESSMAN HOBSON'S EDUCATIONAL PLAN APPROVED

The proposition of Congressman Richmond P. Hobson to send out copies of his address, "The Great Destroyer," to school children all over the nation, at an expense to the W. C. T. U. of the small sum of one quarter of a cent per copy, was most heartily approved by the Official Board of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to which body it was presented. In a letter concerning the plan, addressed to the National President, Captain Hobson says: "More and more I see the necessity of educational work as the foundation for national reform. We must literally bring up and mould a generation to accomplish our work. You can hardly realize the gratifying results of my sending out my speech. It was sent to every college student in the land and to all the teachers in public schools (up to high schools), and to voters in many counties of many states."

Several states have already begun to carry out this plan and it is to be hoped that others will speedily follow.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Many inquiries have come to us concerning the new book, "Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon. In view of this, it gives me pleasure to make the following statement: This book is the property of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Gordon having received no remuneration for its preparation, and accepting no profits from any source from its sale.

The same is true of all books written by Frances E. Willard. These books were willed to Miss Gordon, but the National W. C. T. U. has the free use of all plates and receives all profits from the sale of the books. The music books gratuitously compiled by Miss Gordon, and other publications relating to W. C. T. U. activities, which she has prepared, are all in the hands of the National W. C. T. U. and Miss Gordon does not receive from any source any profit from the sale of these many and varied publications from her own pen and that of Miss Willard.

One of the above mentioned books, "The Temperance Songster," is owned and published by an outside firm, Fillmore Brothers of Cincinnati, Ohio; and each year the National W. C. T. U. receives from them a check to the amount of about $200. This money, at Miss Gordon's request, is applied to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Organizing Fund.

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON,
Treasurer National W. C. T. U.

AMONG THE STATES

The Governor-elect of West Virginia, Dr. H. D. Hatfield, is pledged, by his ante-election speeches, to enforce the constitutional prohibition law. Having announced himself as "unbossed, unbought, and unafraid," he ought to be a man equal to the task before him.

North Dakota's Governor-elect, Congressman L. B. Hanna, has so recently, in the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL, stated his belief in constitutional prohibition that it is hardly necessary to repeat it. His article on the beneficial effects of the law in his state closed with these words: "May the sentiment for temperance continue to increase in North Dakota and throughout the land."

Tennessee white ribboners are rejoicing over the election for another term of Governor Hooper (Republican), that true friend of prohibition, and of a Legislature pledged to retain the prohibition laws; also, over the defeat as a candidate for United States Senator of ex-Governor Patterson, notoriously allied with the liquor interests. "It has been a hard fought battle in Tennessee," writes a white ribboner, "and with the whole country going Democratic, our victory is even greater than we had the faith to hope. The result shows most conclusively that our state is overwhelmingly for prohibition."

The supreme court of Washington has just handed down a decision to the effect that a brewery or other manufacturer of intoxicating liquor located in dry territory cannot sell liquor and deliver the same on its premises, and cannot sell liquor and deliver it in the dry unit in which the plant is located, thus affirming the decision of the superior court of Whatcom county in one instance and reversing it in another. This will prevent the selling of liquors in dry Bellingham and in other communities where saloons have been voted out.

SOCIAL COURTESIES TO CONVENTION DELEGATES

The numerous social functions planned and most successfully carried out by the Portland women were among the delightful occasions of the great meeting. The committee having them in charge consisted of Mrs. T. S. Townsend, Mrs. I. H. Amos, and Mrs. O. P. M. Jamison. The delightful reception tendered by the Commercial Club and the tea at the Oregon W. C. T. U. headquarters have already been noted in the official paper. The luncheon at the Multnomah hotel was equally brilliant, about 400 participating. The speakers were Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, who presided, Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. Florence Atkins, Miss Edna Rowan, and others. The decorations were unusually artistic and attractive.

The banquet at the Portland Hotel on Thursday, October 24, at noon, was most enjoyable. Among the speakers were Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Mrs. Ella H. Thacher and Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger.

The dinner given by the W. C. T. U. Editorial Association Monday evening, October 21, will long be remembered as a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." Great credit for its success is due to the president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. Words of welcome were spoken by Mrs. Henrietta Brown, and responses were given by Miss Anna A. Gordon and Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Mrs. Mary M. Coman, Mrs. Florence Atkins and Mrs. Kate F. Newton spoke briefly.

On the afternoon of October 25, a reception was given by the Portland Woman's Club, Mrs. Frederick Eggert, president, affording an opportunity for the visiting white ribboners to meet prominent club women of the "City of Roses."

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

There was presented to Miss Anderson Hughes, the popular representative from New Zealand, as the delegate who had traveled the longest distance—7,000 miles—the gift edition of the new life of Frances E. Willard.

The roses showered upon the editors-in-chief of the official papers are being kept and will later be transformed into rose-beads as souvenirs of the delightful afternoon at the Portland Convention.

Every member of the Convention felt inclined to agree with the statement of Miss Eva K. Foster, National Press Correspondent, when, referring to the fine reports and editorials which were given the Convention by the city papers, she said, "I believe there is not a woman in the Convention who would not be proud to stand in my place and thank the press of Portland for its excellent work during the past week."

The efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, and her assistant, Miss Katharine Adams, to make comfortable the delegates who returned via the Canadian Pacific road, were deeply appreciated. At Banff, B. C., where they stopped for a day, some of Mrs. Hutchinson's friends surprised her with a gift of a beautiful souvenir spoon and a brooch.

The musical attractions of the Convention deserve to have a separate chapter devoted to them. Under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Frances W. Graham and Miss Rose Bower, the Convention responded whole-heartedly and melodiously by its interpretation of old and new white ribbon favorites. The story of the golden cornet, so skillfully played by Miss Bower, although told in THE UNION SIGNAL in past years, may be new to some of our readers. The instrument was a legacy to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, from Mrs. M. A. Bent of Maine, known as one of the finest cornetists in New England, and has been consecrated to the work of the W. C. T. U.

On the occasion of the presentation to Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry by the National W. C. T. U. of the gift edition of the new life of Frances E. Willard, Miss Gordon charged Southern California to take good care of Mrs. Fry. They gave their promise with a vigor and vivacity that made it necessary to suspend the business of the convention for a few moments. In response to the regrets of the friends she is leaving in the East she attempted to explain her reason for leaving the rare companionships at National Headquarters, by saying, that being a Methodist, she believed in going on to perfection, and therefore had turned her face toward the Pacific coast. The remark caused Southern California to flutter its "Votes for Women" pennants in a perfect paroxysm of delight.

In thanking the Convention for the pictures of Miss Willard and Mrs. Stevens, which were presented to the White Temple, Dr. Hinson, its pastor, said: "I do not know how you could have afforded us greater pleasure than to have given to us these pictures, as a lasting remembrance of your great convention. Whenever you fail to find a meeting place just drop me a postal, and the White Temple will be at your disposal."

Mrs. Lora G. Baldwin, the first woman policeman in the United States, a member of the Portland W. C. T. U. and a special officer of Governor West—the only woman commissioned by him—told the audience: "We are handling the cases of about 600 girls annually. are exterminating the public dance halls and side doors to saloons. The eastern cities will have to move quickly to keep up with us, for already there are in six cities on the Pacific coast women policemen."

About forty of the delegates elected to return via the Canadian Pacific road. They spent Sunday at Seattle, where a wonderfully inspiring meeting was held at the First Methodist church, addressed by the state presidents and other speakers. Going by boat from Seattle to Vancouver the next morning, they reached the latter place on the night of Canadian Thanksgiving day, and feasted on British Columbia turkey, plum pudding, and other English delicacies. The return trip through the magnificent Canadian Rockies was one of uninterrupted pleasure.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. and secretary of the National Prohibition Committee, was, during her stay in Portland, tendered a reception and dinner by the Portland Prohibitionists. Mrs. Beauchamp was introduced as one of the greatest forces in the prohibition work in the country. She responded in her usual happy fashion. Other speakers on this occasion were Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, and Miss E. H. Elfreth.

CONVENTION GREETINGS

Many messages of greeting from prominent white ribboners and distinguished individuals and organizations were received at the Portland Convention, as follows: Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, Superintendent Temperance Department of the International Sunday School Association; Miss Ruth Frances Davis, World's White Ribbon missionary, Japan; Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Treasurer World's W. C. T. U., Quebec, Canada; Mlle. Weyer of Paris, corresponding secretary W. C. T. U. of France; Mrs. Annie W. Gillett, president of the W. C. T. U. of the Bahamas; Mrs. J. K. Barney; Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle and Mrs. Marie Thompson Rives, Hillsboro, Ohio; Mr. Amos R. Wells; Dr. Josiah Strong; Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon; Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes of Connecticut; Mrs. Ella M. George; Mrs. Harriet B. Kelis; Mrs. Frances Ensign-Fuller; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Haughton of Indiana; Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford; Mrs. R. J. Trego of Ohio; Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds of Pennsylvania; Federation of unions, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Louise E. Hollister; Mr. Virgil I. Hinshaw, Chairman Prohibition National Committee; Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, recording secretary National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, president Frances E. Willard Hospital, Chicago; Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard; Mrs. E. E. Peterson; Caldwell (Kans.) W. C. T. U.; Neligh (Neb.) W. C. T. U.; Park River (N. D.) W. C. T. U.; Board of Managers Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Mary E. Stubbs of Washington; Mrs. Lucy H. Washington of Pennsylvania.

NOONTIDE HOUR OF PRAYER

THE "SPECIAL" IN DENVER

(Continued from Page Two)

Dr. Wilcox, the fearless prohibition champion of Trinity Methodist church, offered prayer, and as the great leader of the victorious battle in Maine faced the big audience, we thanked God that "she had come to the kingdom for such a time as this."

I shall not attempt to give any idea of her scathing refutations of the falsehoods the Brewers' League is publishing far and wide, but we all felt that a telling blow had been struck for civic purity and the prohibition amendment.

That the Denver folks might get into personal touch with the National leaders who had come to help, a delightful supper, to precede the mass meeting at Trinity, had been arranged in the Baptist church, and at its close, after a few words of welcome from the honorary president, and Dr. Maude Sanders, state vice-president, Miss Anna A. Gordon led in a series of bright speeches from the members of the National Executive, that gave us, as Mrs. Hungerford expressed it, such a "taste of the Portland Convention" as made us all eager to go with them to the next National Convention.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, ever on the alert to help "her boys," with several Denver ladies, left early for the meeting scheduled for Fort Logan, and later the rest marched to Trinity for the last great meeting of this notable day, at which Mrs. Hungerford presided.

The chorus choir gave a stirring prelude of campaign songs to the accompaniment of the great organ and the famous golden cornet, played by Miss Rose Bower, and then Mrs. Lillian Mitchner pictured in glowing terms her Kansas Eden—without the serpent of the still, followed by Miss Gordon, who, in her own winsome way, told, to the delight of her hearers, the story of the 30,000 Young Campaigners of Maine.

The climax came when Mrs. Stevens arose, and with flashing eyes and ringing voice, answered the insulting challenge of the liquor hosts which had appeared in a local paper, in such masterly fashion as made that old stronghold of Methodism vibrant with applause, and thrilled every heart with the memory of her own brave words in the dark hours of Maine, "There is no defeat; no call for retreat can be blown from the bugle of right."

The "Special Train Chorus" and the witty songs and catchy music, which enlivened these various "doings," I must leave to your imagination, but as with thanks and happy tears we said good-by to them all, our prayers followed them through the night with a "God Be with You Till We Meet Again," when victory shall have perched upon our banners.

At midnight the official train sped away toward the East. At Omaha, the following afternoon, members of the Frances Willard and the West Side unions came to the station with greetings and flowers.

With happy, thankful hearts, the large party left the "Special" on its arrival, thirty minutes ahead of schedule time, in the handsome station of the Chicago and Northwestern depot in Chicago. Goodbyes were said, appreciation expressed to railroad officials, engineers, conductors, porters, firemen, train dispatchers, each and all who had helped make the wheels go round on the wonderful trip to Portland and return. With a fervent doxology in hearts and on lips, the white ribboners departed for their several homeward journeys.—EDITOR

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Third Sunday in December—*Peace Day.*
December 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

FRANCHISE

Dear Sisters:

My first word of greeting to you as the new National superintendent of Franchise must be one of sincerest congratulation, in that we begin the work of the year with an addition of four states that have secured suffrage on equal terms with men. All hail to the splendid work of our comrades in Kansas, Oregon, Michigan and Arizona. We are sorry that Wisconsin did not win out. Courage, comrades, it will be your turn next. The testimony that comes from each of these states, that if it had not been for the work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it would have been impossible to have secured the victory, is most gratifying. We must renew our efforts in every state to secure the ballot for women; Ohio and Wisconsin must feel that theirs is but a "postponed" victory, and the ten suffrage states must and will prove themselves worthy of the ballot.

While the women of our organization desire the ballot for every reason that is common to the suffrage associations, and all other woman's societies, more especially do we desire it that we may be able to deal to the liquor traffic of this nation a blow in the very place in which it is most deeply entrenched—the politics of our country. We do not think that the granting of suffrage to women is the whole solution of this problem, but we do believe that it is to be one of the most potent agencies, in the hands of the Christian women of our land, to secure legislation that will bring more quickly to this old world of ours something of the righteousness, joy, and peace of the Kingdom of our Lord.

It may be that those opposed to us will say that women's votes have not yet destroyed the liquor traffic in the states where woman's suffrage has been tried, and no doubt the recent defeat of the prohibition amendment in Colorado will be pointed out as an example of this, but we must remember that there is in Colorado a very much larger proportion of men voters than women. Our question is: What proportion of the votes for the prohibitory amendment were cast by women? I think we would find the larger part. Wherever the welfare of the race is at stake, you will find the women stand politically, as well as socially and morally, for the right.

We are confronted with a great opportunity. Shall we be able to seize it and assume the responsibilities that it will bring? If we are to do this, it will mean that in each of our state unions we shall see to it that "the brightest, brainiest, and best woman" in our midst has in charge the work of the Franchise department. Give me this and I assure you there will be an abundant harvest at our "home gathering" next fall.

Yours in His service,

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON
Providence, R. I.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL CONVENTION

The following recommendations of the Executive Committee and Official Board of the National W. C. T. U. were presented to the Convention and adopted by it:

That the Scientific Temperance Instruction charts be electrotyped, and that Mrs. Edith Smith Davis prepare an explanatory pamphlet, key to the charts, to go with them.

That the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. and the state presidents be appointed delegates to the Christian Citizenship Congress, to be held in Portland, Ore., next June.

That the National W. C. T. U. endorse the appeal of the New York state W. C. T. U. to the Secretary of the Navy, the Governor of New York, and Congressman Calder, to use water from Niagara Falls in christening the new battleship "New York."

That the department of Curfew be called the department of Curfew and Policewomen.

That the Press Bureau and the Press department become the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity.

That the work at ports of entry be left in the hands of the state officers of the several states in which these ports are situated. In the event this port work is undertaken, one-half the money contributed to the Memorial Fund in these states may be returned to meet this expense.

That we give sympathetic co-operation to the movement of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. to erect a drinking fountain in Washington, D. C., in honor of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; that the money be raised in the various states only with the consent of the state officers and as they may direct, all of which shall pass through the hands of the National treasurer; that no contract shall be made or work begun until all money required is in the treasury; that the General Officers of the National be a committee to confer with the committee of the District of Columbia in regard to plans for this fountain.

That the giving of the prize banners on the present plan be discontinued; that Miss Anna A. Gordon and Mesdames Patterson of New Mexico, Patterson of Georgia, and Livingston of Rhode Island be a committee to consider preparing a few suitable banners to represent, at National Conventions, the work of the National W. C. T. U., and to decide upon a prize to give to the state that makes the largest per cent gain in membership.

That we recommend all states where dues are less than $1.00, to raise them to this amount as soon as it can be done without injuring the work, and that the dollar shall cover the price of the state paper.

That we return to the old plan of a full-day Convention program.

That the National Officers request permission of the Municipal League to place an exhibit which shall include: (a) posters and maps containing statistics showing that the cost of poverty and crime is greater than the revenue from the liquor sale; (b) photographs taken in cities showing contrast in living conditions, empty buildings, clean business streets and streets with saloons; photographs of children's homes, detention homes, orphanages, hospitals, poorhouses, etc.; (c) comparison of police statistics concerning law enforcement and moral conditions; (d) posters showing substitutes for the saloon; (e) posters showing general work of the W. C. T. U. as it touches city problems; (f) drink produces disease, especially tuberculosis, board of health statistics; (g) increased efficiency of laborers, money saved for legitimate business, provision for all-day and night banks for cashing pay checks; (h) maps of the city showing relative number of churches and saloons.

That a new department be created, to be known as the department of World's Missionary Fund.

That the National W. C. T. U. support the Illinois W. C. T. U. in its petition to the United States Government to recommend to the Illinois Legislature the establishment of a five-mile prohibition zone around the naval training school near Chicago.

The appointment of Mesdames Stevenson, Vayhinger, Unruh, Patterson of Georgia, and Richard, as a committee to define the requirements and duties of National organizers, lecturers and evangelists, and report to the next Convention.

That the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union recommend that the W. C. T. U.'s of the states co-operate through their state presidents with the W. C. T. U. of California, by giving their moral support for the passage of the Red-light Injunction and Abatement law in California, at the Legislature of 1913.

That the ratification of nomination of delegates to the World's Convention be referred to the General Officers.

Young People's Branch Institute at the National Convention

The Y. P. B. Institute, held from ten to twelve o'clock four mornings of the Portland Convention was a great success. It was called to order the first day, October 21, by Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National general secretary of the Young People's Branch. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National college secretary. Miss Edna Larson of Minnesota was made conference secretary, and committees on Courtesy, Greetings and Membership were appointed.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, Y. P. B. secretary of Oregon; Miss Ethel Sprague, Y. P. B. secretary of West Washington; Miss L. Horner of Iowa, Miss Edna Larson of Minnesota. Miss Pierson of New Hampshire, Mrs. Wm. E. Currah, treasurer of the Montana W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Addie Estes of California. Miss Mosher told of Y. P. B. work in New York state, and Miss Permelia Mahan of Missouri, National organizer, gave several recitations which were much appreciated.

The address of the morning, "How to Organize a Y. P. B.," was given by Miss Rose A. Davison of Ohio, National organizer and lecturer. She emphasized the importance of creating sentiment and doing good preliminary work before organizing a branch. "A good secretary will teach the young people to conduct their own meetings, giving suggestions as needed," she told her hearers. Rev. Mary L. Moreland of Illinois, National evangelist, read the Bible lesson from the second chapter of Habakkuk, drawing from it the thought, "We need to get a vision of God's strength," closing with the noontide prayer.

On Tuesday morning the address, "How Shall We Fit Young People for Home Building," by Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, was most helpful. Among the thoughts brought out were these: "After the United States becomes a saloonless nation, the W. C. T. U. will keep on training young people to help in all our great reforms." "A large per cent of our divorces are caused by failure to train the young people in the art of happy home building." "Girls must be taught the nobility of wifehood and motherhood." "That which is wrong for girls is wrong for boys." Mrs. Wheeler spoke in favor of a law barring the marriage of those unfit either mentally or physically for parentage; also a law requiring the names to be given to the clerk thirty days before a license is granted.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell asserted that the knowledge gained by the members of the Y. P. B. concerning the use of alcohol in the home is invaluable. Miss Margaret Bilz of Michigan gave a most helpful address on "Our Tools and How to Use Them," speaking of the many ways in which literature may be used.

Mr. Higbee, president of the Shed Y. P. B., the finest branch in Oregon, was introduced and spoke cordial words of greeting. Mrs. Florence Atkins, National organizer, presented the subject, "How Shall We Spend the Social Hour?" Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., told of "Methods by Which the W. C. T. U. May Advance the Work of the Branch."

On Wednesday morning Mrs. Scovell presided over the conference, and after the usual devotional exercises discussed "The Aim of the College Y. P. B." Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, explained "How to Grow a Temperance Science Bureau for the College Library." Miss Eva K. Foster, National press correspondent, gave an address upon "Applied Temperance Sentiment in College Life. What it Would Mean." Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh discussed the subject, "The Need of Personal Purity Study," which was followed by an address by Miss Mosher upon "Temperance Sentiment in College Life."

Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President of the National W. C. T. U., and Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand were introduced and brought loving greetings. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., spoke on "Finance."

At the last morning session Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher gave the address, her subject being, "What I Saw of Young People in Other Lands." Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, presented the social side of the Y. P. B.

Miss Mosher and Mrs. Scovell answered most helpfully the questions of the workers as asked through the question box.

After noontide prayer by Miss Mosher the institute adjourned.

DEPARTMENT CONFERENCES

(Continued from Page Seven)

temperance men who will enforce scientific temperance instruction laws; work for a safe and sane Fourth; for special sermons on Christian Citizenship Sunday, the first Sunday in October; sow campaign literature; send the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL—the Christian Citizenship special—to voters, ministers, libraries, depots, etc., and publish gambling laws. And in the words of Frances Willard, "Let us fling ourselves into the thickening battle; let us live the life of action, which is the only true and happy life. Men tell us God is force; nay, he is that purposed force behind all forces, that combines head, hand and heart; God is Action—let us be like God."

VOICES

LELLA M. SEWALL, National Superintendent Flower Mission Work

The Flower Mission Department is in a most encouraging condition today, giving evidence of a normal, healthy growth in its various lines of work. The path of the flower missioner still leads to many doors—doors with latch-strings ever hanging out to these bearers of good cheer, whose hand-clasp and God-given messages are eagerly awaited—hardly less eagerly than the practical aid rendered again and again as occasion requires.

Owing to the fact that the five large express companies (Wells-Fargo, American, United States, National, and Adams) continue their helpfulness by granting free transportation, with proper limitations, to the flowers, new W. C. T. U. Flower Missions (central stations in our large cities) are springing up in different parts of our country. During the present year Southern California has started this work in Los Angeles; the Y. P. B. in New York, has had its W. C. T. U. flower mission at Brooklyn; Maine has been carrying on two distributing centers at Belfast and Portland; Baltimore, too, has been doing its work along this line, and other cities are looking forward to the development in the near future of W. C. T. U. flower missions. This splendid work still goes on in Boston, Massachusetts, Manchester, New Hampshire, and Providence, Rhode Island, and is proving to be a power for good in each community. In addition to its other work in Boston, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Flower Mission has begun to make roof gardens for the poor in that part of the city "where not a sprig of green nor a ray of color is seen" and where want and squalor reign. Excellent relief work has been done by the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. Flower Mission among the poor of Manchester—children whose parents were unfitted to care for them, have been placed in comfortable homes, under Christian influences; medical treatment, with medicine, has been provided, and Christmas gifts distributed and much other good work done.

Activity is increasing in another interesting line of work, that of children's gardens. In Elmer, New Jersey, nearly 800 packages of seeds were this year distributed, and thirteen prizes for the best flowers and vegetables offered to the children; in Waterville, Maine, seeds were given to 500 school children; Darby, Pennsylvania, in addition to its children's gardens, has, this year, planted a vacant lot with grass and shrubs, thus turning a dump heap into a place of beauty and refreshment. Through the Flower Mission department 1,462 new members have been gained, and 1,141,060 bouquets have been distributed.

SCOFFERS

Often Make the Staunchest Converts.

The man who scoffs at an idea or doctrine which he does not fully understand has at least the courage to show where he stands.

The gospel of Health has many converts who formerly laughed at the idea that coffee and tea, for example, ever hurt anyone. Upon looking into the matter seriously, often at the suggestion of a friend, such persons have found that Postum and a friend's advice have been their salvation.

"My sister was employed in an eastern city where she had to do calculating," writes an Okla. girl. "She suffered with headache until she was almost unfitted for duty.

"Her landlady persuaded her to quit coffee and use Postum and in a few days she was entirely free from headache." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.) "She told her employer about it, and on trying it, he had the same experience.

"My father and I have both suffered much from nervous headache since I can remember, but we scoffed at the idea advanced by my sister, that coffee was the cause of our trouble.

"However, we finally quit coffee and began using Postum. Father has had but one headache now in four years, due to a severe cold, and I have lost my headaches and sour stomach which I am now convinced came from coffee.

"A cup of good, hot Postum is satisfying to me when I do not care to eat a meal. Circumstances caused me to locate in a new country and I feared I would not be able to get my favorite drink, Postum, but I was relieved to find that a full supply is kept here with a heavy demand for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

STATE CONVENTIONS, EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH

We regret that the reports of the National Convention crowded out the excellent accounts of state meetings which appear in this number. During the convention season the editors of the official paper heartily wish it were larger, in order to accommodate all the good things they desire to give to its readers—Editor

TENNESSEE BEGINS NEW W.C.T.U. YEAR WITH RENEWED ZEAL

Holds Stirring Convention

Special Correspondence.

In the hospitable and beautiful city of Paris, October 4-7, two hundred and fifty of Tennessee's loyal white ribboners gathered in annual meeting, presided over by our "General Holman" in her usual able and diplomatic fashion and held one of the best, if not the very best, convention in the history of our organization. Mrs. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, coming in upon us the second day, asked, "Is this a State or a National Convention?" so greatly was she impressed with the size and personnel of the assemblage.

The union at Paris, under the leadership of Mrs. Nannie Warren, had left nothing undone for the success of the convention and the comfort of the delegates. Right royally were we entertained, the ladies of the different churches furnishing the delicious noontide lunch each day, thereby sustaining Tennessee's reputation as the home of the finest cooks and housekeepers on earth!

At no previous convention has our organization received such splendid recognition by the press, special reporters being detailed to report it. Our president's able address was given in full by the two leading dailies of Nashville, while a number of the fine papers read were quoted quite at length, some even being given space in the Memphis papers.

One silver and one gold L. T. L. medal contest was held, also a matron's gold medal contest, each arousing much interest and giving a new impetus to the work of this department.

Professor W. R. Webb, of Bellbuckle, one of the foremost educators in this or any other state, and Dr. H. B. Carre, of Vanderbilt University, president of the State Anti-Saloon League, gave splendid addresses on Saturday evening, which were announced on the program as "An evening with the Brethren." In both these addresses the dominant note was that of victory for us in the fight now on for the retention of our prohibitory laws. Tennessee women thank God for the state's grand, strong men, and are taking fresh courage to prosecute our peaceful war. Dr. Carre boldly advocated suffrage and laity rights for women and elicited applause in spite of the fact that quite a number of our women are rather conservative on these points.

The enthusiasm, which had been steadily increasing, reached high tide Sunday evening, when before an audience which taxed to its utmost the capacity of the Dixie Opera House, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, gave one of her masterful addresses, which held her hearers spellbound and awakened a new realization of responsibility on the part of each to push with relentless and resistless determination the battle against the liquor traffic.

A new feature on our program was a calm discussion, or rather presentation, of the suffrage question, Miss Lillie O'Daniel, of Nashville, giving reasons why women should vote, and Mrs. Gillespie, of Fayetteville, why they should not. Both papers were received with much interest and elicited applause.

A notable feature was a poster parade demonstrating the work of the different departments by means of pictures and mottoes on banners carried by the superintendents. All were good, but that of Literature by Mrs. Collins of Winchester, and Cooperation with Missionary Societies by Mrs. Chas. Dean of Memphis, were especially fine.

Altogether ours was a great convention and reflected much credit not only upon our sagacious "General Holman" and her helpers, who together gave time and thought to the preparation of the program, but also upon the splendid women of the rank and file who took part in it and without whose hearty cooperation it could not have been a success.

Tennessee begins this new year with renewed zeal and steadfastness of purpose to make it the very best in her history.

A Bad Temper makes the owner, and friends and neighbors uncomfortable. It is nearly always caused by a bad stomach. Gas, fermentation and acid may be immediately removed by the use of Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), and irritation being removed, the disposition improves at once. For a single trial, a full size, 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps.

A. J. DITMAN, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

SPIRIT OF EARNESTNESS PERVADES ALABAMA'S ANNUAL GATHERING

Special Correspondence

From every section of Alabama delegates came for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the state W. C. T. U. held in Opelika October 2-4. The afternoon of the first day the members of the executive committee met, and the opening meeting of the convention was held in the evening in the beautifully decorated auditorium of the First Methodist church, with Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, the gracious president of the state union, presiding.

Addresses of welcome were given by Rev. W. P. Hurt, in behalf of the churches; by Mrs. T. D. Powers, for the local union, and by Mrs. A. L. Dowdell, for the Robert E. Lee chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. W. B. Smead of Boaz rendered a magnificent temperance reading, and Mrs. Alice S. Woolley of Guntersville gave "A Timely Talk."

At nine o'clock the following morning the convention was called to order. At the roll call the local unions of the state were well represented. Reports showed that excellent work had been done by the faithful, untiring officers.

The treasurer's report was replete with interest, showing the economical manner in which the work had been carried on and the interest taken by the unions.

Two splendid Crusaders, Mrs. Haffner of Bessemer and Mrs. John D. Wyker of Decatur, were introduced to the convention. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., Mr. J. B. Greene, a worker in the greatest Sunday school in the South and deeply interested in the W. C. T. U., and Mr. Creary were introduced to the convention and gave greetings.

The annual address of the president, Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, was a masterpiece and was delivered in a most impressive manner. She spoke with gratitude of the fifty-nine dry counties in Alabama and made a plea for more untiring work that shall add many others to this list. She called attention to the fact that Alabama is the only state compelling the observance of a temperance day in the public schools, and she paid high tribute to Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who is working bravely for the cause of temperance.

Mrs. Beauchamp was the speaker of the evening meeting, and from beginning to end she held her audience spellbound. After a demonstration of W. C. T. U. methods by a number of little girls, Mrs. Beauchamp made a plea for funds to carry on the state work, which resulted in a collection of $528, of which $100 was subscribed by classes of the First Methodist church of Opelika.

The state officers were all reëlected as follows: President, Mrs. Annie K. Weisel; vice-president, Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John D. Wyker; recording secretary, Mrs. Chappell Cory; treasurer, Mrs. Alice S. Woolley.

The delegates left this most helpful convention with a determination that they will work as never before to free the homes of Alabama from the curse of the legalized saloon.

"THE CAUSE WILL TRIUMPH" DECLARE ARKANSAS' WHITE RIBBONERS IN CONVENTION AT RUSSELLVILLE

Special Correspondence

Notwithstanding the recent defeat of state-wide prohibition, which was caused by the brewers' money manipulating the colored vote, there was no *whining* done by the delegates nor officers who assembled in convention in the hospitable little town of Russellville, October 9-13. The conviction that "Right will triumph" seemed emblazoned on every face, and was most positively expressed by every speaker. After hearing the address of Miss Marie Brehm, and seeing through her vision the "Conflict of the Nations," we feel assured that the liquor traffic will disappear from the world as have piracy, the guillotine, dueling, slavery, the lottery, and other evils which once infested or afflicted the people.

Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, one of our great American women, was present, and gave us a mighty setting forth of the wrongs perpetrated on the laboring class, which are the cause of so much inefficiency. Every detail of the convention was well looked after by our hostess; the music was pronounced the "best ever"; the manly page, Master Brooks Hayes, was ever on the alert for our comfort and pleasure, and we felt that there would not, nor could not, be a ripple to disturb the placid waters—that everything seemed to conspire in making the convention a success. But alas, when the time came for the election of officers, what should confuse us like a bomb thrown in our midst but the announcement that Mrs. Lulu A. Markwell, who has served us for ten long years as president, would not, under any circumstances, take the office the coming year. However, we have every reason to believe that the highly gifted woman, who was chosen as Mrs. Markwell's successor, Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford of Magazine, the present efficient National superintendent of Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education, and Anti-Child Labor, will be a most able leader of our state forces.

We prophesy for the future of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. glowing success, the women of the state being aroused as never before by the inactivity of so many Christian voters with the direful result—the defeat of state-wide prohibition.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONVENTION OF INTENSE INTEREST

Reports Show W. C. T. U. Women Realize the Responsibilities of the Ballot

Special Correspondence

The state convention at Sacramento is just closing after a year of vigorous and productive work. It opened on the first anniversary of the equal suffrage amendment to the state constitution, and had some semblance to a happy birthday party. It certainly manifested the natural consequences of the enfranchisement of women in the breadth and scope of its transaction; everything had a wider outlook. It was a spiritual, ethical and political school of value and significance. The year has largely been filled with the study of Christian citizenship and civic duty, but not to the neglect of other lines.

The special work of the year has been an educational campaign for the Red Light Injunction and Abatement Bill, in the interests of which a great effort was made at the last legislature. Vast amounts of most effective literature have been published and distributed. Many of the ablest men and women in the state have contributed freely by voice and pen. Good speakers have been ready at all times to give their services.

In order to lose no time between the state and National conventions, Sacramento being on the road to Portland, the state convention included a Sunday. The pulpits of the city were occupied by forcible speakers on the "Red Light Bill" and "White Slave Traffic," Dr. David Starr Jordan being the speaker at the convention church.

Other matters for legislation have received more than usual consideration, as the women feel their power and responsibility for social and public betterment.

There has been some small increase of membership. Three counties reported over 500 members each. As usual there were many remote counties without representation. The difficulty of keeping unions alive at such distances that they cannot go to conventions and workers cannot often be sent to them, has been for years a matter of serious consideration. To overcome this a constitutional amendment was passed by which the traveling expenses of one woman from each union, shall be summed up and averaged; all paying less than the average to be assessed an amount sufficient to raise it to that sum, and all paying more than that to receive a rebate reducing expenses to the same amount. This will go into effect next year when it is hoped that for the first time every union will be represented at the state convention.

It was a striking coincidence that the same day that gave the ballot to the women of California also gave the state direct legislation—the initiative, referendum and recall. The tremendous power of the initiative has not escaped the attention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and this convention resolved to invoke that power to secure proportional representation within the next two years. It was an unfamiliar subject to the majority, but recognized at once as an important means of securing justice in elections. Accordingly an object lesson was given by conducting an election by that method.

The state union is an incorporated body, with nine directors elected annually. Names of candidates were written on a blackboard visible to all, a long row of files was arranged in sight of all to receive the quota of each director (this, too, in sight of all) and the preferences of each delegate given by equal division to each director, as read by the tellers from the ballots. With no previous instruction the women voted intelligently and the absolute justice of the system was demonstrated. Not one vote was lost, and every one counted for the choice of the voter.

This indicates the political designs of the W. C. T. U.

Politics had its full share of thought and speech, showing an eager interest in the presidential campaign, as well as in a number of amendments to the state constitution pending at the coming election. Evidently the women have no mind to shirk the responsibilities of the ballot.

The officers of the last year were all re-elected. Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., with several of her delegates on their way to the National Convention, were present and took part in the proceedings.

The last evening was a Jubilee occasion with presentation of banners for department work, rejoicing over dry land newly created, and all the exhilarating cheer of a year's work well done.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION NEWS

Special Correspondence

Rhode Island white ribboners assembled September 23-24 at the capital city, Providence, for their thirty-eighth annual convention, which was one of the largest in the state's history. An honored guest both days was Mrs. E. G. Waycot' of Montreal, Canada, who gave an address in which social problems were considered. Other speakers were Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, president of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. E. Tallmadge Root, president of the Federation of Woman's Church Societies, and Mrs. Kingsley, president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of the state.

In her annual address President Livingston told of the $10,000 fund for state work she was desirous of raising before the semi-annual meeting next March, and in answer to her appeal nearly $2,000 was pledged in a very short time. Mention was made of the beautiful Frances E. Willard memorial window which has been placed in the little church on Block Island, and of which the Rhode Island white ribboners are justly proud.

The program of the first evening was a double grand gold medal contest, the first to be held in Rhode Island,—the grand gold musical medal the first to be contested for in the world. The state appreciates this preëminence and also the fact that the design for the medal was submitted by a Rhode Island girl, Miss Esther Cook of Woonsocket

The reports of superintendents showed an increase in the work accomplished and the interest taken in various departments. The former officers were retained, an unanimous vote being cast in each case.

The convention closed with an informal reception to visitors and delegates, the program consisting of short addresses, music, and refreshments.

GERMAN TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. Evert, Hillsboro, Kansas.

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GEO. W. NOBLE, Lakeside Bldg, Chicago

HOW NEW ZEALAND GRASPED THE NETTLE

(Continued from Page Six)

kind. Give the Scotchman, not three but six years, and then he will turn his vote." So the Scotchman had six years, and at the end of six years the vote in Clutha grew still higher and heavier for prohibition. We gave the Scotchman nine years. That ought to be long enough, Madam President, to convince any Scotchman. Nine years of ruin and the Scotchman voted still higher; after nine years no liquor for Clutha. And at no place in New Zealand where the bars have been closed have they been able to open them again by the vote of the people. Not only did the Clutha vote grow, but the neighboring electorates running around the south and the north were the next two places to say, "We will follow Clutha's example and go dry."

We had been hearing the story of the failure of prohibition in Clutha, but there came a time when the leagues and the societies of Auckland City said, "We will send a delegate to investigate and tell us the truth." And so we looked around to find some gentleman who would represent us in the South, and after trying for three months to find one who filled the bill and was not too busy to go, they chose your humble servant. Having no husband or any other difficulty they thought I might do; I was able to go and stay for weeks or months, without anybody complaining. When I reached Clutha I was told to go around the streets, to visit everybody, to search and to hunt and to look for drunkards if I could find any. For two months I found not one solitary individual under the influence of drink; nor did I see any appearance whatever of liquor about the people.

However, I went into the town clerk's office and began to make inquiries. "Haven't you the police commission returns?" he asked. I told him I didn't know there was a police commission. He replied that there was and that he could give me its figures. He said, "After three and a half years of no license in Clutha, because of the report of the breweries that there was so much drunkenness and so much drinking, an investigation was made. It was found that during the years the bars were open there were 146 cases of drunkenness, and the next three and a half years that the bars were closed there were only six

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

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Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

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VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is printed the third Thursday of each month. Price 25 cts. a year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All news items, or short articles, should go to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Editor, Martinsville, Va., by the fifth of each month. MONEY TO CENTRALIA, MANUSCRIPTS TO MARTINSVILLE.

WANTED: A LANDSLIDE OF CO-OPERATION

For this, we must have each union know it o ns and has a part in the VIRGINIA SIGNAL; that each one is asked to send at least twice a year its news and plans! To remember that the space is limited, the tickets of admission to the columns calling for postal card facts and not legal cap fancies! Condensed ideas (but not abbreviated words) will have a royal welcome! And finally, that the electoral vote of common sense bids us all try to make this a year of action—a year of verbs rather than descriptives. Then, victory and love will cover the earth—will they not?

TO WEST VIRGINIA: NOVEMBER 5, 1912

O Daughter, dear, 'twas in troublous '63
For a separate home you ran away;
But Mother Virginia, needing prohibition, too,
Loves and cheers you on today!

The recording secretary sends her sunniest thanks to every one who forwarded reports for the Annual in such good time. Surely it must be called a Jubilee year, for not one paper was behind. All matter was sent to the printer on October 17. The proofs have been read and, as said at the Convention, it is hoped the books will be ready by Thanksgiving. As far as known, there is no earthly power to hasten printers—even such admirable ones as those to whom the Virginia Annual Report is entrusted.

Cannot every local W. C. T. U. send a shower of postcards to its college girls who do not come home for Thanksgiving? Tell them you love and remember them and wish their loyal wearing of the white ribbon to speak for truth and home.

If a mother or aunt—or anybody else—does not know what would make a lasting and beautiful gift for young girls of the family, then send $1.50 to Evanston, Illinois, for Miss Gordon's new life of Miss Willard. Many a young life has been moulded into usefulness and loving service by becoming interested in the life story of leaders of great movements. Nothing is more convincing than a biography.

NEW DEPARTMENT BOOMING

The recently adopted department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, with Mrs. J. A. Lee, 1702 Hanover avenue, Richmond, as superintendent, is having a most auspicious start. Beginning with the state effort for a rest room at the Virginia fair in the capital city, October 7-12, successful W. C. T. U. exhibits, distribution of literature, etc., have formed a counteracting influence in many such gatherings. Tazewell, Farmville, Roanoke, Martinsville, Danville, Campbell, are sections heard from, with others active. Spring and summer will bring tidings of open air accomplishments.

President's Letter to Local Unions

Dear Comrades: I wish I could give you even a bird's-eye glimpse of the trip across the continent in the "W. C. T. U. White Ribbon Special," but any *writing* is so inadequate.

Remaining in Richmond for a few days after our splendid state convention, I had the pleasure of speaking on Sunday, October 6, at Monument Methodist Church; following this, through the efforts of Mrs. Palmore, Mrs. Lee and others, I understand that the staunch Frances Willard union has taken a new start. From it we shall expect valiant service as of old.

At the State Fair our workers were busy distributing literature. In front of the rest room this year crowds gathered several days to hear Mrs. Ropp proclaim the gospel of total abstinence and prohibition.

With rather a sad heart I left Virginia on October 10, and the following day at noon I left Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad in company with Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Cawthon of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. On the morning of October 12, when we arrived in Chicago, we joined white ribboners from many other sections, and at noon our "Special" started on its way to Portland, Ore. Sunday was spent in St. Paul, Minn., and great temperance mass meetings, addressed by our speakers, were held in the opera houses at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Stops were made for meetings and brief sightseeing trips at several places in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington. Everywhere courtesies were extended by the local and state W. C. T. U.'s, mayors, commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, etc., and excellent opportunities were given for increasing interest in W. C. T. U. work.

On Friday morning, October 18, our train, bearing nearly 300 white ribboners, pulled into Portland, Ore., a little ahead of schedule time. Everything was in readiness and by a little after 9 a. m. the official board was in session and the work of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. had begun. The convention was held in the White Temple (the First Baptist Church), a building with a seating capacity of about 2,500. Welcomes were extended by the Governor, the city, through several representatives, and, oh, so many societies. Beautiful flowers and delicious Oregon fruit (by no means surpassing Virginia's fruit) were given in great profusion; and, best of all, the *people* of Oregon came out in great numbers to attend the convention, many standing through some of the sessions, and overflow meetings being held at times to accommodate those who could not gain admittance.

Virginia, as you know, was one of the twenty-four states given a place on jubilee night, having made a fine net gain in membership. Our state union was favorably mentioned for good work in the department of Unfermented Wine at Sacrament; for progress in the department of Sunday School work; was on the honor roll in the Flower Mission department for the greatest number of services held in institutions, 1,025, and had made an increase of 100 per cent in drives and other outings given in this department; the flag given for greatest gain in membership of a union among soldiers was won by the C. T. U. at Soldiers' Home, Hampton, of which Mrs. Amelia Colgan of the Hampton W. C. T. U., is president.

Shall we not strive to do even better this year? Virginia does not take up so many departments of work as most of the state unions do, believing that more can be accomplished by concentrating our efforts on direct educational lines toward total abstinence and prohibition. On this account it seems to me we should excel in every department taken up. Shall we? This depends upon you, my local comrades.

The banner for the largest net gain in membership went to Pennsylvania for a gain of 2,190.

One of the interesting features of the convention was the grand march on jubilee night, when the entire convention marched into the church by delegations, led by Miss Bower with the golden cornet and the general officers. Each state delegation carried a banner bearing the name of the state. Missouri had the largest delegation. I am sure you will all be glad to know that Miss Christine I. Tinling was in the procession to carry the Virginia banner. She and I were the only ones in attendance from Virginia. Next year, as the convention will be held in the East, I hope we may have a full delegation. But no matter in what part of the United States the National Convention shall be held in the future, I want our union to see to it that we have a delegation fittingly to represent our own loved Virginia.

How thankful we all are for the prohibition victory in West Virginia. Shall it not spur us on to harder work, more persistent work to *free Virginia* from the bondage of the liquor traffic.

Cordially,

SARA H. HOGE.

Evanston, Ill., November 13, 1912.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

CONVENTION NOTES

For Those Not Present, (Though Much Longed For)

Among the greetings at the Richmond Convention, not one was more heartfelt or fuller of appreciation than that extended on behalf of the honorary members by Mr. William M. Bickers. Had the Woman's Christian Temperance Union such champions everywhere among the masculine contingent, how much faster it would grow!

In days gone by it was not always easy to find a town or city ready to invite the next convention. But such is the growth and attraction of such meetings that our places asked to be the hostess for 1913.

As a pleasing surprise and delightful good-by attention, an informal reception was held in the lecture room on the closing evening of the Convention. Opportunity was given for many a tete-a-tete, and final questions on what had been done. Cream and bonbons completed a successful evening, largely planned by Mrs. Mary Danner, Chesterfield's "Lady Bountiful."

Farmville won the banner for the largest increase in local membership. Wise and Culpeper counties made the greatest growth in county additions.

The introduction of Mr. Thomas Settle and Mr. Robert Saunders, both leading useful careers, but illustrated once more the value of good home training. These two young men were sons of two white ribbon mothers, now promoted, Mrs. Lillie Settle of Rappahannock and Mrs. Mary E. Saunders of Portsmouth.

Associate Superintendent Mrs. Parrott offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, that this convention, in the interest of scientific temperance instruction and fuller enforcement of the state law, ask the Virginia Board of Education to include in the examination of teachers more questions concerning the effects of alcohol upon the system."

The Life Patron list and Memorial Roll contain names placed there by friends as an honor to the living and desire to perpetuate the work loved by the dead, the sum of $25 being given for each name. The Life Patron list was increased by the names of Mrs. J. A. Lee, Mrs. Margaret Harris and Mrs. May Pauline Sparks; the Memorial additions were the honored names of Mrs. Eliza J. Pleasants, second state president; Mrs. R. H. Jones, third president, and Mrs. William C. Payne, long identified with Charlottesville and much valuable work throughout the state.

DEPARTMENT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Dear Workers:

The powers-that-were at the last Convention saw fit to re-elect me your state superintendent for another year. This I appreciate and am thinking of the opportunities while the months are gliding by. Let us get to work in earnest to do our best. I am so thankful for last year's increase and am encouraged that inquiries are already coming in for information and helps. It is my wish and intention to write to all of you when I can; please write me when you desire aids in the Sunday school temperance effort. Before this reaches you, World's Temperance Sunday will have passed, but I hope to hear of its splendid observance. Plan for the next regular Temperance Sunday, and solicit funds for needed literature if you find it necessary. Let me hear from you.

Faithfully yours,

MIMAH HOBBS DAY.

Box 5, Salem, Va.

LOCAL AND COUNTY UNIONS

Though part of September and all of the October issue of the VIRGINIA SIGNAL were given to preliminary and definite reports of the Richmond Convention, several interesting accounts of local and county gatherings, though a month late, deserve their place and are, therefore, given space in the current number.—Editor.

Accomac-Northampton fall convention, as reported by the valued secretary, Mrs. Bettie A. Rue, shows that Bloxam Union was a worthy and successful hostess. Mrs. Sadie Savage, county president, presided. Addresses of welcome and responses, reports of general work, active participation of the young people and of the Loyal Temperance Legioners, good solos and temperance choruses made an excellent program, which was completed by a well received address by Mrs. May P. Sparks, Loyal Temperance Legion secretary of New Jersey. Mrs. Sue C. James of Princess Anne, Md., was received with a royal welcome. The Flower Mission report excelled all others, showing an expenditure of $205.80, besides a gracious record of visits and good deeds that the secretary well says cannot be measured by financial reckoning. The spring convention will meet at Onley (where every one loves to go).

Norfolk County, in laying plans for the coming year at its September Convention, was enthusiastic and hopeful. The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That though still mourning the loss of our loved leaders, we are firmly resolved to strive earnestly to emulate their good deeds and Christian lives; that we should attend our W. C. T. U. meetings regularly, even though having to make some sacrifice; that we should distribute literature in every home about the effects of alcohol upon the body and mind; that while deeply regretting the loss of membership in our county during the past year, we hereby resolve to seek diligently to win back the lost members and many new recruits." Thanks were formally extended to the entertaining union—Norfolk City, to the pastor and official board of the Convention church, and to Mrs. M. E. Jones of Lamberts Point for being the hostess of Mrs. Amy C. Weech during her stay in the county last spring.

Charlottesville, through Mrs. C. L. Hawkins, reports this union making steady progress, new branches of work being taken up and it congratulates itself that the newly elected Evangelistic Superintendent was formerly a president in Ohio, with ripe experience and spiritual guidance of high order.

Radford, the town of the beautiful view and the home of former Governor Hoge Tyler, who signed the Virginia Scientific Temperance Law on January 24, 1900, is making plans to interest the teachers through leaflets, posters and in other ways in this preventive work. This union has not only doubled its size since organization last July, but under President Epling's industrious skill has trebled and retrebled and kept on advancing.

Page County, in summing up the work of the past year at the recent Leakesville convention, tells of addresses by Revs. Goodwin and Williamson, and wide discussion of plans for the future, combined action of the various unions to complete the drinking fountain begun at Luray; Miss Bettie Armstrong carrying off the gold medal in the contest held in the evening of the convention, choosing as her recitation "Who Killed Joe's Baby?"; reports of a substantial sum being realized from the sale of coffee and ice cream during the largely attended centennial celebration of the summer, and the good news that this hostess county of the next state convention re-elected Mrs. Mary E. Grove, president, and Mrs. C. B. Dysche, vice-president. Luray, through very cleverly rhymed invitations, announces a handkerchief bazaar on November 20.

Brookneal union, through its press superintendent, Mrs. Allen B. Clement, reported, though the rains descended, a large and enthusiastic attendance at the October meeting. (Half your way is smooth, dear Brookneal, if the weather is no hindrance.—Editor.) President Peterson gave accounts of the state convention, followed by an interesting appeal by Miss Bennett. During the time since its last meeting this union has gained eight active and four honorary members, and the press reporter quotes wisely and well: "Remembering the sole condition Victory asks that you keep steadily at your task."

Henry County, in the beauty of October weather, held an outdoor temperance rally at Koehler, near Martinsville, the Anti-Saloon League president, Rev. J. P. McCabe, arranging for the W. C. T. U. to share in the program. Addresses were made, choruses sung and much literature distributed.

In the absence of an auditorium the exercises took place on the railway platform of this junction of the Danville and Western, and the Norfolk and Western roads, the station employes being present, extending courtesies and being guests at the well served luncheon on the river side. A number of young people were present, a baseball game in a neighboring town having been postponed that the boys might attend the picnic. What can W. C. T. U. girls not do?

Lynchburg perhaps leads the state in prompt observance of Virginia Red Letter Day on November 4, with an address on "Why Statewide Prohibition?" reports of the convention, collection for state work, one new name, one subscription for the *Virginia Signal*. This union, in response to an invitation for a representative for the autumn rally of the Christian Endeavor Society, sent Mrs. J. W. Morris, gifted in press work, who made an impressive talk, winning new interest for the W. C. T. U.

Gladys, in Campbell county, now has a union, this being recently organized by Mrs. James E. Nowlin and Mrs. Hortense Ropp, with Mrs. J. A. Barnhard as president.

Waverly had a public meeting immediately after the state convention, and was much enthused by Mrs. Bullock's account of that meeting. Temperance blotters have been put in every store in Waverly and are to be placed in the schools.

Chase City, organized by Mrs. Sparks in April, with twenty members, now has sixty-one, twenty of whom are honorary. Special work is being done among the young people.

South Boston has elected Mrs. J. J. Lawson as president and is planning active work for the year.

Prince Edward and Nottaway counties have had a most enjoyable series of lantern lectures by Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd. The bi-county president, Mrs. Green, has organized a fine new union at Rice.

HOW NEW ZEALAND GRASPED THE NETTLE

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

cases. It went down from 146 to six." And then he said, "Take those six cases; four came off the railway train under the influence of drink from outside districts where the public houses or the bars or the saloons were in full swing, and another one was arrested on the bridge of the Clutha River, which is the boundary line to the next electorate, leaving one for three and a half years."

Since I have been on your shores I met a man who knew something about no-license in New Zealand. Clutha had had prohibition for some time. Going back sixteen or seventeen or eighteen years I could quote grand figures, but this man thought I might have given my audience something a little more up to date. I said to him, "Have you last year's figures?" "No," he said, "I depend on people like you. You are in the business, and of course you get them." I asked him if he would like to have them, saying that I could forward them to him. He said he would. I give them to this audience. Fifty-one weeks last year in the whole of the large Clutha electorate covering about four hundred square miles, with a number of small rural towns and outside districts, there was not one single arrest for any offense whatever.

I would like to tell you just one little incident, and with that I must close. It is the case of a woman who stood in a court to plead for her husband. One little crying child hung to her dress; another little one was in her arms. She told of three others left at home. Yet she pleaded that the man who had committed a crime should not be locked up, because he was the bread-winner for the wife and children. The judge made the sentence six months at hard labor. The woman groaned aloud and turning to the judge said, "Your honor, why not shut up the drink instead of shutting up my husband?" Dear friends, in New Zealand we are closing up the drink, pushing it back, and I am indeed glad to meet with friends who are working in the same line in this land. I believe when I go back to my country I shall be able to encourage them because of the victorious tone of your convention in Portland, for you, too, are able to report victory along many lines.

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Answer: That great story of a great woman, "The Life of Frances E. Willard."

Daughter or Son: Can you suggest something mother would like?
Answer: Why of course, the delightful new book people are talking about, "The Life of Frances E. Willard."

Brother: What in the world can I get for sister this year?
Answer: That latest of interesting and inspiring biographies, "The Life of Frances E. Willard."

Husband: So hard to find something to surprise wife with!
Answer: Not this year; get her the new biography that every woman wants, "The Life of Frances E. Willard."

Husband-to-Be: What book shall I send "Her" for the home library she is collecting?
Answer: She cannot fail to be pleased with that notable biography of the year, "The Life of Frances E. Willard," and, of course, you will get for her a copy of the special gift book, bound in morocco and boxed.

White-Ribboner-in-General: What book can I give my friend, Mrs. Blank, that isn't already in her library and that would be of real interest and value?
Answer: Why, just the thing, the book which should be in every home, the new biography, "The Life of Frances E. Willard."

ORDER FROM THE

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building, EVANSTON, ILL.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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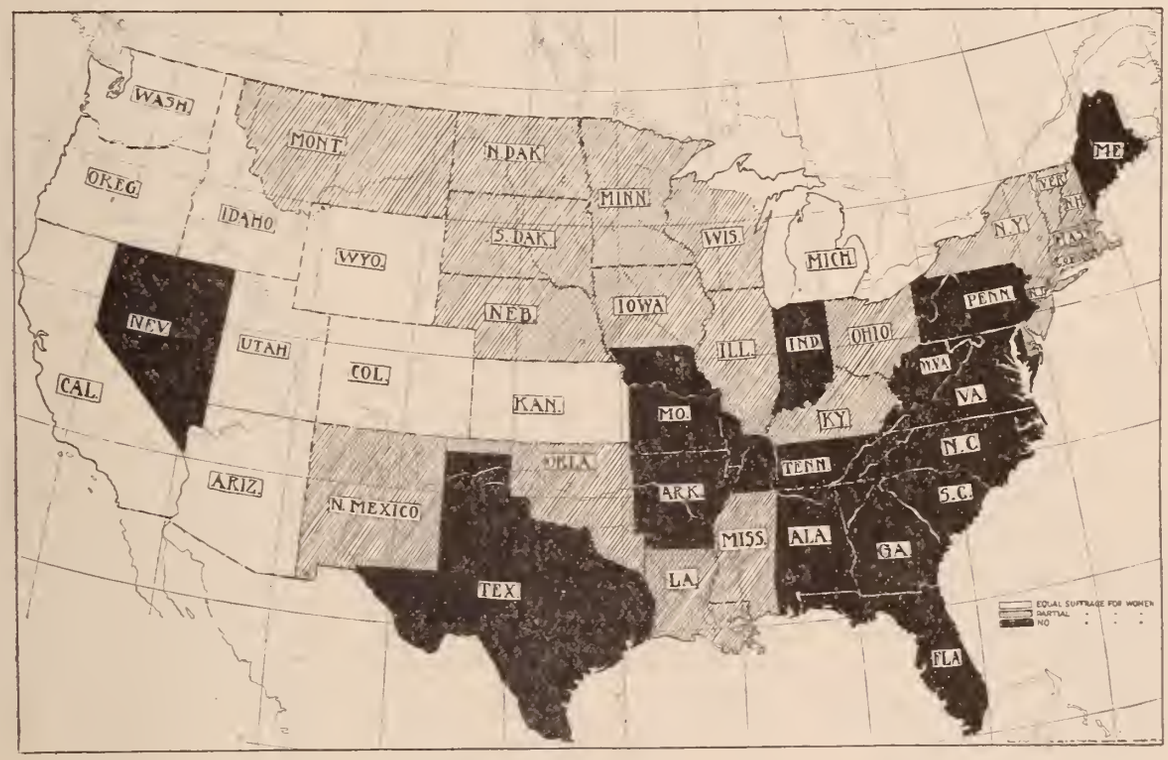


Equal Suffrage in the United States

As indicated on the map, ten states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan, and Arizona—now have full suffrage, while those in black and white have partial suffrage. The following table, taken from the Syracuse Post-Standard, shows the date when the women of the respective states received the franchise, the number of the electoral votes and the population:

Wyoming	1869	3	145,965	California	1910	13	2,377,549
Colorado	1893	6	799,024	Michigan	1912	15	2,810,173
Utah	1896		373,351	Kansas	1912	10	1,690,949
Idaho	1896	4	325,504	Oregon	1912	5	672,765
Washington	1910	7	1,141,990	Arizona	1912	3	64,356

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" TRIUMPHANT IN KANSAS

GENERAL REJOICING OVER SPLENDID MAJORITY GIVEN MEASURE

In Kansas everybody is asking what were the agencies which resulted in the splendid victory for equal suffrage on November 5. "Everyone knows," says a prominent white ribboner of the state, "that the Equal Suffrage Association was organized for that especial purpose, but all do not know that the honors must be divided evenly with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Dr. Anna Shaw is reported to have said that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union did more than any other organization to overcome the prejudice against "votes for women" in the "Sunflower state"; that no other body of women could appeal to the people through so many avenues of interest, or carry such weight with its appeal, or so well reach the consecrated Christian manhood and womanhood.

In writing of the history of the movement, Miss Mary Dobbs, corresponding secretary of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and one of the tireless workers in the recent campaign, says:

"The organization realized several years ago the especial need for the ballot for women in Kansas, and began in 1907 a definite line of work preparing the way for the later efforts. Having carefully covered the state with the choicest literature on the subject, it was the only thing to be expected when at the state convention in Hutchinson in 1910, the convention voted almost unanimously to make that the special feature of the W. C. T. U. work for the year and use every effort to secure the submission of an amendment to the voters by the legislature of 1911. Plans were then developed to this end. Petition heads were prepared and sent out by the state W. C. T. U. to every union in the state, asking for signatures of both men and women. These were eagerly sought and secured and the members of the house and senate were besieged with petitions from their constituents asking for the amendment. In the legislature, the state president, with the superintendent of Franchise, were active lobbyists. Mrs. Mitchner was there the entire time, ably assisted by other members of the organization locally and from over the state. The entire state executive committee were present at the time the vote was taken in the house."

Incidents of Election Day

The Topeka *Capital* relates a number of interesting stories, picturing the zeal and ardor of the women on the fateful November 5.

"When the dawn broke," says the *Capital*, "it found automobiles fluttering with yellow pennants, carrying suffrage workers to the polls, and by six o'clock in the morning every polling place was guarded so that no man was admitted to vote without having first been interviewed by the women voters." However, it should be explained the women were careful to conform to the law requiring them to stay outside of the 100 foot chalk line. "About the only way to evade you women folks," said one man voter, "is to sneak up the alley."

Several hundred grocery wagons in Topeka were decorated with "Votes for Women" pennants, and the city was a sea of floating, fluttering yellow flags. One woman went to the telephone to give her order, but before doing so, said, "Before I tell you what I want, I would like to ask if every man in your store will give the women your vote."

The small boy on his way to school was proud to decorate himself with a yellow pennant. One gallant lad volunteered his services as chauffeur with the use of his car, saying, "My mother isn't strong nor well, and she has sent me to do what she would like to do."

The women agree that the men were universally courteous and helpful. One woman, whose husband shares her enthusiasm for equal rights for women, was hurrying to get to the polls. "Dearest," she said, "if just today you would give the babe his bath?" The husband consented. "After you get suffrage," he said, "I shan't expect to have to do this."

"I tell you," said another citizen, as he was about to enter the polling booth, "I couldn't write out a check big enough to pay the debt I owe to my wife, and I believe she has just as much right to vote today as I have."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Equal Suffrage League worked together in perfect harmony. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., for two years, spent her entire time from the first of April to the middle of September, in the field for the cause of equal suffrage. Other workers who rendered able and faithful service, speaking for the amendment, were: Mrs. A. C. Zehner, Rev. Mary Sibbitt, Mrs. S. H. Wallace, Mrs. Minnie Grinstead, Mrs. Ida Hestis, Miss Annie Robbins, Mrs. Carrie Flatter, Rev. Eugenia St. John, Mrs. C. E. Jones, Mrs. Jessie W. Morton, and ex-Governor St. John.

MASTERTON'S GREAT WEEK

MISS ANDERSON HUGHES, New Zealand

I would like to tell you of a certain place, a little town called Masterton. I arrived there just about twelve months ago for a meeting. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union people asked me why I didn't come the week before. "Everything was on last week," they said. "Why we had the Supreme Court sitting here." I told them I was not interested in the Supreme Court. "But," they said, "everybody went. The place was just packed." "What was going on?" I asked. "We were presenting the judge with a pair of beautiful kid gloves," they replied, "because we haven't had a single case, not one case, since we closed up the bars. And such a thing has never happened before, and so the Masterton Supreme Court was simply crowded out. Yes, you should have been here last week. You will never be able to attend a Ladies' Benevolent Society in the town of Masterton again." I said, "How is that?" "Why," they said, "the Ladies' Benevolent started here twenty-five years ago. All that time it had been growing in size, in influence, and in membership, and the work of the Society grew correspondingly until we ruled out liquor. After we closed the places where liquor is sold"—we call them bars in our country—"after we closed these saloons and the sale of liquor was stopped for two or three months we had one case and another and another to deal with, and then for eighteen months the Ladies Benevolent Society hadn't had one single call for food or money or clothing." They actually couldn't find anybody in the town poor enough to be helped so they held a meeting and wound up their organization.

COMFORT BAGS FOR FT. SHERIDAN BOYS

Two hundred and fifty soldiers of Fort Sheridan, Ill., were made happy recently by gifts in the form of W. C. T. U. comfort bags. Among "the boys" to receive these pretty and useful receptacles were many who had recently been transferred to the fort from service in the Philippines. This happy demonstration of the interest of the W. C. T. U. in the soldiers was the thought of Mrs. C. A. Churcher of Evanston, local department superintendent, and to her is due the honor of having the bags made and collected. Among those in the party of women who visited the fort for the presentation were Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National recording secretary. Mrs. Parks told of the origin of the department, stating that it was adopted in 1882 and grew out of a question put to Miss Willard by a beautiful young Southern girl, in whose home she was stopping during one of her organizing tours: "Miss Willard, you have looked after all classes but the soldiers and sailors. My brother is a soldier and he tells me of the terrible temptations to which the men are subjected. Why do you not do something for them?" Miss Willard replied, "It shall be done." At the next Convention the department was adopted and proved popular, not only in this country, but in many other lands. Mrs. Parks spoke of the many interesting incidents and stories in connection with the work in foreign nations, telling the following: Madame Yajima, president of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, during the war with Russia, secured for the army and navy 60,000 comfort bags. In appreciation of this kindness, she received from the Emperor a set of bowls stamped with the imperial seal. These she brought to America in 1906 and presented to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Mrs. T. C. Reiley, president of the Reiley W. C. T. U. of Evanston, made a most effective and motherly talk to the boys.

Mrs. Hoge related interesting incidents of the trip of the "W. C. T. U. Special" to Portland, Ore., telling of the visits made to the soldiers stationed at the forts along the line.

SIDELIGHTS ON WEST VIRGINIA VICTORY

HOW THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS MADE VOTES FOR TEMPERANCE

Undoubtedly one of the large factors in creating sentiment favorable to the prohibition amendment was the widespread observance on September 29, in the Sunday schools of the state, of a Ratification Day program. Every word of the responsive services, the lesson story, the recitations and the songs used on that occasion were prepared with the idea of making votes for the amendment. At the close of the service the men and boys, led by the superintendent of the school, were asked to repeat in concert the Voter's Consecration:

"Take my vote and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.
Let me realize my power
In the conflict of the hour.
Guide my hand that it may trace
Crosses in the proper place."

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS

"Efforts upon the part of the liquor interests to find a flaw in the amendment have failed. Prominent attorneys have decided that the proper place to vote on the amendment was on the regular ballot, and not on a separate ballot, as the liquor people claimed; also attorneys and Supreme court judges have agreed that the amendment is not unconstitutional because it does not go into effect until July 1, 1914.

"As a result the only thing left for the saloonkeeper is to accept the amendment with more or less good grace. They have been devoting their time to seeing, in particular, how hard they were hit.

"The amendment closed about 498 saloons, nine breweries, and one distillery, as well as from 200 to 250 private bars." —*Wheeling Advance*

A West Virginia voter who favored license, noticing the many polls being taken in trains, in hotels and on the street, announced at the supper-table the evening before election that he believed he would take a poll on the prohibition amendment. Of the eight persons at the family supper table he was the only one to vote against the measure. "After a moment's consideration," says the *Wheeling Advance*, "he remarked, 'We'll make that unanimous.'" It is reported that he not only voted right, but did some most enthusiastic work on election day.

While the fight in some sections of our state was rather bitter and the city press was for sale, the people rolled up such a majority that subsidized interests were swept aside before its march to victory.—*Roane County Record.*

Prohibition must prohibit in West Virginia, according to Governor-elect H. E. Hatfield. Long before election he declared: "If prohibition is adopted I, as chief-executive, will use every means at my command to make the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquor absolutely impossible."—*Wheeling Advance.*

THE GOLD TEST IN W. VIRGINIA

"Dollars and Cents" Arguments Spurned

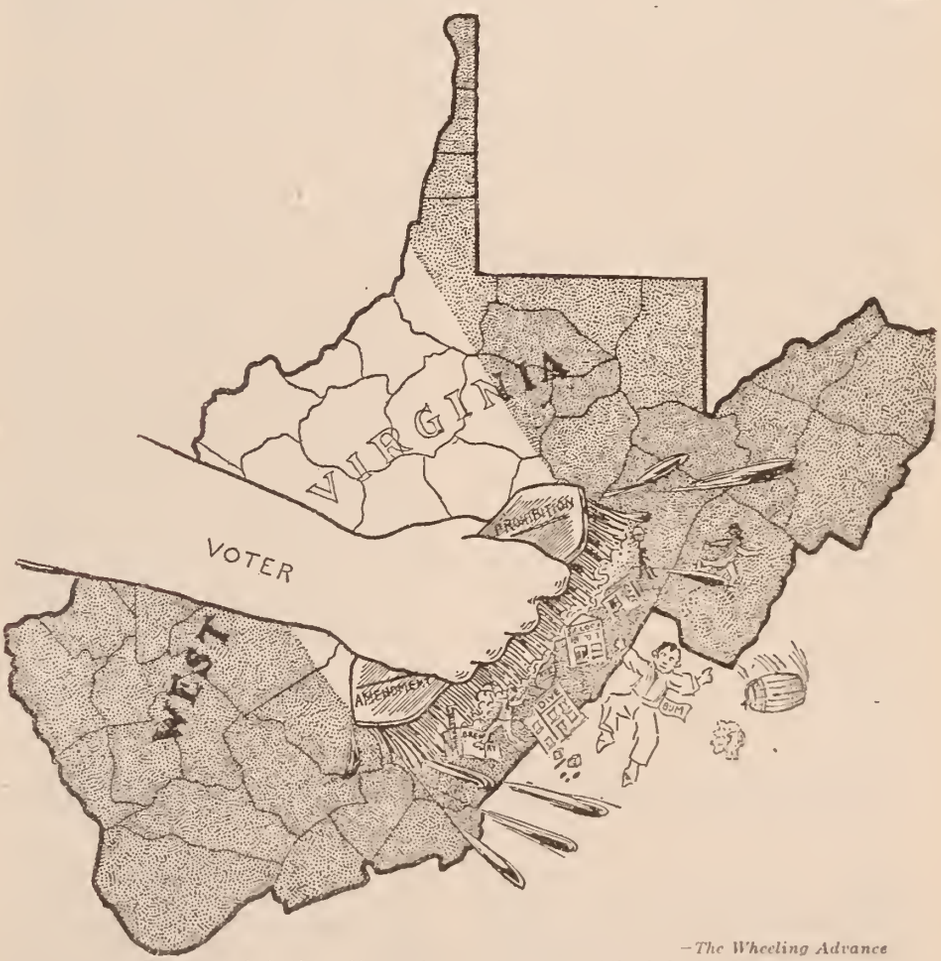
"The liquor end of the amendment campaign was made up of dollars," says the *Wheeling Advance*, in a jubilant editorial commenting on the Prohibition landslide. "It was dollars, dollars, dollars. Dollars in the morning, dollars at noon and dollars at night. Agents of the United States Brewers' Association said that prohibition would add dollars to the taxes; that it would take dollars away from the business men; that it would rob the laboring men of dollars in wages; that owners of houses would lose dollars in rent.

"Dollars were dangled before the politicians; dollars were flaunted in the face of voters; dollars were placed in the treasury of the few crooked newspapers. Dollars were shaken in the face of election officials.

"Dollars, dollars, dollars, dollars.

"But the horned cohorts of the rum interests guessed wrong as to the fiber of these mountain people. The manhood of West Virgina placed character above the value represented by gold. Life and blood and happiness can be sold for gold, but they cannot be bought for gold.

"How magnificently did the manhood of West Virginia stand the test of gold; the yellow argument was spurned three to one. It was a glorious day. The history of the state dates from November 5, 1912."



—*The Wheeling Advance*

Picture of Action, November 5, by West Virginia Voters.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTFUL HERITAGE

Ex-Governor FRANK HANLY of Indiana

If the American Republic is to continue to advance, to attain to higher place among the people of the earth, or even to hold its present high estate, its children must be better born than they now are, better born than the children of other peoples.

By "better born" I do not refer to wealth or rank or position at birth. To the really well born wealth, rank and position are all the subjects of acquirement. By "better born" I mean more efficiently born. To be well born is to be born with a heritage of efficiency—a sound body, a well developed brain, a nervous system of strength and fiber calculated to meet the strain and the stress of the twentieth century environment, amid which the child, if it survive, will have to struggle.

I hold a heritage of high efficiency to be a part of the birthright of every American child; that, given this heritage, the child is entitled as a further part of its birthright to at least a few happy, cloudless years; to parental care, affection, and direction; to a regulated home; to wholesome food; to moral environment; to educational advantages; to a "fair chance" to develop physical strength, mental power, and moral stamina; to a "square deal" from every man and woman beneath the flag.

I charge the liquor traffic with the theft of this birthright.—*Exchange*

CARRYING MICHIGAN FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Special Correspondence

At the special session of the Michigan legislature called last winter, Governor Osborn asked that body to submit the question of the enfranchisement of the women to the voters of the state. The state president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., realizing that time was valuable and money was needed to carry on a successful campaign, had her plans ready to submit to the executive board, and was in the field raising the campaign fund within twenty-four hours after the bill passed the legislature. A Press Bureau, in charge of Mrs. Norma Mudge of St. Louis, was created. The W. C. T. U. not only gave literature to every one who applied for and promised to distribute it, but paid the postage as well. If Michigan was not "sown knee deep" with suffrage literature it was through no fault of our organization. A monthly bulletin containing plans of work and articles for local papers was sent to every local union. *The Michigan Union* in the August and October numbers, gave a large part of its space to suffrage matters, and in September was issued an extra edition, devoted entirely to that question. For a nominal sum this was sent broadcast through the state, and was used with telling results not only by local unions but by other organizations. Under the supervision of the state vice-president the W. C. T. U. secured a list of the tax-paying women. White ribboners in the different counties volunteered their services, and this herculean task was performed in most cases without expense. In the few counties where volunteers could not be found the expense was met from the campaign fund. The state corresponding secretary worked incessantly; the state treasurer acted as Franchise superintendent and collected the pledges, and the women of the local unions labored like Trojans. Nothing spectacular was attempted. They presented their cause with dignity and simply appealed to common sense and justice. The state president remained in the field, speaking seven days a week almost continuously from the time the bill passed the legislature until the night before election. Much of the time all of the state lecturers were kept busy. Mrs. Mecca Marie Varney, Mr. Varney and Judge Newkirk of Ann Arbor were employed as speakers, and did excellent work, the latter being especially successful among the laboring men. As is usual in such campaigns, at the last moment, the state was deluged with anti-suffrage literature. But it was too late. The voters knew what they wanted; they had studied the question, and were prepared to vote intelligently. Wherever possible women were placed among the challengers at the polling booths to assist and see that the men did not forget to vote on the amendment.

When it became known that the amendment had carried by a good majority, the enemy became furious. Every legal technicality was resorted to; in several counties they demanded that the ballot on the suffrage amendment be thrown out on the ground that in place of the complete form required by the state constitution an abridged form of the question had been printed on the ballot. The first case was tried in Genesee county. One John Stevens, who conducts a pool room in Flint, applied to Judge Wisner for an injunction restraining the board of canvassers from counting the ballots on the equal suffrage proposition in that county. Judge Wisner denied the request and expressed himself in no uncertain terms. He said:

"It is somewhat difficult for the court to understand how such a monetary loss as is suggested will ensue merely because a pure woman is permitted to vote and take some part in the government which taxes her as every male citizen is taxed, yet gives her no voice in the conduct of public affairs.

"I cannot conceive of such a situation, unless it be that the complainant and others mentioned are engaged in some business which has no moral excuse for existence and which will be wiped from the face of the earth when women are permitted to exercise the franchise.

"The people of Genesee county have expressed their wish that women have the suffrage and I think they have done so legally. Until some higher court directs otherwise, I shall hold to the belief that the constitution, so dearly beloved by the complainant and his solicitors, will not be warped or even strained thereby."

Mr. Stevens then petitioned the Supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Wisner to issue the injunction. The Supreme court denied the petition. Many of the most eminent attorneys of the state have offered their services gratuitously, if needed, and have assured the women that there is no possible way to overthrow the ballot, and that to Michigan belongs the honor of being the first state east of the Mississippi to enfranchise its women.

ARIZONA WOMEN ENFRANCHISED

Special Correspondence.

Equal suffrage has been agitated in Arizona for eighteen years, the question being presented in some form to nearly every Legislature. About ten years ago the measure passed both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor. When the territory became a state, and adopted a constitution so progressive and radical that the eyes of all America were turned upon the new commonwealth, it was anticipated that the new Legislature would agree to submit an amendment providing for woman suffrage to the vote of the people. Nearly every local union in the state sent in petitions signed by voters and women, asking for its passage, but the bill was defeated by one vote in the Senate, after the lower house had passed the bill by 21 to 14. Not discouraged, the women of the W. C. T. U. and the state suffrage organization decided to make use of the initiative. They secured the requisite number of names for a submission of the question to the voters of the state and conducted an educational campaign which resulted in the splendid victory of November 5.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had no small part in the achievement of this victory, for, in connection with our work for prohibition, we have labored for years to make suffrage sentiment. Our superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Pauline O'Neil, for fifteen years, has been indefatigable in her labors for the cause of women, and the W. C. T. U. has endorsed and encouraged, as well as assisted her in the work.

Our next victory, and we hope it will not be long delayed, will be statewide prohibition.

In December, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, general Y. P. B. secretary, is to spend three weeks in work among our young people, and we hope to effect organizations of the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. during her stay.

Everywhere Civic Leagues are being formed, to teach those who have just received the ballot how to use it justly, wisely, and for the greatest possible good to our state and our nation.

As citizens of this new state of unlimited opportunities we will put forth every effort and never rest till our flag floats over a saloonless state.

GIFTS FOR JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS

Special Correspondence.

That the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are as self-sacrificing today as they were in the time of the Crusade is evidenced by some of the donations made for the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters of Japan. One great-hearted eastern woman, not having ten dollars to give for an entire share unless she could in some way save it, decided to give up her Pullman reservation on the trip to Portland, and take a tourist car. This she did, and her giving is filled with a larger meaning. Three women who had intended going to a special luncheon for the delegates, determined to abandon this pleasure, and put the money thus saved into the Japanese Headquarters. In the light of such giving, Mrs. Davis may rest assured that the five cents asked from every member of the National W. C. T. U. will be forthcoming. Madame Yajima may also feel that her twenty-five years of faithful service have been rewarded, for beforo she reaches her eighty-first birthday, next July, the Headquarters sho so longs for will be erected, and it will have been accomplished largely by the self-sacrifice of her sisters in tho United States.

At the National Convention, following a request mado by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, the L. T. L. state secretaries voted to ask every legioner of the United States to give one penny toward the Japanese Headquarters. It was also decided that so far as possible, tho Loyal Temperance Legions should ask their various Sunday schools to cooperate, each child in the Sunday school to give a penny for this missionary work.

HOW WE WON IN OREGON

MAJORITY FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE 4,873

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

For years the Oregon W. C. T. U. had thought it must not take a leading part in the suffrage campaigns because the leaders of the suffrage forces had declared our organization would be a detriment to the movement, alienating the liquor people and depriving the suffrage cause of their votes. During these last years the Oregon W. C. T. U. came to have a fixed belief that the liquor forces would not vote with us in any event and that what we needed was to convince the temperance voter he needed the help of the women to clean up the state. So a new and vigorous army for the enfranchisement of Oregon women entered the fray. Immediately the unions began to issue programs, to distribute literature, which was largely brought out by our state union; papers were written, read and loaned, and state, county and local women kept the press humming.

All speakers sent out by the Oregon W. C. T. U. were instructed to sound no uncertain note on the suffrage contention and many were brought into the state for that work alone. Chautauquas were captured as places to exploit woman's vote, and hundreds of our women practically gave all of their time to personal work. The result of all this? WE WON. Among the speakers brought into the state for the suffrage campaign none was more effective than Mrs. Florence Atkins with her winsome logic. Modestly she claimed only amateur ability in suffrage work, but in the opinion of not only our own women but also of those who have never affiliated with us, she outdistanced the experienced workers of other organizations.

While the Oregon W. C. T. U. did itself proud and was doubtless the most effective force in the campaign it was not by any means the only effective one. The Woman's Club of Portland appointed a suffrage committee, with Mrs. Sarah Evans as chairman. This committee was assisted most generously by the National Equal Suffrage Society and it was one of the most active and efficient organizations in the campaign. The college women organized and accomplished much good work. They made a specialty of street meetings and suffrage banquets.

The stenographers held many good meetings, working largely among those of their own craft. The society women also organized with splendid results in reaching those who would not otherwise hear our arguments. An Equality League, with Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden as its president, was formed. This society made a specialty of parlor meetings and won many votes. A Men's Equality League was also one of the important factors in making sentiment. The Prohibition party, with Mr. B. Lee Paget as nominee for United States Senator, reached thousands of people at its political meetings. It is probable that not all of the other nominees and speakers together made as many suffrage speeches as did this splendid, big brother of ours in the biggest campaign ever carried on by any prohibition candidate in Oregon. For the first time the *Oregonian* was with us, and doubtless was a winner of votes. The other papers did not fight us, and when toward the last it became evident that we should win, they even said some things in our behalf. It was well known that most of the politicians were with us, every United States Senator being a suffragist. Many men who had been either on the fence or opposed to suffrage could give experiences of conversion that were pathetic in the extreme.

That the "atmosphere" of Washington on the one hand, and California on the other, had much to do with our victory must be apparent to all. Oregon prides itself upon being PROGRESSIVE, spelled with capital letters, and to many it was no small matter of humiliation that neighboring states had taken the initiative in this modern reform. It is not often that Oregonians are caught napping when any new thing is in sight, but this time, for reasons well known to home folks, the other Pacific states outran us in this race—but we have made good by a splendid majority for the measure.

We had not expected suffrage would carry in Multnomah county and Portland. It is generally conceded that the former gave a majority of nearly 1,500 for it. These victories are due to the splendid work done and the influence exerted by our recent convention.

That the National convention made a large number of votes is an undisputed fact, and that it may have swung the tide in our favor is possible.

The work of the Oregon W. C. T. U. for this year, aside from securing recruits for service, and our general work, will be centered upon a study of citizenship.

It is expected that some of the results of the enfranchisement of women will be an increase of Prohibition votes and a splendid balance for moral reform.

Miss Christine Tinling is doing splendid work in Oregon, having begun immediately after the convention. The women were charmed with her work at the L. T. L. conferences held in connection with the National Convention and expressed eagerness to have her speak in the schools. Everywhere the teachers are welcoming her and are more than pleased to have her help so generously and wisely given. Miss Tinling recently visited the State University and gave one of the regular chapel talks. To appreciate the fact that she was invited at all, one must know how conservative is the University Faculty. That she was appreciated by the president was evidenced, when wholly without request from the state W. C. T. U. he gave Miss Tinling a check for $15, with the heartiest commendation for her splendid and scientific address.

A CHANGED THANKSGIVING

(Founded on Fact)

MRS. LIZZIE K. BECK, Smith's Grove, Ky.

In quest of that most precious of all boons, good health, Mrs. Lanier, accompanied by her husband, had spent several months in the mountains. Among the Selkirks as she watched the glories of sunrise and sunset, her soul's craving had been satisfied with feasts never to be forgotten. Among the Rockies, as she viewed the wondrous glacial fields, the majestic ranges, the striking precipices and snow-covered peaks, the forest areas, clear lakes and peaceful valleys, she was speechless with wonder. As the days went on she learned to understand to the full the meaning of the words: "Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow into you their freshness and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves."

With the return of health and vigor, Mrs. Lanier began to look forward to a return to her home in a southern state. She planned to reach it just in time to surprise the little ones as they ate their Thanksgiving turkey. When, however, all preparations for the journey were made and tickets procured, there came news of a washout on the Union Pacific Railway, and the morning before Thanksgiving found the Laniers leaving Portland, Ore., homeward bound. All day they traveled beside the Columbia River and reveled in its picturesque scenery. They would have "lost" themselves, as it were, in the pleasant surroundings and happy anticipations of again meeting their loved ones had it not been for the oft-recurring thought of disappointment in not spending Thanksgiving at home.

"Just to think," said Mrs. Lanier, "a part of our journey, we'll be running through the desert. There will not be even scenery to be thankful for on Thanksgiving Day!"

About eight o'clock that night there was suddenly great sobbing in the section opposite her own which was occupied by a beautiful Jewess. On investigation it was learned that her sister had been shot. All the sympathy of Mrs. Lanier's womanly nature was aroused at the news, and going to the distressed sister, she said: "I know what sorrow is for I have had my share of it, and it has always been a relief to me to turn to sympathetic hearts. Please pour out your sorrow to me if you care to." In broken sentences the woman told her pathetic story.

She was a native of Germany, she said. Her mother and father, with a family of four, two boys and two girls, had moved to this country when she was a girl in her teens, but they had died several years ago. She had married an engineer and her sister, to whom she was devoted, was the wife of a wealthy man in Nevada. Two years ago the youngest brother had accidentally shot himself, and the oldest was then waiting for her in Salt Lake City. Only two evenings before her sister had been sitting on her porch talking to a neighbor when a drunken man came staggering down the street. Flourishing a pistol he suddenly fired it and killed her instantly. "And this is what whisky has done," sobbed the afflicted one. "It has killed my sister, my poor, innocent sister."

The next morning as Mrs. Lanier was making her way to the dining car, she learned that a telegram had been received saying that the husband of the murdered woman, crazed with grief over his wife's tragic death, had committed suicide. One child, Blanche by name, remained.

The hours of the next day dragged slowly. The passengers, all of whom had become interested, took turns trying to comfort their sorrowing fellow passenger. At about three in the afternoon the train came to a standstill and some one remarked that it would be impossible now to catch the train for Ogden. The sorely burdened traveler, hearing, sprang from her seat, turned on the passengers and with flashing eyes and wild gesticulations, cried out, "The train gone! Oh, not a soul will help me! No-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

IN FOUR CHAPTERS—CHAPTER I

When Mrs. Brown went to Washington, her heart was full of high ambitions and noble desires, chiefly for her husband, although she had a very exalted opinion of the broad field of opportunity before both herself and that gentleman.

Mr. Brown lived in a state where equal suffrage had been established, and, owing entirely to the women, had been elected to Congress by a small majority. Men of a certain class looked upon him with suspicion. "That fellow Brown," they said, "is too fine-haired for public life. If he gets in he'll be whooping it up for prohibition and all sorts of crank legislation. He's not a safe man." And so they fought his nomination and election with all the vim and rancor of their kind, and groaned loudly when the result was made known.

In the eyes of the women all this was a very excellent recommendation for Silas Brown, and they turned out in full force to vote for him at the polls, and only grieved that their majority had not been a greater rebuke to saloon politics.

There were in the family two children, a boy and a girl, called by their affectionate parents, "The Brownies." Their bright eyes searched eagerly for every landmark which they had been "looking up" since they had known Washington was to be their temporary home. As the chauffeur drove his machine slowly up the street, again and again he smiled at their naive remarks.

"There's the house where Lincoln was taken after he was shot," he said, pointing to an inconspicuous building, where a small flag hung from a window.

"Oh-h-h!" breathed the children in unison, and in a tone of awe, "Wasn't it awful? Teacher told us all about it."

It was all so new and wonderful, the statues, the broad, beautiful streets, and their first view of the Capitol and the White House, those historic buildings so dear to the heart of every patriotic American.

"Oh, my dear, it will mean so much," said Mrs. Brown, tears rising to her eyes, "if you can only make good and do what you have come here to do, help make our dear country a little cleaner, a little safer and purer because you have aided in making its laws."

"God helping me, I mean to," Mr. Brown replied earnestly.

There is an atmosphere in the very streets of Washington which thrills the heart with memories of the heroes of the past, and of the great events of which the city is the historic center, and Silas Brown was a thoughtful man. He would make good, he said to himself, and nothing should swerve him from that strict line of right doing which he had marked out for himself.

The first days were spent in sightseeing, and the children paused in mute delight before the statue of Frances Willard in Statuary Hall.

"Isn't she lovely? She looks almost as if she might speak," said Harold softly.

"She does speak," his mother replied. "No one can see this beautiful piece of sculpture and not remember Miss Willard's eloquent words and her years of work which laid the foundations so strongly for the labors of those who came after her."

"May we, too, be remembered by the good we have done," added Mr. Brown reverently, catching the spirit of the place.

Then came the process of getting settled in the home which was to be theirs during their stay in the city. Mrs. Brown was not a society woman. Her home, her family, and her principles were the center about which her life revolved, and it mattered little to her that others were dressed more grandly than she. The objects of her ambition were neither jewels and fine clothes nor the dizzy swim of a fashionable life which hedged in so many with whom she soon came to have a speaking acquaintance.

"The cheese is altogether too big for that little mouse, Mrs. Brown," Mrs. Almont remarked scornfully to a friend one day.

"If you despise her, why do you cultivate her so assiduously," asked the friend with surprised amusement.

"Because she is the wife of a man who has a vote in Congress, don't you see?" replied Mrs. Almont a trifle impatiently.

Silas Brown, with his strong, plain face and quiet manners, did not attract instant notice. Like many new members, to his colleagues he was simply a man with a vote, a listener, not a speaker on the questions which came up. As he listened, amazement followed his first keen interest. There seemed so much said to little purpose; so little interest taken in matters of real moment. In his own state Mr. Brown was looked upon as a man of eloquence and his speeches had been copied and commended, but, in this new atmosphere, he felt no inclination to try his wings. There was nothing to arouse the passion of eloquence, and no man can be truly eloquent on a dead level. Others might shout themselves hoarse on questions of tariff, but he had not come to adjust the tariff, and he had not heard a single speech upon any question which involved a real principle.

"I have had a letter today from my constituents asking me to frame a bill protecting them from the encroachments in their section of the liquor men and to get it passed. They are hiding behind an old statute, and shipping their stuff into prohibition territory in spite of every protest of the citizens," he announced one day.

"Can you do what they wish, Silas?" asked Mrs. Brown anxiously, for she had worked hard in helping her beloved state into prohibition lines.

"I can try, Mary. It may be the very incentive I need to arouse my powers. I am stifled in this do-nothing air."

"Is there no one to help you?"

"I think I will consult with young Dean. He has been here two terms and knows the ropes, and I believe he is a man of principle. I liked what he had to say on a bill which came up yesterday. He is clear cut, and doesn't wobble."

The children laughed, and Mrs. Brown remarked, "You speak as if wobbling were not an uncommon thing in the House."

"It is not. Some men are so indefinite that when they are through speaking one cannot tell whether they favor tweedledum or tweedledee, and really it doesn't matter much. They are not interested in the issues. They pass the time and nobody is hurt."

"You are disappointed in Congress, Silas?"

"In a sense I am. Perhaps my ideal of the place was too high. There are bright intellects there, also conscience and nobility, but what can we expect, Mary? Once men went to Congress because their state and country needed them, and the best men were chosen. Now it is largely a matter of political wire pulling; the fellow who has the most money to spend gets the cake, whether he deserves it or not."

"But you didn't have a big lot of money, Papa," interposed Harold, earnestly.

"Not so much, son, you are right there,

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

O GIVE THANKS UNTO THE LORD

JULIA H. JOHNSTON

For blessings of His bounteous hand,
That so enrich our native land,
For all material gifts outpoured,
We magnify our loving Lord.
For common gifts of light and air,
Of home, and friends, and daily fare,
For fellowship, so dear and sweet,
For opening paths for faltering feet,
For all uncounted mercies past,
And promises, which time outlast,
We praise the gracious Giver, God,
And bless both staff and chastening rod.

For mercies showered upon our land,
We bless the Mighty Giver's hand.
For all the workers in the van,
For all who seek the good of man,
For such restraint of drink's dark curse,
As keeps the world from growing worse,
For law and order, where it reigns,
And all of prohibition's gains,
For these, the grateful heart lifts up
Thanksgiving's overbrimming cup.

And, Lord, for what thou still wilt do
Through loyal, trusting hearts and true,
We offer thanks, with glad acclaim,
And laud and bless thy Holy Name.
O God of Nations, take command,
And make this land Immanuel's land!

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

JULIAN'S THANKSGIVING

M. DISQUE

"Day before Thanksgiving, hooray!" Big Byron Elson tossed his cap in the air and turned "cart-wheels" along the sloping campus, until, breathless and perspiring, he stood erect and watched the antics of his companions, who, in anticipation of the coming event, also were capering. "Whoopee, boys! Think of it! No school, no lessons, Sunday clothes, dress parade, and plenty of turkey and stuffin'!" continued Byron, shouldering little Julian Meeks, who was leaning against the sunny west wall of the dormitory. "Hey, Julia, why don't you celebrate? 'Fraid you'll muss your curls?" Julian's chubby cheeks wobbled at the jolting received from Byron's vigorous movements, and he flushed at the nickname and taunt.

"Don't Byron!" He struggled to free himself and half fell, half rolled to the ground. "I don't care to celebrate."

"Oh, now what's the matter, Julia? You'll not have to muss your new cap and apron." To Julian's intense relief the gong sounded and the boys all rushed below to "fall in" for the march to supper. Being one of the newest and smallest recruits, Julian did not go with the regular cottage company but took his place at the end of the line in the "bum-squad," which was composed of boys who had not yet learned to drill, for all this occurred at the Highland Boys' Manual Training School.

It really was only a few weeks since Julian's drunken father had been sent to prison, his poor frail little mother to a sanitarium, and he himself to this boys' school; yet it seemed years since his home had been broken up and he had found himself among taunting, older, stronger boys whose ways were all new and strange to him. It was very trying to be small and ignorant of Highland ways, to have his name twisted to "Julia"; but worst of all, he had been chosen to wait on the table in Superintendent Cash's dining-room, where he was obliged to wear cap and apron, to work with nerve-racking exactness under the direction of Mrs. Cash's cold, critical eyes, and serve all the fine ladies and rich gentlemen who came to visit the institution and remained to dine with the family.

The following day about three hundred bright-faced, expectant lads marched into chapel service. "Now, boys, we all have many things for which we should be thankful, haven't we?" asked good old Doctor Emmett, who conducted the service. "I am going to have the ushers pass these pencils and bits of paper, and I want each of you, in five minutes, to write three reasons for being thankful."

Julian thought very earnestly, then tears filled his eyes. What should he say? He couldn't write he was thankful that his father was in prison, or his mother in a sanitarium, or that he was in the Highland Boys' School. His perplexed soul caught encouragement from Dr. Emmett's kindly smile. Then he wrote:

"I'm thankful for Dr. Emmett.

"I'm thankful for God.

"I'm thankful because I've got something to be thankful for."

Amidst amused smiles from the visitors and knowing glances, nods and nudges from the boys, Dr. Emmett read the bits of paper. Julian's reasons created an impression which he could not quite understand, yet it did not make him unhappy. The Doctor smiled broadly as he read the first line, at the second the smile was arrested, he stammered a bit, and, at the last line, cleared his throat. Julian's face glowed with light and hope as he scurried across from chapel to Mr. Cash's dining-room to don fresh apron, jacket and cap. There was unusual flurry and excitement for it was learned that among the guests was Mr. Gleason, the rich wine merchant, for whom Julian's father had worked and who had had him arrested and imprisoned for shortage in accounts. Soon all was in readiness and the superintendent and Mrs. Cash ushered in their guests. After Dr. Emmett's beautiful prayer, Julian moved noiselessly about serving each one.

"That was a fine service this morning, Dr. Emmett. I never saw anything quite so unique or felt more of the real Thanksgiving spirit in my life," remarked Mr. Gleason.

"Thank you, sir, but the real credit belongs to the boys."

"Some of those written reasons for thankfulness were most interesting and amusing. Wonder who was the little fellow who claimed to be thankful for Dr. Emmett and God—and because he had something to be thankful for? Ha, ha, that's—"

Fortunately Julian's serving tray happened to be empty at this juncture, for it fell to the floor with clatter and bang. As his trembling, confused little fingers picked it up, the scalding tears gathered in his eyes.

As the feast progressed Mr. Gleason's geniality grew. As the dessert was being served he patted Julian's hand and turning to Mr. Cash, said: "You will pardon me, sir, but I had almost forgotten that I had taken the liberty to bring my own contribution to your Thanksgiving feast. Here, boy, run out to my car and bring my black traveling bag."

When Julian handed the elegant bag to the distinguished guest, to the surprise of all, he produced a large bottle of wine. As he filled the glasses, every one at the table seemed embarrassed, and Dr. Emmett looked decidedly displeased. "Here, my little fellow! Here's a glass for you, too, for your good service today."

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Flora Helen Shane

THE GIRL WITH THE ROSES

No speaker at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Oregon, received more enthusiastic applause than little Flora Helen Shane, the granddaughter of Mrs. L. A. Shane. She will be remembered as the little maiden who mounted the steps of the platform, carrying a beautiful bouquet of Killarney roses, which she presented to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens immediately after she had closed her Address. The speech made by the child, composed by her aunt, Mrs. C. N. Rankin, was as follows:

"For God and home, and every land,
Loyal women have gathered here,
For the cause of temperance they nobly stand,
With you as their leader dear.
And, Mrs. Stevens, we welcome you to our city of roses today,
And here are some, fresh with the morning dew, to greet you,
And we wish you could stay."

The Union Signal

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Seen Through Others' Eyes

To see ourselves as others see us is both interesting and helpful. White ribboners at the recent Portland Convention were evidently subjected to close scrutiny by the press of that city, representatives of which were in constant attendance day and evening. The special characteristics of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to which they drew the attention of their readers show they are not lacking in appreciation of the things for which our organization stands. They note first and foremost that as a body of women we are possessed of that rare quality, vitality; that not only have we behind us a most remarkable history, but our increasing membership and the emphasis placed upon the training of the younger element to become "adepts and experts in W. C. T. U. service" is an indication that we are vitally related to the future of society. They note that our plans and purposes are constructive as well as destructive, and that while we have labored with most encouraging success during past years to overcome the liquor traffic, at the same time we are conducting a magnificent campaign of education among the children and young people, training them for total abstinence and prohibition.

They characterize the members of the W. C. T. U. as "high-minded, broad-viewed, women of refinement and intellectual attainments that are beyond the ordinary," and remark that all of these attributes are being brought to bear upon the proposition of making life better worth living for others. They recognize the organization as a dynamic force always to be given prominence among those agencies which are promoting real progress.

"The Thoughts of Men Are Widened"

The change in public sentiment on the subject of the use of alcohol in medicine was again demonstrated by the favorable comment of the press on statements made by our National superintendent of Medical Temperance at the recent Convention. Some present could recall that not many years ago quite different treatment was accorded this particular department. Although not always receiving the credit due to it, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been educating the public to realize the peril that lies in the use medicinally of alcohol, and it now has the satisfaction of knowing its words are corroborated by noted scientists.

Portland's leading paper, *The Oregonian*, said editorially, "There is a great deal of high medical authority to justify Mrs. Martha Allen's assault upon the use of alcohol in medicine. Her views may appear extreme to some, but the best physicians in the world agree with her. Of course there are old-fashioned doctors, who believe that almost every drug acts better in alcohol than in any other medium, but they are not by any means the foremost lights of their profession. The truth of the matter is that the enlightened modern world is coming to look upon alcohol in all its forms as a poison to be handled with the utmost caution, and the best authorities do not admit that it is beneficial under any circumstances."

"Eastward the Star of Suffrage"

The press of the country, which in a measure reflects public sentiment, is seeing in the equal suffrage victory in Michigan, an event which will hasten the passage of like measures in the Eastern and Central states. No longer can the movement be said to confine itself to the "wild West." The attitude of such a conspicuously conservative journal as the *New York Evening Post* shows the wonderful revolution that has taken place in the minds of intelligent people during the last few years. "There is nothing in the experience of woman suffrage as yet," says the editor, "to prove that women voters are other than a conservative force. In this national campaign women have figured more largely than ever before. The bitterest anti-suffragist can point to no 'unwomanly' or unworthy action; nor can any one assert that the home, or the children, or the kitchen, or the much-capitalized 'essentially feminine traits' have suffered any harm. No one today thinks any the less of the sex because its representatives have stood in the forefront of a presidential contest. A horrifying revolution it would have been considered a couple of decades ago."

"I prophesy that we will win at least six more states this coming year," says Dr. Anna Shaw. "The Dakotas, Nevada, and Montana are ripe for conversion. Texas is inclining her ear, and Pennsylvania will make a record fight for the ballot. Both Connecticut and Massachusetts are within the possibilities, while Iowa and Ohio will both press the question."

PERSONAL MENTION

The change of residence from Evanston to Grant's Pass, Oregon, of Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, for so many years manager of the Circulation department of the official papers, is a cause for regret on the part of all her co-workers at National Headquarters. THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* owe much to the wise, progressive management of Mrs. Kemp, who was always on the alert to enlarge the circulation, and advertise the merits of the papers. She will be greatly missed in Evanston, and Oregon is to be congratulated on having gained such an enthusiastic, versatile white ribboner.

The memorial number of *The Japanese Evangelist* bears upon its cover, "In Memoriam, His Imperial Majesty, Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, 1868-1912." This magazine, issued monthly by the Methodist Publishing House of Tokio, and now in its nineteenth year, reveals a fact of which every white ribboner will be proud. Above the table of contents we read: "*The Japanese Evangelist* is edited by an Interdenominational Board of Editors; the chairman of the Board is Dr. D. S. Spencer; the vice-chairman, Miss R. F. Davis." In the enforced leave of absence of Dr. Spencer, Miss Ruth Frances Davis became editor-in-chief of *The Evangelist*, and under her management the Memorial Number of *The Evangelist* was brought out. That the temperance work is aiding Japan needs no greater confirmation.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Many inquiries have come to us concerning the new book, "Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon. In view of this, it gives me pleasure to make the following statement: This book is the property of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Gordon having received no remuneration for its preparation, and accepting no profits from any source from its sale.

The same is true of all books written by Frances E. Willard. These books were willed to Miss Gordon, but the National W. C. T. U. has the free use of all plates and receives all profits from the sale of the books. The music books gratuitously compiled by Miss Gordon, and other publications relating to W. C. T. U. activities, which she has prepared, are all in the hands of the National W. C. T. U. and Miss Gordon does not receive from any source any profit from the sale of these many and varied publications from her own pen and that of Miss Willard.

One of the above mentioned books, "The Temperance Songster," is owned and published by an outside firm, Fillmore Brothers of Cincinnati, Ohio; and each year the National W. C. T. U. receives from them a check to the amount of about $200. This money, at Miss Gordon's request, is applied to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Organizing Fund.

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON,
Treasurer National W. C. T. U.

DISGUISED BLESSINGS

SUSAN R. GRAHAM CLARK

To be able to look back over a year filled with what are commonly called "the blessings of life," is sufficient reason for thanksgiving at this season, but it is not the *only* sufficient reason. For blessings wear disguises, and few of us are wise enough always to recognize them at sight.

Mayhap we have been tried by sore affliction this past year, yet not by as great trials as might have been meted out to us. We have staggered under heavy burdens, but we have had strength to bear them and we find ourselves none the worse, but rather, because of them, with hardened soul-muscle. Most of us have met losses of some kind, sorrows more or less great, temptations not always overcome. We have not been as loving and tender, nor as considerate of others as we might have been. Often we have been too wrapt up in our own affairs to put ourselves in another's place, to extend the heart sympathy which is the rarest and dearest gift of friendship. But our eyes are opened; we perceive our lack, and this is reason for thanksgiving.

The storm-pressed have weathered gales—their bark has not yet foundered. The perplexed have learned needed lessons. The sorrowing have shed tears and have understood (as they could not have understood without them), how to obey that divine behest to "weep with those who weep." The saddest have looked into the eyes of joy, for a brief space at least, and they will never lose the inspiration of the vision. Not one of us is so poor in past or present, in remembrance or hope, that she cannot give God heart-thanks today.

And we are richer, all of us, than we were a year ago, richer by at least twelve months of life, richer in experience, and, costly as that is, it is a coveted possession. We have grown, however little; our love has stretched itself unconsciously to include more friends. To some, a loved one, missed for months or years, has returned to the home shelter; to others, a little new life has been committed. We have, perhaps, walked with our own to the borders of the "Valley of the shadow of death," and learned how little terror it has for the brave. We have sent a part of ourselves to the better country and enlarged our earthly heritage by a little resurrection-plot, o'er which God's angels watch—a precious possession not ours twelve months ago.

Yes, and some of us give thanks that when there was no friendly heart on which to weep, we found the bosom on which John, the Beloved, leaned; that when no earthly ear was open to our cry, heaven bent to listen; that when no path seemed ready for our feet, He sent His angel to search us out a way. We would never have known how much God can be to a mortal had we not lived this year, had we not met its peculiar trials.

Accept our thanksgiving, Lord!

MEDICAL STUDY OF THE ALCOHOLIC PROBLEMS

In 1870 a number of very prominent physicians and medical experts formed an organization in New York City, called The American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics.

This was the first medical association in the world to take up the scientific study of alcoholism and inebriety, and to determine from experience, laboratory studies and groupings of facts, the phenomena and disease of spirit and drug neuroses.

The special purpose was to examine the subject above all theories and conclusions, particularly its etiological, physiological, therapeutic and medicolegal relations; also to compile and make available such studies for home, office and institutional treatment, and point out the remedies and prophylactic measures for restoration and cure.

The forty-second annual meeting of this society will be held in Washington, D. C., December 10-11, 1912. A large program of scientific papers by medical men, many of them distinguished foreigners, will be presented. This meeting and the subjects discussed will attract a great deal of attention, not only among medical men, but among an increasing number of laymen, who have intense personal interest in the great questions of alcohol and drug addictions.

Programs and further information can be had by addressing T. D. Crothers, M. D., Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

NOTED AND QUOTED

An open saloon is a thing to be tolerated only so long as it cannot be prohibited.—*W. J. Bryan*

The cry, "Prohibition does not prohibit" is the voice of anarchy by which the liquor traffic tells the state that it will nullify laws inimical to its interests. That kind of thing can not be tolerated in this country unless the people are willing to allow the liquor interests to dictate the statutes by which they are controlled.—*Bishop Warren A. Candler*

A German writer says: "The saloon causes more crime and poverty than anything else. Most criminals get their courage from alcohol. Let us Germans show our American brothers that our life has a broader foundation than a beer mug. We hold it the noblest exercise of personal freedom to be independent of the alcohol power. Prohibition does lessen the outlay for drink and time. The beer cask is not our ideal. Will you longer play the monkey for the millionaire brewer only to get your fingers burnt?"

The president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. writes that Portland is already feeling the beneficial effects of the National Convention, having organized several new unions (the first to be formed being called the Stevens W. C. T. U.), also one Y. P. B. and a number of L. T. L.'s.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY EMMA SKILL, Thorofare, N. J. A trusted and faithful member of the W. C. T. U. and treasurer of the National Park union.

MRS. LOUISA C. DEARBORN, St. John, N. B., Can. For ten years the efficient president of the W. C. T. U. of St. John City.

MRS. HARRIET A. STEVENS, Minneapolis, Minn. A member of the W. C. T. U. since its organization, and a faithful worker in its ranks.

MRS. EVALINE SHAW and MRS. EMILY COOLEY PRESTON, the two oldest members of the Brockport (N. Y.) Union.

MRS. CARL WOGHAM, mother of Mrs. Mary Cissna, for many years a faithful worker in the W. C. T. U. of Ft. Scott, Kans.

MRS. ELLEN F. APPLEMAN, a member of the W. C. T. U. of Orangeville, Pa., and one of the oldest subscribers and readers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

MRS. I. W. SLOAN, recording secretary of the Third District (Mich.), W. C. T. U. For many years a prominent worker in the union at Homer and in the county and district organizations.

WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS PRESENTED AT CONVENTION

That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is mindful of the future of its work is evident from the large part the children were given in the National Convention. Not an afternoon passed that little ones were not presented by their mothers to have the white ribbon tied around their wrist by Mrs. Stevens. On each occasion they were dedicated with words of prayer by Miss Anna A. Gordon, and the singing of "Jewels." We give below a list of the boys and girls who were thus honored:

Arthur B. Smith, Marjorie F. Crowe, Dean A. Graham, Russell Smith, Earl and Helen Ferris, Pearl G. Everts, Frances M. Thomas, Florence G. Hall, Miriam H. Armitage, Clara E., William T. and Elizabeth J. Mulkey, William Daniels, Edgar McCoy, Florence Bliven, Carol B. Anderson, William L. Paul, Theda L. Boyle, Kenneth Fero, Lillian L. Smith, Gordon Pefley, Dean F. Bryson, Mildred E. Browning, Jessie E. Craft.

OLD SONG WANTED

We greatly desire to secure a copy of the old song "Father, Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now." If any reader possesses a copy we ask that it be loaned to us. We will pay postage and return the music immediately.

Send to Addie A. Austin, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Third Sunday in December—*Peace Day.*
December 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

HEALTH AND HEREDITY FOREWORD, 1912-1913 RETROSPECT, OUTLOOK

LOUISE C. PURINGTON

At the initiative of the chairman of the Food committee of the National Consumers' League, a letter of inquiry was sent to all the Presidential candidates in the recent election as to what each would do with reference to the Pure Food Law in case of election.

Governor Wilson replied that he was "absolutely in favor of the enforcement of the Pure Food law and its extension wherever necessary in order effectively to prevent the adulteration of foods in the interest of the consumer."

Mr. Chafin (Prohibition candidate) stated, "I am enthusiastically in favor of the enforcement of the Pure Food law and have been a champion and supporter of Dr. Wiley in his efforts to drive out of business the scoundrels who are trying to poison our people with adulterated foods, and if elected President of the United States, I shall certainly see that the present law is enforced and recommend new laws to be enacted if need be to carry out the purposes so heroically championed by Dr. Wiley."

Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft were silent.

We shall need to step lively if we keep in time and in tune with the procession for health; with the growing popularity of hereditary study. Just to chronicle the meetings for a month or two is to realize that the goddess Hygeia walks the earth and is coming to her own. The hour anticipated in Frances E. Willard's prophetic soul has struck: "Some time it will be looked upon as a relic of our primitive barbarism that children were taught the names of the rivers of Thibet, but were not taught the wonderful laws on which their bodily happiness is based."

In swift succession we have noted the British Medical Association discussing—not drugs, but *the maintenance of health;* the fortieth annual convention of the American Public Health Association; the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography; the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce (3,000 delegates, Boston), where it was specially emphasized that prosperity and health are synchronous—the world's health being no less important than the world's commerce.

Only God knows what all this means for humanity. Sir Thomas Oliver, Dr. Bertillon and others found it impossible to express appraisal of the benefits that must accrue.

About the keenest thing was said by Dr. Hurty of Indiana, "The inability to see the obvious is the greatest obstacle to progress." Among results reached at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography were the following: All milk fed to babies should be pasteurized to insure health.—*Nathan Straus.* Soap is the greatest civilizer of mankind.—*Dr. Henderson of Yale.* Farmers are the most healthy class of humanity, and the liquor dealers the most sickly.—*Dr. Bertillon of Paris.* Persons may be immune from influenza meningitis through the virus of the serum of those suffering from the disease.—*Dr. Anna Woolstine, New York.* Walking in the wet in bare feet is apt to bring on the hookworm disease.—*Dr. Ashford, Porto Rico.* The pollution of railroad beds conduces to the spread of contagious diseases.—*Sedgwick.* Ten per cent of the population of the United States are inherently defective and unfit to be parents.—*Van Wagonen.* Ninety-seven per cent of public school children have diseased or defective mouths.—*Dr. Ebersole.* There must be an economy of woman's energy if the nations of the world are to maintain the high standards set by the age.

* * *

In the meantime students are decreasing in the medical colleges; they are increasing in laboratories, research institutes; in biology, chemistry, sanitation, dietetic problems, preventive methods, for race culture and improvement.

Whether experts or laywomen, the opportunities are golden. Only last night I read of one great reason why the Chinese are so much alive! They do not send their flower of youth and health to the front in war time; they foster their fit survivals.

* * *

There is so much to do! the fatigue poison is to be avoided most of all. The "definite things" and the "first works" have been outlined again and again. These we have always with us.

For an advance step we subjoin a suggestive program for schools in health and heredity. (See annual report of National superintendent.)

HEALTH AND HEREDITY SCHOOL

PROGRAM.

Held successive months, weeks or days.
Lesson Series, 6.

(Addresses by specialists, physicians, students of eugenics; illustrations, demonstrations.)

Bring Note-book and Pencil.

* * *

1. Relation of Health to Temperance; Constitution and Habit versus Drugs.
2. Child Welfare; Home and School Hygiene, Open Air Schools— The Playground, a veritable Child Welfare exhibit.
3. The Pure Food Law and the Housewife, Combinations and Values, Demonstration. (*As a man eateth, so is he.*)
4. Heredity, Environment, Eugenic Study—The Right to be Well-born.
5. Physical and Mental Control. Auto Suggestion. (*As a man thinketh so is he.*)
6. Hygienic Symposium: Bacteria (good and bad); ventilation; personal hygiene.

NOTE. The above is suggestive. It is self-evident that the length of the series is a variable quantity; also that other topics may be substituted, as "The Relation of the Franchise to the Public Health"; of Social and Industrial Condition. Hereditary Transmission; effects of alcohol, tobacco, narcotics. Physical Means to Moral and Spiritual Ends, etc., etc.

NOTE 2. The National superintendent has helps on all these lines, including *Fresh Air post-cards,* "Afoot and light-hearted, I take to the open road."

The National W. C. T. U. Literature Building carries a supply. 23 *Allston St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.*

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT

MARY E. KUHL

The new "Work Plan" will be out by January 1, also one new leaflet entitled, "Paul and His Helpers." "Bible Studies," "Work of Prayer," and other leaflets listed in the catalogue will be found on sale at the Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Please report to me at once if you have been retained as state superintendent. May we not this year increase twofold our diligence in the Evangelistic work, with all its branches leading into the several departments, and, with memorandum book in hand, make careful note of all work done, that the reports may be more complete and full of suggestive data in the way of figures. Our evangelistic conferences at the National Convention were full of interest, and new forces were set in motion that will tell for good. "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest." John 4:35.

306 *W. Columbia Ave., Champaign, Ill.*

WITH THE STATE CONVENTIONS

CONVENTION DAYS IN ILLINOIS

Special Correspondence.

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was held early in October in Carbondale, was one of the most practical, helpful and inspiring ever held in the state.

Very instructive was the Young People's Branch Institute held the day of the Executive Meeting, as were also the daily conferences conducted by Miss Kathryn Sawyer, state secretary. Another departure from the general routine was the organization of the county presidents and the conferences of superintendents.

Many notable persons were on the program at different times during the convention. Chief among these was Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, who on Sunday afternoon and evening spoke to 2,500 people. Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, retiring vice-president, in the morning preached the convention sermon in the Christian Church. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, World's and National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, gave a masterly address to a large audience on Friday night. Thursday evening Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, delighted and interested the audience with stereopticon views.

Carbondale is a beautiful little city in the southern part of the state where the Southern State Normal is located. The city gave us a cordial welcome and the citizens threw open their homes and did all in their power for our comfort and welfare. On the last afternoon Mr. Parkinson, who is at the head of the Normal, entertained the delegates and visitors at the Normal buildings.

Illinois has a five-year limit for state officers. This year, therefore, three of our officers—the recording secretary, treasurer, and editor of the state paper—were not eligible for re-election. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Helen Hood; vice-president, Mrs. Etta Root Edwards; corresponding secretary, Miss Epha Marshall; recording secretary, Mrs. Rosetta Trabue; treasurer, Miss L. Ingram Mace; auditor, Mrs. L. Belle Goodman; editor state paper. Mrs. Minnie B. Horning.

TEXAS MAKES GOOD SHOWING FOR 1912

State Convention Attracts Attention

Special Correspondence

The thirtieth annual session of the Texas W. C. T. U. was held in Austin, the capital city, where the convention was entertained in 1886 and again in 1896. This time the meetings were held in the First Presbyterian church, where at noon delicious lunches were served by different church societies. The splendid program prepared resulted in an excellent and helpful convention.

The business meeting began on October 7, rallies having taken place on Sunday and the executive committee having met on Saturday. The reports of the officers were received with much appreciation. The addresses of welcome by representatives from the city, the churches, the clubs and the local union were ably given, that of the mayor of the city being most hearty.

State Comptroller Lane, who is promptly taking the licenses away from the law-breaking saloon-keepers, gave an interesting address one night. After relating recent events of this sort in Texas, he remarked, "I control her (!) and don't you forget it." It is evident that the majority of the people want him to, or he would not have been reëlected!

Miss Hattie Ladwig of Ennis, the teacher winning twenty-five dollars in gold for the best essay on the methods of teaching the effects of narcotics, was at the convention, and on president's night was awarded the prize.

The state superintendents gave talks on their work, their reports being filed with the secretary for the Year Book. The plan of work for the Press was read, the superintendent being absent. Much interest was felt in the plan of the National Press Bureau for publicity work through the Western Newspaper Union.

Dr. Holiday, a lady physician, and Mrs. F. E. Daniel, who has charge of the woman's department in the *Texas Medical Journal*, gave talks on social hygiene and purity. Mrs. Daniel was received as a member of the W. C. T. U. and accepted the superintendency of our Medical Temperance department.

A change was made in the constitution placing our annual meeting in the month of April or May. Invitations for the next meeting were given from Denison, San Antonio and Ennis. The next report from Texas will take in only part of a year. As many of last year's members have not yet paid dues, we hope to have a good showing for 1913, notwithstanding the short period between the two conventions.

The general officers were reëlected as follows: President, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis; vice-president, Mrs. John S. Turner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. D. Mihills; recording secretary, Mrs. Josephine Collins; treasurer, Mrs. B. A. Whitley.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN ENTHUSIASTIC SESSION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the South Carolina Woman's Christian Temperance Union met this year in the First Baptist church of the city of Anderson, where one of the oldest unions in the state is still alive and active. About forty delegates and all the state officers with the exception of one were in attendance.

The first meeting opened on Tuesday morning with Mrs. Joseph Sprott, the state president, in the chair. Mrs. Sprott's address was full of zeal for the cause. On Tuesday evening welcomes were extended to the visitors by several prominent, as well as eloquent, business men and ministers of the town.

On Wednesday, encouraging reports by the corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs C. A. Waters and Mrs. Chas. P. Robinson respectively, were given. About fifteen new unions have been organized during the year through the efforts of Miss Roena E. Shaner of Missouri, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Tennessee, both National organizers, and our own state organizer, Miss Cleo Attaway. There has been a gain over last year's membership-at-large. It was a notable fact that of all the counties which tried to resubmit the dispensary question by the circulation of petitions, none which had the W. C. T. U. organized within its borders was able to secure enough signers to call an election.

It was decided to raise one hundred dollars for a World's W. C. T. U. memorial membership for Mrs. Janie Herbert Haynes, former state president.

The convention speaker was Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, who addressed the meetings Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the first night taking as her subject, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." The second evening, after a brilliant presentation of the subject a collection of $117.50 was taken.

During the entire convention the ministers of the town were most helpful. Dr. W. H. Frazier of the Presbyterian church, in his address on Tuesday evening, spoke most eloquently of his appreciation of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the present day and of the life and labors of Frances E. Willard.

One of the most inspiring features of the convention was the music which was arranged by the state musical director, Mrs. C. A. Waters.

A gold medal contest in oratory was given Thursday afternoon, also a vocal contest. The gold medal winner was Mr. Edward Bowen and the silver music medal was won by Miss Floy Wessinger. The next convention will be held at Saluda.

NEVADA'S COURAGE STRONG

Annual Convention Inspires Workers

Special Correspondence

Nevada white ribboners met in the Baptist church, Reno, on October 4, for their twenty-ninth annual convention, with Mrs. Florence Church, president of the local union, as hostess.

The first cold day of the season with a light fall of snow kept many at home, but the few in attendance enjoyed the fine program prepared by the state officers. To the satisfaction of all, the coming of Mrs. Helen D. Harford, November tenth, was arranged for, and while a month is all too short to work in this vast state with its towns at such great distances from each other, we know that Mrs. Harford has always inspired our women, and that she ever renews the flagging zeal of the few who, with so much against them, try to hold up the temperance banner.

To the sincere regret of the convention, Mrs. Hershiser, who has for eleven years been state president, refused to serve longer. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Nora P. Linville; vice-president, Mrs. Florence Church; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Maud Edwards; recording secretary, Mrs. Sarah V. Lattin; treasurer, Mrs. O. M. Weldon; Y secretary, Mrs. Ella E. Elder; L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Sarah Roberts. Mrs. S. G. Blum, was elected delegate-at-large to the National convention at Portland, also Mrs. Sarah Roberts.

Among the resolutions passed was one suggesting that we coöperate with the Equal Suffrage Society of the state during the coming session of the Legislature; another recommended a uniform divorce law, that the stigma resting upon Nevada may be removed; others that the present laws controlling gambling be retained and that the juvenile court be again assisted by an efficient probation officer.

A reception was held in the evening, at which several honorary members spoke encouragingly.

While disappointed sometimes because of the migratory character of our population, no word of discouragement ever finds utterance among us. We take courage and press forward in the name of Jehovah—the God of battles.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I am making a fortune selling Pure Fruit Candy. Any brainy person can do likewise: so if you want to make more money than you ever possessed, write me and I will start you in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business—the candy is eaten immediately and more ordered. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made $12 the first day. So can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 40 Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS

Each a personal wish to your friend.

"A Prayer" and "To My Son"

All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to

The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

DEPARTMENT CONFERENCES AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Excerpts From National Superintendents' Addresses)

THROUGH THE EYES OF A WOMAN OFFICER

MARY E. BROWN, National Superintendent of Curfew

The mother-hearts of W. C. T. U. women, protecting their own from the dangers of the streets at night, realized their responsibility for the unmothered ones, so the department of Curfew was organized. Of course, objections to curfew laws were presented, the most frequent being the difficulty of enforcing such ordinances, and the reproach brought upon children by being taken to the police station by an officer. In point of fact, when it once becomes known that it is intended to enforce the ordinance, there is little difficulty. When children have been sent home and are again found on the street after the curfew hour, the parents should answer to the Juvenile Court for neglecting their children.

It is found, also, that women police officers realize the value of the curfew, and, as a rule, are more tactful in enforcing it than men officers. This Convention has wisely incorporated "Police Women" in the Curfew department. We may expect the number of such women to increase greatly, and the enforcement of laws and ordinances for the protection of children and women to be especially cared for.

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MAE M. WHITMAN, Superintendent

Probably the incentive, primarily, in establishing the department of Temperance and Labor was to secure the votes of the great army of wage workers (who constitute about three-fourths of our population) in behalf of prohibition. However, as we came in closer touch with the great body of workers, we ceased to consider it as a huge piece of machinery to be set in motion for our especial benefit, and as our motives became more truly Christian, we caught a new vision of our opportunities and responsibilities toward these toilers. We must look upon them as our brothers and sisters, and in Scripture phraseology "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them," not applying the thought to the appetite for liquor merely, nor to the liquor traffic only, but "bound" by unfavorable environment, undesirable heredity, unsanitary surroundings and all those things that tend toward deterioration and lower standards of living, mental, moral and physical.

From a study of our literature you will see that the scope of the Temperance and Labor department is wide and varied. It is issued with the thought that the real development of a nation depends upon the well-being of the workers, as well as upon their sobriety.

These years through which we are passing are fraught with portentous significance. It is encouraging to note that many of the reforms which the Labor department urged ten years ago are now being favorably passed upon by Congress and Legislatures and are being wrought into party platforms. Our name, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, stands for the highest ideals the world has ever known, or can know.

The doors of opportunity are opening in every direction for our own women and girls, but unless harmony can come out of the great and prevalent industrial unrest, think not that we may escape more than could Esther in her day. "For if thou altogether holdest thy peace, then shall deliverance arise from another place, but thou, and thy father's house shall be destroyed; and who knoweth but thou art come into the kingdom for such a time as this."

Let us advocate measures that will benefit the *whole people;* the school-house social-center plan; the Friendly Inn as a substitute for the saloon, having none of its deadly influences; an eight-hour work-day for toilers in all the states; more public recreation grounds and the emphasizing of "mother-craft" in education.

One of the greatest things for which this convention should take a stand is a pension for mothers, according to their needs and their service to humanity. Many of our friends are alarmed at the great industrial unrest of our day, but let us hopefully consider "the social unrest of our time as a part of the growing-pains of the Kingdom of God."

SOWING THE SEED AND REAPING THE HARVEST

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON, National Superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, from the World's to each local union, has been a sowing and reaping organization. As the good housewife seeks to beautify her yard by preparing the soil, in which she may plant her seeds, and as the farmer cultivates the earth, that the good seed may produce a bountiful harvest, so the women entering this field of opportunity, have been planting the seeds of total abstinence from all things harmful; of prohibition; of endeavor; of self-sacrifice; of good will to all, and of patriotism. Perhaps never in the history of our nation has there been greater need of rallying our forces against the use of alcohol, in the homes of wealth, as well as in the homes of the middle and lower classes. How may we reach them? The social department should reach every class of women; and if they will not accept our invitations, send literature into their homes. This may cause an arrest of thought. Do you not hear the cry of the children asking for bread? They should not only have home protection, but street protection; for many a little child is enticed to ruin upon our streets. We love to sing in our meetings, "Throw out the Life-Line," while at the same time an army of recruits is forming to fill up the ranks of the inebriates. If we have the true zeal that is according to knowledge, we shall throw out the guard-line, for it is far easier to form character than to reform the erring. We are entering upon the threshold of a new year of work. Have we the enthusiasm that is necessary to achieve results? We cannot reap the harvest if we do not sow seeds of activity and promptness. What may not 300,000 women accomplish, if each woman realizes that she is a part of the great body of the temperance reform?

OUR PILOT

EVALYN N. GRAHAM, National Superintendent of Work Among Railway Men

This important department of Work Among Railway Men embraces these five great industrial armies: Railroad men, postmen, policemen, firemen and street car men.

On July 4, 1828, the corner stone of the first American railway (the Baltimore and Ohio) was laid with imposing religious ceremonies. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, casting the first spadeful of dirt, repeated this memorable prophecy, "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to that of signing the Declaration of Independence, if indeed, second to that." Today, less than ninety years after, we see railroads stretching and multiplying, until there is a network of them pushing civilization, development and prosperity into the farthest corners of our country, where the inhabitants seem ever on the move, trying to keep up with the broader outlook of the times.

Few people realize the great magnitude of this department, numbering the most millions of industrial men of any department in the National W. C. T. U. The railroads of the United States have over a million and a half of employes, and the policemen, postmen, firemen and street car men, millions more.

It is to the direct interest of all who travel, all who hold railway stock, all who send or receive merchandise by railways, all who receive mail, all who wish protection by the police, all who have protection from fire, all who go up and down upon the street cars, to help in this work, for tremendous advantages are reaped by the employes having clear heads and steady nerves.

AN EDUCATED CONSTITUENCY

MARGARET C. MUNNS, National Superintendent Institutes

In order that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may be an effective weapon against the traffic in strong drink and its kindred evils, there must be conviction, strong and deep, on the part of the membership, that these evils are a menace to our homes, and threaten the very life of our government itself, which is, after all, founded upon the home. A mere superficial interest, crowded out by social life, forgotten in the stress of household duties, rarely referred to in conversation and half-shamefacedly acknowledged in hostile or unfriendly surroundings, will not count for progress of the cause or growth in individual life.

Another necessary factor is the belief that the W. C. T. U. is ordained of God to take an important part in the carrying out of His purpose that His "will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Called into being by the mothers, wives and daughters, who had at last been aroused to realize the unnecessary sacrifice of their dearest and best to the Moloch of drink, it has grown into a great university of reform, a powerful agent in the education and development of woman. Its work is only well begun. Those who would have us believe legislation is all that is now necessary, do not grasp the real situation. Sixty-five per cent of drinkers acquire the habit before they are twenty-one years of age. While it is necessary to take temptation out of the way of these undeveloped youths, it is equally necessary to teach them that alcohol is a poison; to reach the homes where, too often, the habit is inculcated; to prove to employers the advantage of demanding total abstinence of the employes; to train the girl to shun tobacco and liquor as she would a scorpion lest it turn and sting her womanhood and bring her to shame and disgrace; to instill in the mind of the boy as high a standard of life as is demanded of the girl.

How shall the education be accomplished? Our various departments have been adopted in order to bring a wider study and diversified talents to bear upon the solution of the problems that confront our country.

The printed page is a valuable ally. No other organization can boast a greater variety of literature or any more comprehensive than that of the W. C. T. U. Each one of the forty-three departments can show printed arguments on every phase of its general subject. No organization has a better official organ than our own—THE UNION SIGNAL.

The public meeting is another method of education. Personal contact is apt to engender enthusiasm if there is a spirit of consecrated zeal and abiding purpose in those participating. A day's institute with the study of five to eight of our departments will be sure to bear fruit in definite accomplishment. Or an entire session may be given to the study of one department in its various phases, always making a practical application to meet present needs and inciting to thorough endeavor.

Into what useful fields would this education lead us. The woman well educated in W. C. T. U. departments is welcomed in the missionary circle where she can inform those less prepared how the work of the missionary at home and abroad is hindered by his fellow countrymen dealing out death and destruction under the protecting hand of commerce; how the money spent for strong drink compares with the pittance given to redeem the world. The parliamentarian is welcomed in any organization where business is carried on. The purity worker is in demand in church circles, in club meetings, in social centers where her expert knowledge on the great and burning subject of virtue versus vice is needed and appreciated. The student of legislation and Christian citizenship finds unlimited opportunity to help arouse those who have of late years become conscious of the fact that government in its every aspect, affects the home and is woman's business as well as that of man.

An educated constituency thoroughly equipped for service could bring about stupendous changes and be the greatest factor in the consummation of our hope, "A saloonless nation in 1920."

HOW TO REACH THE MASSES

JULIA D. PHELPS
National Superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings

W. C. T. U. rest tents on fair grounds are much appreciated. Hospital care for the sick and disabled is provided, and nurseries for the relief of the mothers of little children. Dinners and refreshment booths are a means of earning money for further work. Countless pages of telling temperance truths are put into the hands of men, women, and children.

Stirring programs inform the public mind, and make temperance converts. Laws against immoral shows, liquor selling, and gambling are enforced. These great gatherings thus become centers of education.

Open air meetings are varied in character. Local unions gather for lawn or piazza meetings, and for picnics; Fourth of July rallies draw great crowds to near noted speakers; street parades catch the eyes of the indifferent and thoughtless; street meetings call together those who would never hear the temperance speaker inside four walls. The Young Campaigners win votes during prohibition campaigns; automobile trips take speakers into the country districts; Chautauquas are a great feature each summer; in many, daily conferences are held; often a day or two is given to street rallies.

Fountains are erected and dedicated at large cost. Forty-five thousand cigaret arithmetic blotters have been placed in the public schools.

Floats win prizes; camp meetings, Old Home days, G. A. R. reunions are all helped by the W. C. T. U. rest tents. Over $6,000 was raised this year, more than a million pages of literature distributed; half a million people reached and made to think. Suffrage and Prohibition Campaigns receive great assistance from this department.

The Young Campaigners stir all hearts with their rally cries and songs, winning prohibition votes. This is the best year ever known in this department; the next will be better!

THE INDIANS' ADVANCE

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER
National Superintendent of Work Among Indians.

Reports from all the states indicate that the Indians are benefiting by the efforts being made for their improvement. They live in better houses and are slowly taking on the civilization of their white neighbors. Indian children in some communities are being allowed to attend the regular public schools. The government Indian schools, however, are being built up, and scientific temperance instruction is now a requirement in all of them. Many of the Indian children are being sent away from home to school.

The law against selling liquor to Indians is fairly well enforced in most states. However, many times liquor sellers will declare a man of mixed race a white man and an accommodating court will dismiss the case. The Hopis, a tribe of Arizona Indians, who live in pueblos, are traditional teetotalers.

One of the most sane and Christian methods of aiding in this work has been adopted by a Northern California woman, who has taken into her own home in Lake county five Indian girls. She sends them to the public school, takes them to church with her, where one of them plays the organ, and teaches them domestic science and music.

From Miss Clara D. True, superintendent of the work in New Mexico, come encouraging words. She says the struggle to enforce the liquor laws in the past has left its good influence. The interest of the Indians in temperance is sustained and will be enhanced at a coming campaign for prohibition. Many of them are voters who may be counted on to vote right. There is a temperance society in Santa Clara Pueblo of more than 200 members, which sent fraternal delegates to the state W. C. T. U. Convention.

New York, which is in the lead in organized temperance work among the Indians, reports the organization of another union (the third) among the Iroquois.

Oklahoma has half the Indians in the country outside of Alaska. The civilized tribes have earned their standing by character and intelligence. They maintain schools, churches, and various philanthropies for public benefit, although there are a large number from other tribes still objects of missionary endeavor. Oklahoma has demonstrated the capacity of the race for the highest development.

PERSONAL EVANGELISM

REV. MARY E KUHL
National Superintendent Evangelistic Work

In every great reform and revolution there is always one strong central personality that may set thousands of forces in motion for good. Personal evangelism is organized individualism, using systematic plans each day for reaching someone with a gospel message, either by word, act, association, or the sending of a good leaflet or a text card with a Scripture thought—wise, careful seed-sowing within one's own boundary lines.

"Rightly dividing the word of truth." This means earnest prayer for workers, for those heavily burdened, for the unsaved; and to rightly understand the real battle in prayer for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. It is to know the science of alcohol and to send the facts and knowledge to every man, woman and child whom we are privileged to reach by correspondence, through the public meeting, or in our association. It means for the worker to "let her light so shine" that others may see the good works; to feed the gift of faith by multiplied activities for the Master; to do careful gleaning in the Lord's harvest field; to learn what God says about total abstinence; to get the individual to take the pledge—to bring about trained motherhood, the conservation of childhood and a better fatherhood. It means that from the individual center may be thrown out the life-line of prohibition, the setting forth of the fundamental principles for a higher standard of morals in government and in everyday life, for a clean citizenship, with honesty of purpose in political aspirations and integrity of heart in the building of a great character.

Personal Evangelism means to buckle on the armor and forge to the front in the great battle of cleaning up a sinful world and making it like unto the Kingdom of God.

THE BIBLE VERSUS ALCOHOL

MRS. H. E. HOLLINGSHEAD
National Superintendent of the Department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament.

Nearly all churches at the present time, except the Episcopal, Lutheran and Catholic, use unfermented wine at the sacrament. The Board of Episcopal Bishops declares: "In the judgment of the House of Bishops the use of the unfermented juice of the grape as the lawful and proper wine of the Holy Eucharist is unwarranted by the example of our Lord and an unauthorized departure from the custom of the Catholic Church." This is a strange statement for the Bishop to make when the simple reading of the New Testament account says He gave them the "fruit of the vine," which is unfermented grape juice. In the Scriptures, the prophet said of the Jewish priests, "Her Priests have violated my law, and have profaned my holy things—they have put no difference between the holy and profane, neither have they shewed difference between clean and unclean and have hid their eyes from my Sabbaths and I am profaned among them." Does not this refer to the law given by God to Aaron (Leviticus 10:9-10), "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation lest ye die. It shall be a statute forever throughout your generations. That ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between clean and unclean."

Notice the same terms are used. Is not Alcohol unholy and unclean? Yea, verily.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Something Worth Listening To

A young Nebraska man was advised by a friend to eat Grape-Nuts because he was all run down from a spell of fever. He tells the story:

"Last spring I had an attack of fever that left me in a very weak condition. I had to quit work; had no appetite, was nervous and discouraged.

"A friend advised me to eat Grape-Nuts, but I paid no attention to him and kept getting worse as time went by.

"I took many kinds of medicine but none of them seemed to help me. My system was completely run down, my blood got out of order from want of proper food, and several very large boils broke out on my neck. I was so weak I could hardly walk.

"One day mother ordered some Grape-Nuts and induced me to eat some. I felt better and that night rested fine. As I continued to use the food every day, I grew stronger steadily and now have regained my former good health. I would not be without Grape-Nuts as I believe it is the most health-giving food in the world." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OUR COUNTRY'S NEED

SOPHIE L. W. CLARK
National Superintendent of Franchise

The movement among women has made such headway that today the great need of the mother element in our country's affairs is being widely recognized. Women can emphasize the human side in government. We spend millions of dollars to better vegetable and animal life, but begrudge a few thousands to improve conditions surrounding the country's children. It is owing to woman's influence that public opinion has demanded a children's federal bureau.

If our democracy is to endure, representation by properly qualified women must not be denied in local, state or national government. The disabilities resting upon women must be removed, for women must be wholly free to secure for children their rights to education and recreation which will develop their potential abilities as splendid citizens.

While laws are unjust, men who are no better than the law can legally wrong womankind. Every dead letter in any law weakens the respect, in the public mind, for all law, while unjust measures breed hatred for it.

Our federal census has classified wives who were homemakers as having no occupation. In no country except possibly New Zealand, is home-making considered to have any value in the eyes of the law. That the faithful wife and mother who produces home comforts out of the raw materials brought in by the husband is regarded as a consumer only, shows plainly the mark of our commercialized masculine government.

If our legislatures were composed of mature mothers and fathers, could designing men succeed in having unjust laws passed? It has too long been the custom to send to the legislatures many very young men who, on account of their inexperience, cannot prevent harmful legislation. Maturity is as necessary for law-makers as for judges who are supposed to administer and interpret our laws. No one is beter fitted to meet her country's need in this respect than the mother who has successfully reared to good citizenship girls and boys. Our country's greatest need is mothers in places of power.

THE CIGARET EVIL

MRS. ELIZA B. INGALLS
National Superintendent of Anti-Narcotics

Unless the people of these United States arouse to the injury being done by the cigaret, we will in a few years be a nation of degenerates. I am not a pessimist or an alarmist, but we must face the truth. Scientists, educators and philanthropists alike agree that the cigaret in the mouth of the boy is harmful beyond description, to his morals, to his physical well-being, and to his mental faculties.

If this is true, and we know it is, what will be the result when not only the young men but the young women smoke? Too long have we closed our eyes to the fact that women smoke. It is not uncommon for young women after a luncheon to pass cigarets, and often a girl who does not smoke thus forms the habit merely to escape ridicule. There is a class of women, respectable, but not refined—the women of the so-called smart set—who smoke. Living an idle life they are ready for any new freak, big hat, narrow skirt, or extremely low neck. They have a deep influence on the young girl, for she admires the wide befeathered hat and is easily led to imitate their habits. They are more dangerous to our civilization than the poor creatures on the street whom they pass with skirts drawn aside.

O that I might paint a picture that would cause an arrest of thought in our ranks before it is too late, that would make our women know that this is the greatest problem with which we must battle! It leads to all other vile habits, drink, degradation and vice. The hope of this nation has been in the purity of the women. Can that high standard be maintained when both father and mother smoke?

The whole force of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is hurled against the liquor traffic, and only a few women are interested in this desperate fight against tobacco. What can the organization do? Educate the people. Hold meetings everywhere. Bring the teacher, preacher and lecturer into hearty cooperation with our work. Furnish the press with reliable matter upon the harm the cigaret is doing. Use posters and literature freely. Have entertainments and weave in educational features along this line. Force the grocer and druggist to refuse to sell to the youth not only cigarets, but wrappers also. Enforce the law in every state and secure stronger laws. Observe anti-cigaret Sunday. Use personal influence against tobacco, never forgetting that the most injurious ingredient in the cigaret is the tobacco, and that tobacco is bad and always bad.

A CHANGED THANKSGIVING

(Continued from Page Five)

body cares! Nobody cares!" and rushed frantically out. In a moment she returned and wringing her hands, said, "Oh, I didn't mean that. You have all been so kind." A little woman with the face of an angel comforted her by saying, "We know you didn't mean it. Don't chide yourself. You are a brave woman, and we all want to help you."

The evening hours wore on, daylight faded into darkness, and about eleven o'clock Mrs. Lanier and her husband put the sad woman on her train and bade her goodby.

The day had been a strenuous one and nerve tension had been severe. As Mrs. Lanier lay in her berth there came to her thoughts of Thanksgiving Day, happy grateful thoughts. She could but compare her lot with that of the woman who so closely claimed her sympathy and attention. What had caused all the suffering which she had witnessed? What had brought about the dreadful fate of the poor sister and her husband? What had made little Blanche an orphan? "Yes, it's the innocent who suffer from the effects of liquor drinking," she told herself. Then she thought of woman's splendid part in the great prohibition movement, and her heart lightened. She recalled the conspicuous part women in ages past had played in the winning of the world's great achievements and into her heart on that Thanksgiving night came a new cause for profound gratitude that God was elevating woman to her rightful sphere, and giving her a part in destroying this great enemy of souls. She thanked Him that from every hamlet, village and town the world over, women with hearts as brave and true as any whose deeds are recorded on history's pages, are banded together to secure for the world freedom from this curse of curses.

Thousands of Women

are asking:

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JULIAN'S THANKSGIVING

(Continued from Page Seven)

Julian, panic-stricken, drew back. He realized that already he had committed many dreadful blunders. Dare he now refuse, and offend rich Mr. Gleason? The latter, thinking his hesitation due to shyness, urged, "Here, take and drink it. It's good for you!"

With courage born of desperation, Julian faltered, "Oh, sir, I—I don't like wine."

"Don't like wine? Why?"

"Because it sent my father to—to prison."

Almost roughly Mr. Gleason drew Julian toward him. "Why, who is your father, boy?"

"Arthur Meeks."

"Do you mean it? But you're right. Wine did send your father to prison. And a finer, more promising young man never lived."

Needless to say the wine, even in Mr. Gleason's glass, remained untasted. As the guests filed out there were many kindly smiles and pats bestowed upon the confused Julian.

Before going back to the city Dr. Emmett sent for him. "Wife and I are getting old and we need a pair of bright eyes, rosy cheeks, and nimble hands to keep us young," he said. "Do you think you could be happy with two old people, Julian?"

"I'm very sure I'd like to live with you, Dr. Emmett."

After all Mr. Gleason was not offended, for the next year he built a large gymnasium and swimming pool for the boys at the Highland School. "I've learned," said he, "that it's much more profitable to invest in that which builds up boys than in something which tears them down."

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 North Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Dr. Mary Maxson, 2237 Warren Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 710 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

HERE AND THERE

The Clarksville (N. Y.) union observed World's Temperance Sunday in the Sabbath school with temperance readings.

The fourth annual linen shower of the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital, 710 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, was held at the hospital, November 14, from two to five o'clock. An interesting program was given, and donations of linen, jellies, fruit, etc., for the hospital were received.

Bond county, Ill., held its annual convention at Sorento with good attendance and interest throughout the meetings. Rev. Mary Moreland, National evangelist, was one of the speakers and a temperance concert was given by one of the local church choirs. Reports of local and department work showed that the county has done excellent work during the past year, the departments of Flower Mission, Medal Contest, and Temperance Literature having especially fine reports. "How to Make Local Meetings Attractive and Helpful," "The Importance of Petition Work," and "The Relation between Domestic Science and Temperance" were some of the papers read. Mrs. Ida K. Graham, county president, won the gold medal at the matrons' gold medal contest. The officers were re-elected.

Miss Helen Hood, state president, was the convention speaker at the gathering of DeKalb county (Ill.) white ribboners, giving an illustrated lecture on the history of the W. C. T. U. Dr. Mareva Brown, Miss Jennie Dick, and others took part in the program, and Miss Dora Burbank of Cortland was the fortunate winner in the medal contest. A new department of work, Country Life Progress, was adopted by the county.

The beautiful Lincoln High School of Portland, Ore., during the Convention called its one thousand students together for an extra assembly, that they might be instructed by the World's and National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis. After Mrs. Davis had spoken for an hour, the principal of the school said to her, "That is the most valuable address that was ever made in this institution, and I cannot begin to thank you sufficiently for coming. The work that you are doing is of inestimable value, and your organization is helping the nation in a remarkable way."

The Newfane (Vt.) W. C. T. U. held, during the summer, successful food sales, using the money received to supply ice for the water tank at the railroad station. This union has also recently presented to the local Christian Endeavor Society a picture of Miss Willard.

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No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. **Right size, right shape, right weight.** Cheapest fuel, one to two cents does ordinary family ironing.

WHAT USERS SAY

Alex Stalker of N. Y. writes "The Self Heating Iron received sometime ago and will say right here **it is the most useful time and money-saving device that was ever made.** My wife has just finished a large ironing in two hours that usually took her half a day with the old stove heating irons, and the house is cool. **It is certainly just the only iron made.** We want the agency." W. P. Farnum: "After receiving your iron and giving it a thorough trial **it will be a perfect success. My wife is enthusiastic** over the work it does and the economy in its use." Mrs. J. E. King, Ill.: "Received iron yesterday in good shape. **Well pleased with it.** I want the agency." I. N. Newby, Ill.: "**Find it to be all you claim for it.**" Mrs. Josephine Route, N. Y.: "Received the iron O. K. and did my ironing with it yesterday. **I like it very much.**" A. E. Covert, N. Y.: "Have lighted it several times already and find **I can do ironing so much quicker and cleaner than in the old way.** Think it is the best thing **I have ever had in my house.**" Miss Roxie Sheets, of N. C.: "The two irons received and am delighted. **Have turned off our regular ironer and will do the ironing ourselves now.** Sold the extra iron to the first lady I showed it to." Mrs. Watson C. McNall, N.Y.: "I am more than pleased with it and its work. **It is not a bit clumsy. It is a delight to use it.**" Mrs. Cora Wright, Ill.: "I received the iron Saturday and **like it fine.**" Mrs. C. M. Winstead, Ky.: "I received my iron about three weeks ago. **Like it better than anything I ever saw in the way of irons.**"

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The W. C. T. U. of Clinton, Conn., observed World's Temperance Sunday, November 10, by a short program in each of the three Sunday schools. In the evening a union service of the churches was held in the Congregational church, addressed by Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, who is working in the towns of Middlesex county.

The following morning Mrs. Dietrick spoke most acceptably to the faculty and pupils of the Morgan School. The principal commended her work and cordially invited her to again address his school. Three hundred temperance blotters were distributed among the children.

Danville W. C. T. U. was hostess to the Ingham county (Mich.) convention, October 4, and although the weather was most inclement the attendance was gratifying. Among the speakers were Mrs. S. M. Bowerman, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Swartout, and Mrs. Flora Orborough. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, National superintendent, and Rev. Fred Corbel of East Lansing, were also present and gave helpful addresses. The L. T. L. furnished music. A gold medal contest closed the convention, which was in every way enthusiastic and inspiring,—due largely to the efforts of the county president, Mrs. Dora Stockman. She, however, declined to serve again and is succeeded by Mrs. Anna Hopkins.

The fact that the convention of North Carolina was held in the extreme western part of the state, Asheville, made the attendance small, but the white ribboners made up for this by enthusiasm and earnestness. It was indeed a privilege for them to have as one of the speakers, Judge J. C. Pritchard of the United States Supreme Court. His address on "Has Prohibition Been Beneficial to the People of this State?" was a most convincing argument in favor of state prohibition. The words of Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, of Tennessee, were also appreciated. Reports of work all along the line show an increased interest in the cause and the gain in unions and in membership has encouraged the workers to press forward with renewed courage during the year. The "Old North State" hopes to bear its share of the labor of bringing about that glorious thing—national prohibition in 1920.

Mrs. Vie H. Campbell, National organizer and lecturer, was, during the month of October, afield in Minnesota, and has won many voters for the cause of statewide and nation-wide prohibition. During her campaign she has addressed 4,000 pupils in public schools and colleges. At Albert Lea she had an audience of 500 pupils in the auditorium of the high school, a magnificent group of young people who will never forget the temperance truths she left with them. The work in the schools is of inestimable value to Minnesota.

Mrs. Campbell also did two days' work in Austin, addressing a meeting in the Y. W. C. A. Rooms, the Methodist Sunday school, a Sunday afternoon meeting in the Methodist church and on Monday giving a Bible lecture to the two local unions of the city. Her coming did great good to all who were fortunate enough to hear her during this short and vigorous campaign.

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ATTENTION, CAMPAIGNERS!

During the coming year, we expect to have in the monthly Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL some especially attractive features. Those who are already subscribers to this popular Edition will, of course, wish not to miss a single number, and to avoid such a possibility, renewals should be sent in before subscriptions expire.

NO PERSONAL CHECK

As we must pay for cashing all personal checks (which include "certified checks" and "cashiers' checks"), we cannot accept them at face value in payment for subscriptions. If you must send a personal check, add ten cents to pay for the cost of cashing it. Please send drafts, postoffice or express money orders or registered letters, saving annoyance to both yourself and us. Quite often a friend writes: "Your bank should not charge you for cashing my check." In the words of a celebrated American, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The bank *does* charge for cashing checks and we feel sure you will not send them when you fully understand the situation.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE SIGNAL

The sisters are more and more getting to feel the need of THE SIGNAL! I for one do not see how I could do without it. In looking over old papers I found some dated 1885, so you must know I have read it for many years.

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—BY—

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Bas-relief plaque in terra cotta, 4½x7 inches. Hand-carved, hand-tinted. A realistic picture of the home of Frances E. Willard.

Price $2.00.

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Size 8½x11 inches. In easel form, with suspended picture of Rest Cottage, and a quotation from Miss Willard selected by our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, as her favorite.

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New sterling silver souvenir teaspoon. Rest Cottage pictured in the bowl. A medallion of Frances E. Willard surmounting the handle. On the reverse side the little white bow and the letters, W. C. T. U.

Price, $1.50.

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Twenty-four sheets and envelopes, 60 cents.

Forty-eight sheets and envelopes, $1.10, postpaid.

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W. C. T. U. monogram in silver with wreath of trailing arbutus in colors.

Price, 10 cents per package.

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Size 3¾x7¾ inches. Tinted. Crusade Psalm in clear type. Embossed pansy design. In four colors.

Price, 5 cents each; per dozen, 50 cents.

Christmas Post Cards

Two for 5 cents; per dozen, 20 cents.

Embossed, 5 cents each; per dozen, 50 cents.

Christmas Tags

Package of twelve assorted tags.

Price, 5 cents.

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

(Continued from Page Six)

but my opponent did, and if he had been elected he would go home a lot richer than I shall."

"Silas, you do not know how it comforts my heart, how proud I am to know that you will never take a bribe, or tolerate graft." Mrs. Brown looked up into her husband's grave face with a smile of sympathy and trust. "Our women knew that too, Silas, and they were determined that our district should be represented by an honest man."

The conference between Mr. Dean and Mr. Brown was long and earnest, and at its close they were mutually pleased with each other.

"Frame your bill, sir, and I will do everything in my power to get it passed. It is an outrage that such things can be, and we must fight the liquor power in every stronghold where it is entrenched, or it will dominate us, but, sir, I must confess to you that we are not on the popular side of the question in Congress. There is a fog of interest and policy so thick it could be cut with a knife, hanging over most of our members."

"God grant us the knife to cut it with then," replied Mr. Brown fervently. "It cannot be that all of us are so overruled by policy that we cannot do right."

"Amen to that, and amen again," Mr. Dean said cordially. "The temperance question is the burning one of the hour, and of far greater moment than these merely monied interests which demand so much time and attention."

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 5, 1912. No. 49

The Star-Spangled Banner of Peace

Julia S. Tutwiler

O the world is aweary of battle and strife;
She is weary of death; she is longing for life;
And here, in her glory, Columbia doth stand,
A light round her brow, and a lamp in her hand.
She will guide, she will lead, and illumine the way,
Till the nations of earth are all brothers for aye.
While her star-spangled banner shall peacefully wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Let our banner be Thine, Prince of Peace and of Love;
On its staff for the eagle Thy baptismal dove;
Let the stars in its folds but betoken the one
That once led the wise men to the cradle, Thy throne.
And the stripes of bright crimson declare Thou hast bled
That man's blood nevermore by man's hand shall be shed;
Then the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er a nation—Thy freemen—for righteousness brave!

Special Articles in This Issue

Resume of Legislative Work—The Vision the World Needs—Federal Council of Churches and the Drink Evil—National Suffrage Convention—A Converted Beer Sign

THE YEAR'S CHEER

RESUMÉ OF LEGISLATIVE WORK OF PAST YEAR—KENYON-SHEPPARD BILL MADE SPECIAL ORDER FOR DECEMBER 16

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Editor's Note

In view of the convening, December 2, of the Sixty-second Congress, we would do well, at this time, to remind ourselves of the measures in which we are interested which failed to pass but will be presented and pushed at the present session. The following excerpts from the address delivered by Mrs. Ellis at the department conference of the National Convention, give a clear, concise statement of the situation:

The second session of the Sixty-second Congress, proved to be one of the longest in the history of the United States Congress, taking from December 4, 1911, until August 26, 1912, a period of nine months. Without doubt Congress could have concluded its work weeks, if not months, earlier, had one party been in control, but a Republican President in the White House, a Democratic House of Representatives, and a divided Senate, caused no end of friction.

Hobson Joint Resolution

On the opening day, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale, of beverages containing alcohol, within, or into the United States, two-thirds of each House concurring, and ratification of the same by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. Great interest in this resolution on the part of the members of Congress was demonstrated by the demand for copies, the call being so great that several reprints were ordered.

Kenyon-Sheppard Bill

Early in December, a National conference on interstate liquor legislation, met in Washington, with 172 delegates present, representing twenty-six organizations, and thirty-nine states, in many instances by appointment of the Governor. The need for interstate liquor legislation was the theme of the day. Speeches from men and women from every section of the country, demanding immediate legislation to provide an effective remedy for present interstate laws, followed one after another. Strong resolutions were adopted, and after a full and free discussion, by a unanimous vote, a committee was appointed to draft an effective, and practicable bill to be urged by the united efforts of all reform and temperance organizations for immediate passage by Congress. After careful and thorough consideration of three bills pending in Congress, the committee selected the one later known as the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. Thursday, January 11, the first hearing on this measure took place before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary, and from that time on for weeks, large and important hearings were held before both Senate and House committees. In accordance with the tactics of the opposition in the past, the cry now was for delay, Representative Barthoidt of Missouri being especially insistent in this regard.

Our National President, and Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, spent over three weeks in Washington in attendance upon these hearings. Mrs. Stevens, speaking not only as President of the National W. C. T. U., but as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the prohibition state of Maine, was heard with keenest interest by the members of the committees. The state of Georgia was represented by a delegation of twenty prominent men including lawyers, clergymen, and business men, headed by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, all of whom were heard with profound interest on the part of the committees, as they pleaded for protection against the encroachments of the liquor traffic.

Special Order for December 16

Notwithstanding all the interest manifested, the bill did not get beyond the committees, but, by mutual agreement, providing the Archbold impeachment case does not prevent, it has been made a special order in the Senate for December 16, 1912, for consideration and vote, being classed as unfinished business each day until a vote is taken.

Children's Bureau

After five years of struggle, the Federal Children's Bureau bill was passed, and became a law. The duties of the Bureau will be to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of child life, following the career of the child straight through school, to ascertain what he needs, and what he gets. Miss Julia C. Lathrop was appointed by President Taft, chief of the Bureau, being the first woman to be selected for the position of chief of any department in the Federal Government.

Tax on White Phosphorus Matches

The Act of Congress to provide for a tax upon white phosphorus matches, (which virtually means their extinction), takes effect July 1, 1915, thus allowing three years before the law goes into effect. The shocking conditions resulting from the manufacture of these matches startled Congress into action. It is to be hoped that no white phosphorus matches will be purchased by W. C. T. U. women during the time intervening before the law goes into effect.

Pictorial Illustration of Prize Fights Prohibited

The bill introduced by Hon. S. A. Roddenbury of Georgia to prohibit the sending by mail, or in any other manner, from one state to another, or bringing into this country from any foreign country, any film or other pictorial illustration of any prize fight or encounter of pugilists, under whatever name, or any record, or account of betting on the same, became a law.

The Jones-Works Excise bill for the District of Columbia created no end of interest both in Congress and among the people of the District. The sub-committee of the Senate District of Columbia committee, Senators J. Wesley Jones of Seattle, Washington, John D. Works of Los Angeles, and Luke Lea of Tennessee, held numerous hearings, which were attended by crowds on both sides. Important and startling facts connected with the sale of intoxicants to young women, and boys and girls under age, were presented, and received most scathing disapproval on the part of the committee. The bill passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, but in the House, the majority of the District of Columbia committee failed to produce a quorum on meeting days, and it was impossible to transact any business. That this was a plan of the enemies of the bill was most apparent, but the measure will be pushed with renewed vigor at the next session, with the hope that these vile places, which are now such a disgrace to our beautiful Capital City, may be driven out.

Anti-Canteen Law

The articles and editorials appearing in the press of the country during the past year favoring a repeal of the anti-canteen law were simply evidences of the periodic outbreak of the Brewers' Press Bureau, which, as heretofore, made frantic efforts to arouse all agitation possible in favor of a return of the Army beer saloon. There was brought to bear upon members of Congress strong and continued pressure, in the form of petitions, resolutions, etc., for a repeal of the law, but the committee on Military Affairs failed to take official cognizance of the matter. There was appropriated by Congress, for the Post Exchange fund, $40,000, making a grand total of $3,216,500 already appropriated for the building and maintenance of the Post Exchange at Army posts where enlisted men find recreation rooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys, a store at which can be purchased, at a reduced figure, not only wearing apparel, but dainties that the Government does not supply. The only thing which has been prohibited is the sale of beer. Up-to-date testimony concerning the personnel of the Army speaks in the highest terms of the conditions surrounding the Army, and the law seems to work, as we had hoped it would, for the betterment of the soldier.

In June, President Taft sent to Congress a message for immediate legislation preventing the promiscuous sale of habit-forming drugs. This was accompanied by a report from Secretary of State Knox declaring that unless action was taken on measures now pending in Congress, "the American government may justly be accused of being half-hearted in its effort to mitigate or suppress the opium and allied evils." The President asserted he "would not ask the Senate to ratify the convention adopted by the recent international opium congress until the Netherlands government had secured the signatures of thirty-four additional countries to the convention."

Ellen M. Stone Ransom Fund

The bill to reimburse the subscribers to the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund, $66,000, some time ago received the approval of the Department of State. It has three times favorably passed the Senate, and twice has passed the House of Representatives Committee on Claims, with no dissenting voice. Just prior to adjournment in August last, on recommendation of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the bill was made an amendment to the General Deficiency bill, but the House conferees were not favorable, and it was withdrawn. The minority leader, Representative Mann of Illinois, has stood defiantly in its way, having objected to the passage of the bill three times. As the bill still remains on the private calendar, we shall urge its passage at the opening of the next session. A member of the Committee on Claims said, "We've had a million letters about that bill," showing the wide-spread interest concerning it.

Short Session Began December 2

The present session, convening the first Monday in December, will be the short, and last session of the Sixty-second Congress. All measures failing to pass will die with the Congress, March 4, 1913; hence the need of unwavering zeal in pushing the various bills in which we are interested that are still pending.

THE VISION THE WORLD NEEDS

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

Excerpts from address delivered at National Convention

The words which I bring to you might well serve for the subject of an editorial in tomorrow's paper, but they were spoken thousands of years ago by Solomon: "Where there is no vision the people perish"; and by Hosea: "My people perish for lack of knowledge." The words of Solomon have been perhaps better translated, "Where there is no vision, the people cast off restraint." But to cast off restraint is to perish, and what the world needs is a clear vision of truth.

My work in the public schools takes me into the poor districts of the great cities, and I have studied, not only the children in the slums of New York, Chicago and St. Louis, but the little folk in the slums of Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh and London; and I have looked into the white pinched faces of children who have been robbed of their birthright by their own fathers and mothers; little ones who, in place of the splendid heritage of strong minds in strong bodies, have come into this world crippled physically, mentally, morally and spiritually, children of whom the Scotch say, "They are not all there"; of whom General Booth in "Darkest England" wrote, "They are not born into this world; they are damned into it"—something was short in the making, something lost on the way as the little soul was taking its path to the light of day.

I want you to think for a minute of the children who have been born into the world to rob the nation of millions of dollars, and yet who, before they were born, have themselves been robbed by the liquor traffic of that which can never be estimated in terms of dollars and cents. Today the scientific world knows just what part of the nervous system is affected by the narcotic poison, alcohol. We know that, having a special affinity for the brain, alcohol puts to sleep the centers of inhibition, and the boy taking it in any form is robbed of his self-control and self-restraint, while every animal passion is stimulated. We know that the child may be cursed before he is born in three ways: By those two dreadful venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhea; and that back of both is the third—alcoholism.

But I speak not only of the children in the slums; I want you to see that the law of God is inexorable; and that the curse is not confined to the offspring of the poor. Let me describe a scene which I witnessed in one of the most beautiful school buildings of St. Louis. As the teacher took a bunch of roses and pinned it to a curtain, she said "one." Then she placed beside it another bunch of roses and said "One and one make how many?" and although some of the children had been with her for more than eight years, not a child in the room could tell how many one and one made. It was, you understand, a school of idiotic children, and in all my life I never saw a sadder sight. I asked the teacher if she could tell me the kind of homes from which those children came. She replied: "Mrs. Davis, this is a very expensive private institution. We have a separate teacher and a separate attendant for each child. These children are from the richest, the most beautiful homes in St. Louis, and they are what they are through the drink habit of their fathers and their mothers."

But these are not the children of whom you would have me speak. You are asking, "Is it possible that *our* children may lack the vision without which they will perish?" "Is it possible that *our* children may perish for lack of knowledge?"

One of Browning's most intelligible poems commemorates the act of the old Earl of Orondo, who, having struck his grandchild a blow upon the head, had painted the picture of himself and the boy as he became in after years, an imbecile from the effects of that blow. I would that the world might be filled with

Edith Smith Davis

the pictures of little children who have been struck in the most sensitive part of their being and made moral and spiritual imbeciles from the effects of that blow.

It may seem a very little thing for the strong man to blaspheme the name of God in the presence of a child, but he thereby strikes the child's spiritual nature a blow from which it may never recover. It may seem a very little thing to have taken the Bible, the Word of God out of the public schools, but I want to tell you that the greatest educators of the world are saying that the most necessary book in the public school today is the Bible.

It may seem a mere trifle for a strong man to tell a low, vulgar story in the presence of a child; but he thereby strikes the child's moral nature a blow from the effects of which he may never recover. Yet it may be neither the telling of a story nor the uttering of an oath that strikes the blow; it may be the miserable book or the picture, moving or stationary. Not many years ago I was superintendent of a large Sunday school in the City of Milwaukee. One Monday morning, while walking down the street, I saw three or four of my pupils coming out of a barber shop. The little fellow in advance held in his hand a paper, and when they all reached the curbstone, the others clustered about him and, as I crossed the street and stood by their side, they were looking very intently at it. I said, "Boys, won't you please let me look at the pictures, too?" The little fellow who held the paper, very hurriedly thrust it behind him; then turning his crimson face up to mine he said: "No, Mrs. Davis, 'taint fit for a woman to see." The child spoke the truth. It was not fit for a woman to see. But what of those children to whom we were trying to open the vision of God? Was it fit for them to see? As I thought of the man who sent out that miserable sheet I remembered the words of the Nazarene, "Better that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were drowned in the depths of the sea than that he should offend one of these little ones."

But lack of vision may also come from lack of development. Why is it that in the winter-time we have so many imperfectly developed house plants? You answer, "When we took the plant into the house and placed it in the window, the sunlight fell on just one side, and it grew beautiful only on that side." Did you ever think with Luther Burbank, that the boy is a human plant, and that if you turn only one side of his nature toward the sunlight you will get an imperfectly developed boy? If you turn the side we term the physical toward the sunlight, what do you get? The splendidly developed physical organization, and I do thank God that we are taking care of the physical side of our children. But if you continue to keep that side only toward the sunlight, what is the result? You say we get the football player, and the baseball player. But keep on, and what do you get? That physical monster called the prizefighter. And what is the matter with the prizefighter? Why, having no vision, he casts off restraint and perishes as a prizefighter. If you do not believe me, look back two years, and see in the state of Nevada, the representatives of two great peoples contending in a prizefight. Look at the proud Anglo-Saxon as he reels and staggers and aims uncertain blows at his opponent. You tell me that Jeffries went down before Johnson. I tell you no, Jeffries went down before alcohol. And I did not need to see the name of Jeffries on a Los Angeles saloon to know this, for that is the history of every prizefighter, from John L. Sullivan down to the present day, is it not?

And then I look across the seas, and I see those magnificent Olympic Games over in Stockholm, where the water-drinking American boys carried off trophy after trophy. I see Germany, England, France and Italy looking in amazement at the temperate Americans, and I say, "Thank God for the truth which is being taught in the colleges and in the universities of the United States, that the athlete must leave alcohol and tobacco out of his life."

Federal Council of Churches and the Drink Evil

Leader of Great Body Pays Tribute to Woman's Christian Temperance Union

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

A great religious trust for social service is seen in the colossal Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, whose second quadrennial convention is on the calendar from December 3 to 10, 1912, in Chicago.

The Federal Council embraces thirty-two evangelical Protestant church denominations, whose representatives are elected by their national assemblies. One hundred fifty thousand local churches are included in this massive group, which is the greatest combination of Christian forces that this country has ever seen. Fifteen millions of people—young and old, laymen and laywomen and clergymen—are concerned in it.

The Federal Council is only four years old, yet in that short time it has set on foot plans for Christian unity and co-operative effort that are bound to bring wonderful results. Organization has naturally been its initial endeavor. It has promoted most effectually the formation of the state, city, county and district federations of churches, which, like the similar unions of white ribbon women, constitute the vital leverage for carrying out the practical plans.

Works for Abolition of Drink Evil

It is interesting to note that the spirit of federated Christianity as represented in the Council, has inspired a growing unity for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. It consistently holds that "a vested interest that yields a product of vice can never be morally right; that what is morally wrong can never be legally right, and that which is legally wrong can never be politically right;" and it is working for the abolition of the drink evil. In preparation for its efforts the Council Commission on Temperance has naturally made a complete study of the record, work, and place of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Of the work of the white ribboners, one of their leaders has appreciatively and eloquently declared:

Tribute to Woman's Christian Temperance Union

"As the first great supreme federation of applied Christianity for America, they (the Woman's Christian Temperance Union) are not unworthy to be named with those who 'were last at the cross and first at the sepulchre'; heralds are they of the world's best moral and spiritual life; voices crying in the wilderness of America's drink habit of twenty-five years ago; federate in every name and order of American Christianity; ever in battle at the front of the world's blackest issue; ever holding for their fray the 'unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.' Not content with sewing an investing cordon of thought and purpose, faith and work, prayer and hope, about every capital city and hamlet of the great Republic, they go forth and are found in tireless vedette about the campfires of their exalted resolve today in fifty nations of the globe, 'a world their parish and the doing of good their religion.' As a brotherhood of a later federation, following where they have led the way, may ours be no halting vision to hail the guiding star of their heroic faith in the battle watch of Christianity's great conflict."

The Federal Council's program is a broad one, embracing not only the temperance work, but also peace and international arbitration; country life betterment; raising the standards of family life, and the improvement of industrial conditions for men, women and children. They instituted the nation-wide campaign for one-day-in-seven for industrial workers, which is making good headway. The formation of local peace commissions in every church and federation, with a view to a world-wide Church League of Peace, is another splendid endeavor; with the sending out of social evangelists for social and civic campaigns.

Not content with federating itself, the Federal Council has this season been instrumental in securing the appointment of a special interdenominational commission to consider seriously and report on ways and means by which all the interdenominational conferences and movements may work together. These movements include the Missionary Education and the Laymen's Missionary Movement; the Young People's Societies; the International Sunday School Association; the Gideons; the Brotherhoods; the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, and the Federal Council.

Reviewing its remarkable four years' work and its comprehensive and well directed plans for the future, it is evident that the time is near at hand for the realization of world evangelistic progress and moral uplift, as prophesied by Frances Willard "when the church shall take its drivewheel of the centuries" and attach it to the work of social regeneration.

IS IT WELL WITH THE CHILD?

MARIA C. WEED, National Lecturer

Consider with me for a moment the message of the hour, namely, "Is it well with the child?" Has the American child had a fair chance? We know that in this country only fifty-five per cent of the births are recorded, and there is no adequate system for the performance of this task. The death of these infants seems of sufficient moment to secure the information that at least half of those who come into this world die before they reach two years of age; that in our great country nearly 300,000 babies perish annually during the first year, and that tens of thousands die of preventable diseases; that where Sweden loses ninety-six out of 1,000 babies, we lose 165; and that if we took the same care of our babies as the Swedes, 120,000 families might be spared the grief of losing their offspring during the first twelve months of their existence. New Zealand, that little nation of purpose and promise, saves half of her babies at this age.

In the battle of the strong, the slum child has no chance. Let me give you a snap-shot glimpse of life in these congested districts. Visit with me a basement, and look upon a group of children seated on a cement floor, picking over and assorting rags. They have no curiosity and do not even look up. There is some one overseeing their work, to note that the little hands never rest. Then come with me to the topmost story of a tenement building, where groups of workers are seated by a window opening on an airshaft through which comes the only light. In a corner of this dusky abode is a sink, and in it, rolled in rags, lies a six weeks' old baby, whose clothing is fast becoming saturated with the water which drips from a leaking faucet.

If this government of ours would give the same thought, time, and care to the protection and preservation of its children, that it gives to the conservation and protection of its forests and the breeding of live-stock, we would have a magnificent reserve of stalwart citizens to protect us in the day of peril, whereas, by our present system, we are creating criminals, outcasts, and paupers.

Innocence and joy are the birthright of childhood. What then is responsible for the fearful shortage in both of these conditions, recorded in the lives of thousands of overworked little ones, whose cry for help mocks the stately phrases in our Declaration of Independence and the proud boast of our national anthem, "The land of the free and the home of the brave." This, America can never be while the sob of one child slave is heard above the din of mill wheels, in the grimy isolation of the coal mines, or amid the stifling heat and dust of the sweat-shop. What is responsible for such conditions? The U. S. Supreme court has answered this question, by saying that "the saloon is responsible for pauperism and crime," yet the saloon is licensed by the Government, and is designedly located in every domain of despair; luring from the poor, helpless, hopeless ones, not only their hard-earned wages, but their health, their happiness, aye, even their children!

Visiting a pawn shop recently, I discovered among the unclaimed articles a long row of children's shoes, and I claim unhesitatingly that the child is bearing the heavy end of the burden of drink; that, in an age rich in opportunity for those who have a chance, we have given the liquor interests a mortgage on his health, his happiness, and his prosperity.

We claim that the state which receives a revenue from the sale of liquor should pension the families of those who have been wrecked by liquor; that the mother is the divinely appointed guardian of her child, and that no condition of poverty or distress should force her to place her children in the loveless and desolate institutions provided as a substitute for the home by the state.

Illinois pensions its mothers, and the education and care of the children is under the direct supervision of the court. This is an emergency measure, and will help in saving the home.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" ADVOCATES HOLD ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA — LIQUOR INTERESTS DECLARED TO BE WORST ENEMY OF CAUSE

The growing popularity of the movement for universal equal suffrage was attested by the large and enthusiastic audience which attended the annual gathering of the National Woman Suffrage Association, held last week in Philadelphia.

Perhaps the most notable meeting of the entire session was the Thanksgiving service held on Sunday afternoon, the keynote of which was gratitude for the victories achieved at the last election. The leading speakers were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the new Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Miss Jane Addams. The hall proving too small to accommodate the crowds which thronged the doors, President Shaw delegated certain of the ready speakers of the organization, whom she termed its "minute men," to leave the room and hold overflow meetings outside.

"It was not always thus," explained Dr. Shaw. "Susan B. Anthony in her later years, when asked if she were not tired of shaking hands, answered that she was not any more so than when there were no hands to shake. The day of 'no hands to shake' has passed, and now we are thinking of what can be done in the future, gathering our lessons from the past. We have talked a great deal about the sacredness of the National Constitution, but it is not so sacred that it should not be changed. Its sacredness rests not in the fact that it is old, but that it is a working document.

Women Voted on Constitution

"The fathers never dreamed of the time when women would vote in this country," she continued. "There was no need of their dreaming about it, because women actually did vote at the time the Constitution was provided and it was accepted with their votes. The women have long been working, learning and developing, and they have at least forty years' advantage over the men who were granted the right to vote years ago, for what the men learned after getting the ballot we have been learning while we are securing the ballot for ourselves.

"The women of today are better informed as to what government really is; that it is not so deep we may not understand; that it does not deal with war, commerce and diplomatic policy alone; that government is like the Kingdom of God, it is within you and not without you; that government has to do with us from the cradle to the casket, and concerns every individual in the nation. All that the women of the nation ask is that the men will recognize the meaning of government, that it is infinitely better for the government when the caucus is held around the family altar than at the corner grocery or saloon; that one is prosperous only as all are prosperous; that we are not distinct and separate groups, but that we are all one, all the children of one family, belonging to one infinite and universal group. We believe that the great family of humanity, men and women, must together serve their own interests."

Liquor Interests Real Opponents of Woman Suffrage

"Not so-called anti-suffragists, but the liquor interests," said Julia C. Lathrop, director of the Federal Children's Bureau, "are the worst opponents of woman suffrage. Better is it for the movement to be beaten by these corrupters and destroyers of homes," she insisted, "than to achieve victory with their assistance." We quote certain paragraphs from Miss Lathrop's address, which abounded in epigrammatic statements of great truths:

> It is infinitely better for the government that the caucus be held around the family altar than at the corner grocery or saloon.
>
> We would rather be beaten by the liquor interests for the time being than to benefit by their votes.
>
> The American women will never vote for what are called the corporate liquor interests of this country.
>
> It is not the ignorant vote that is doing the harm, but rather those unscrupulous interests that exploit that vote.
>
> Is it safe, wise and sane to entrust legislation relating to the vice problem to the hands of the men only?

29,500,000 Children Concerned

"My purpose is to show that woman suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the forward march of society," said Miss Lathrop.

"I intend to prove that instead of being incompatible with child welfare it leads toward it, and it is indeed the next great service to be rendered for the welfare and ennoblement of the home.

"A little more than one-third of all the people in this country—something over 29,500,000—are children under the age of 15, still in a state of tutelage, and it is of unbounded importance that nothing be done by the rest of us which would injure this budding growth.

"It is right to judge in large measure any proposed change in our social fabric by its probable effect on that dependent third of the race to whom we are pledged, for whose succession it is the work of this generation to prepare.

Women Against Warfare

"The greatest possible industrial and economic change that would result from giving woman suffrage would be universal disarmament," Miss Lathrop remarked. "It has been said from the beginning that woman should not vote because she cannot fight. That is the soundest reason in the world why she should vote. Since the day of the Trojan women she has been the one who has always borne the weighted horror of war. Would not woman, if she could, vote for arbitration and for universal disarmament? That, indeed, would be a revolution, but one devoutly to be desired.

"Suffrage for women is not the final word in human freedom, but it is the next step in the onward march. This new century has been called 'the century of the child,' and we may well believe that it will see a new sense of justice toward the child.

"The newer conception of the family is one which depends upon giving to both family heads the fullest possible expression on all those matters which are of common concern. What may we not hope for in a wiser conception of justice toward the child when fathers and mothers poll their intelligence on all the issues inside and outside the home?"

Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Re-elected President of National Woman Suffrage Association

Jane Addams on Vice Problem

Miss Jane Addams touched upon necessary legislation dealing with the vice question, saying: "Another grave question, of which you have an illustration here in Philadelphia, is the passing under Government control of the vice problem. This came up first before Congress with reference to the white slave traffic. I ask, is it safe, wise and sane to entrust legislation as to this question in the hands of men only? However impatient we may grow at the laws in America, discriminating against women, they are superior to the laws of Europe, especially England, where there has grown up a disposition to divide cities into two counts on the vice question, the women on one side and the men on the other. This problem should be taken hold of by men and women together. It is a delicate, intricate and difficult situation that must be met, a situation that has to deal with politics and other aspects of the community. These great domestic questions are being brought into the Government, and it is dangerous to entrust them to politics if politics is to remain in the hands of men only. There should be a new sense of justice, and higher living. Only by the understanding of all the community together can these problems be dealt with effectively and sanely."

Temperance Sentiment Pronounced

No opportunity was lost by the presiding officer of the Convention, Dr. Shaw, to say a word for the temperance cause, and a prominent white ribboner present throughout the session commented enthusiastically upon the pronounced temperance sentiment evident in all the meetings. That the liquor dealers and not the anti-suffragists were the real enemies of the "votes for women" movement was stated more than once, the applause that greeted such assertions showing conclusively the attitude of the convention.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendent, who had been appointed fraternal delegate to the Convention, was prevented by illness from attending.

Among the white ribboners who appeared upon the platform were Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Addie B. Parsels. The former was introduced by Dr. Shaw "as the woman who is most hated by the liquor interests." Mrs. Parsels brought greetings from the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

IN FOUR CHAPTERS—CHAPTER II

Mr. Brown went back to his desk encouraged. He had found a kindred spirit, and hope lightened the pressure which had been on his heart, for far more than he had confessed to his wife, he had been disappointed. He himself had seemed such an atom in this atmosphere of indifference, that a chill had settled upon him which he could not throw off, and ambition, hope, and achievement seemed far away in the distance.

Mr. Brown waited anxiously while Mr. Dean, with care and interest, read the bill he had drafted. "You have worded it well," he said, after a second reading. "It is clear-cut and to the point, with no loopholes for the opposition to worm into. I perceive that you are no novice in this warfare."

"No sir. My state has staggered too long under the dead weight of unlimited traffic in liquor, for her citizens to remain indifferent. It took a tremendous outlay of time, money and strength to wheel her into prohibition territory, and we could not have done it then had it not been for the prayers, the labors and the votes of our good women."

"Thank God, then, for good women," Mr. Dean responded heartily.

"I can say amen to that. Our hard-earned victory is too precious to us to have it stultified and overridden by the liquor men. For every inch we give they take an ell, and we must have laws which will keep them on their own side of the fence."

"And you shall have them if it can be accomplished. I am on the committee on Temperance, but I must warn you, beforehand, that the most I can do is to get your bill before the House, and give it my personal vote and influence. The will of the people of your state doesn't count a feather's weight. There is a powerful lobby interest here which fights any legislation whatever on the liquor question in any locality, and its barrel is deep and well filled."

"You mean its money barrel?"

Mr. Dean nodded. "The liquor question could be more easily solved were it not for the power of money. The millions the traffic grinds out of the blood and tears of its patrons are being used to oil the wheels of legislation; to sidetrack every honest effort which is being made to rid the country of this frightful evil. Talk of the slavery of former times—that was territorial, this slavery is nation-wide, and just as vicious and real as the other."

Mr. Dean's meeting with his committee was not particularly pleasant or inspiring. "Really you know, Dean, we have to be conservative. We can't plunge into things like bulls in a china shop. Our party is in a delicate situation, and we must not do anything to endanger its interests, but rather trim and coax a little. You must see that."

"I see that it is doing that altogether too much for its own probity and honor," replied Mr. Dean, his lip curling. "We are here, as I take it, to carry out the wishes of our people at home who sent us, not the will of those who fought against our coming."

"Yes, yes, that's true; true enough to be sure. You mean all right enough, Mr. Dean, and I honor your principles; still it is good policy sometimes to let well enough alone. This Mr. Brown is a fine man, no doubt, but green. They all come here thoroughly alive to do something big, and to frame bills and get them passed. After a while they become seasoned, and we must not let them carry us off our feet with their enthusiasm."

"That is so, Dean," remarked Mr. Blunt, the third member, a big, ponderous person, suspected of having been placed on the committee as a bill killer in the interests of the barrel fraternity. "His party got what they went after, a dry state, now let 'em keep dry. It isn't our business to furnish umbrellas."

"It is our business to be men, and to be true to the oath we take when we come here as legislators," replied Mr. Dean firmly. "No man is going to endanger his party by doing what he knows to be right, and I insist, gentlemen, that a fair hearing should be given this bill." Mr. Dean's square jaw set with an iron-like rigidity.

"Oh, well, if you make a personal matter of it, Dean, we'll see it through, but I warn you it won't get past the House. There are too many other interests at stake to waste time and influence on trifles like that." And Mr. Blunt tucked his thumbs into the armholes of his vest with an air of finality that seemed to indicate that the whole subject was disposed of at one stroke.

"It may be too much to expect the House to be just, but it is going to hear the truth of this matter at all events," Mr. Dean said, a snap of determination in his even voice. "Mere money does not always rule the roost, Mr. Blunt."

"No, but it keeps some of us mighty busy picking it up," retorted Mr. Blunt with a satisfied grin. After more argument and many attempts to "tone down" the bill to an inoffensive nonentity, it was allowed to live, and take its chance before the House.

"Really, it's unfortunate that Dean got hold of such a boomerang as that," remarked Mr. Blunt to his colleague, Mr. Jeffry, as they reached the privacy of their hotel chamber. "We can't afford to offend Dean. He is too useful to us when we get him on the right side."

"Oh, well, Blunt, what's the harm? As you said, it will not be likely to get past the House, and if we play our cards right we can get it sidetracked without too much discussion. There are some things that won't bear too much speechifying, and Dean is a whirlwind on that, once he gets wound up."

"You're right, he is," assented Mr. Blunt. "That man Brown, too; there's no telling what's in him. Sometimes these slow, quiet fellows are the very deuce on argument, if once the toes of their principles are stepped on. Hang principles, I wish there wasn't any such thing."

"It would save the necessity for a lot of speech-making, wouldn't it, Blunt? Just vote for the measure that had the longest string tied to it, and have it over with. Simple and easy as falling off a log." Mr. Jeffry reached over and helped himself to a fresh cigar.

"Well, between you and me, that's about what it all amounts to anyhow," responded Mr. Blunt cheerfully. "I wouldn't mind giving you a few tips if you'd like to get wise—no?—all right, then. No one can say that Blunt tried to bribe 'em."

"I don't hear much of Mrs. Almont. What is she up to nowadays?" asked Mr. Jeffry, tilting back in his chair.

"She's working on that appropriation bill for improvements on the Mississippi. There's good picking there, and she's after it, like a hawk after a chicken. By-the-way it wouldn't be bad to set her after Brown. She might bring him into training and make a useful member of him perhaps."

"She could find out where he's at anyhow," Mr. Jeffry remarked thoughtfully. "It is worth while to sound these new fellows, and learn their strong points."

"Or their weak ones, which is more to the purpose," laughed Mr. Blunt. "That bill shows what Brown would like to do, but perhaps his point of view might be deflected. There was Hunt, who came here with a bundle of aspirations and reforms tucked under his hatband, before Mrs. Almont took him in hand. He went home in two years, richer in pocket, but a whole lot poorer in principles. He had voted against every single reform and smirched his record so that his opponent made a clean walk away at the next election."

"And what sort of a fellow was *he?*" asked Mr. Jeffry.

"Humph! We might better have let Hunt live as he came," grunted Mr. Blunt. "Old Jolly was like the Irishman's pig, too obstinate to be led. My, but he kicked over a lot of bills—bills with a lot of good money in 'em, too." Mr. Blunt sighed at the remembrance.

"He must have been a man of influence."

"Influence. He'd catch a man by the button and never let him loose until he had his ironclad promise. He'd influence a stone post, once he got a good hold on it, but he overdid the thing. He dropped with apoplexy in his second term, and had to submit to going the way he didn't want to for once. Poor Jolly. He meant well enough."

"I guess all of us do, only that we have

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

JOHNNY'S "LITTLE SMOKE"

MAY ELIZABETH WHITE, Wellington, O.

"One day when I was about nine years old," said an elderly gentleman, widely known and beloved by temperance workers and Christian people, "I went with the hired man to the blacksmith shop to have the plow repaired. While the work was being done I went over to the store and bought a cigar. I had been intending to learn to smoke for some time, for, boy-like, I thought it looked so smart and manly. Cigar in hand I went back to the shop where Jim was waiting.

"'Say, Jim, which end of this cigar is the one to light?' I asked, trying to speak carelessly so he wouldn't know how proud I felt.

"Although Jim was quite a smoker, before answering he looked at me thoughtfully. 'John, if I were you I wouldn't light either end. It's a bad habit. I've known it for years, but I couldn't break it. It takes money—you've no idea how much. If it hadn't been for smoking, I might have owned a good farm instead of always being the hired man.'

"'But, Jim, most all the boys smoke an' I want to.'

"'Look at your father, John. He's a better model than most men. He never could have paid for his fine farm and educated his children if he'd wasted as much money on tobacco as I have. I——' He stopped abruptly with a little sigh.

"Not willing to give up my purpose, I strolled up the street where some older boys were smoking and watching a game of quoits, and before going back to the shop I managed to smoke enough of the vile thing to feel pretty sick.

"Several times on the way home Jim looked at me as though he wanted to speak, yet said nothing, but in all the years that have passed since then I've never forgotten the look on his big, kind face.

"There was company at our house when we reached home. Mother was busy and perhaps thought it was bashfulness that made me stay out in the woodshed when the others went in to supper. Anyway the table was so full, I presume she didn't care much. Pretty soon my sister Rebecca, next younger than I, brought a plate heaped with mashed potato, fried chicken, hot biscuit, pound cake, and I don't know what else, and put it down beside me. It smelled awful but Carlo ate it all. I didn't see how he could.

"That was smoke enough to last several years, indeed, until Mother went to Rockville to stay with Aunt Peace, who had fallen down the steps, hurting her shoulder and spraining her ankle. Before Mother had been gone a whole day, I said to my older sister: 'Charlotte, I believe I'll smoke some while mother's away!'

"With a heartiness that surprised me, though it awakened no suspicion of her purpose, she replied: 'I believe I would if I were you. No telling when you'll have another chance as good. But have you any cigars?'

"'Why—er—yes, I bought a few on my way home from Rockville last night,' I admitted hesitatingly, for I felt almost dazed at her readiness to see the matter from my point of view. Charlotte had such straight ideas of right and wrong that I had expected considerable opposition.

"'But you'd better not begin today,' she continued thoughtfully. 'We'll go berrying in the east meadow this afternoon. Mother would have made preserves if she hadn't had to go to Aunt Peace's, so I shall make some to surprise her. You like strawberry preserves, don't you? And I've thought of something to do Saturday that you'll like better than smoking—and Sunday you'll want to go to church so the cigars had better wait till Monday.'

"But waiting did not suit me. I was determined to begin at once, and in spite of Charlotte's earnest remonstrances, I lit a cigar and began to puff away just like the men and the big boys I used to observe admiringly. At first Charlotte watched me silently, appearing much troubled, but finally as she began to pare potatoes for dinner, she said,

"'Well, if you must smoke today, I hope you'll smoke enough to last awhile.'

"'I shall,' was my reply.

"'Pshaw; you'll be ready to stop the minute you feel the least bit sick,' she scoffed.

"'Indeed, I will not,' I boasted.

"Nausea and headache soon distressed me, but Charlotte's jeering remarks spurred me on till I was too giddy to stand.

"After dinner Charlotte and Rebecca started for the east meadow, and I stayed there alone, wondering if I should die before they came back. After a long, long time they returned, singing, 'O Happy Day' and looking as joyful as I was wretched.

"'Cheer up, John,' Charlotte called gaily. 'I'm going to make a big strawberry shortcake for supper—you're so fond of it.'

"'I don't never want any more shortcake nor anything else,' I groaned miserably.

"'Maybe you'd rather have another cigar,' she suggested demurely.

"'Keep still,' I snapped and turned my face to the wall.

"'You needn't get huffy just because I said cigar,' Charlotte replied in an injured tone. 'You know you would smoke, and men that smoke must expect to be sick and suffer more than those who don't.' Charlotte was a smart girl. Just before supper, four of our cousins—one a boy about my age—drove into the yard. They brought a big basket full of good things, having made preparations to go on to Indian Ledge, fifteen miles farther east, the next morning, and we were all to have accompanied them. My folks knew about it, but hadn't told me, for that was my thirteenth birthday, and they wanted me to have a surprise. I had one.

"Though I was sick all night I didn't dare complain, for, as usual, the others followed Charlotte's lead and while seeming to sympathize with me, they somehow contrived to give me about the coldest comfort a sick boy could possibly receive.

"Next morning they were all up early preparing for the picnic. I'd heard wonderful things about those ledges but had never seen them. Father had said I might go that summer, and for weeks I had been looking forward to it, and now—well it seemed pretty hard.

"'Good-by John,' called Charlotte sweetly. 'Sorry you're too sick to go, but then most all smokers have to lose some of the best things—one can't expect to have everything. If you're fond of smoking, I suppose that makes up for a good deal.'

"From the driveway where he was holding the horses, Brother William, who was always making rhymes, sang out:

"'Johnny had a little smoke,
Didn't prove to be a joke,
Miss the picnic and the fun,
Natural Bridge on Rapid Run,
See no cave nor wildcat's den,
Indian Rock nor Gideon's glen,
Miss the boating and the game:—
That cigar has all the blame!'

"I had to hear that jingle so many

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

PEACE SUNDAY

Among the first to prophesy the coming of a day when all disputes of nations shall be settled, not by warfare, but by arbitration, was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. All through the years it has endeavored to create peace sentiment, and has noted with gratification the gathering of the representatives of the great nations of the world at The Hague Peace Conferences, the last of which called together 256 representatives from forty-four different nations.

The observance of December 15, as Peace Sunday is most opportune. In the light of the tragedies being daily enacted in the war between Turkey and the Balkan states, the imperative necessity for urging a worldwide peace propaganda is realized. Local unions will do well to suggest to ministers the observance of Peace Sunday and to call it to the attention of Sunday school superintendents. Upon our cover page we give this week "The Star Spangled Banner of Peace," a peace poem, written by Julia S. Tutwiler, a well known Alabama white ribboner. It can be used most effectively in a "Peace" program, being sung to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner."

WEST VIRGINIA'S MAJORITY STILL CLIMBING

The press of West Virginia report that the majority for the amendment, according to the latest count, has now passed the 91,000 mark, and is still climbing. Any later returns are almost certain to increase rather than reduce the majority for prohibition.

Governor Osborn on the Michigan Suffrage Situation

There is a possibility, according to the present count, that the suffrage amendment in Michigan may have failed to carry. The state canvass will not be made before December 10, and until then no official statement can be issued. There are strong indications, says the *Albion Leader*, that in several counties fraud in voting and returning the figures was resorted to, in order to defeat the amendment. The friends of equal suffrage believe that the honest vote of the state is in favor of giving women the ballot. The unusual delay in reporting the vote from Wayne county (in which Detroit is situated) has led to charges of fraud, the claim having been made that the vote in that county is being withheld until the exact number of votes necessary to defeat the measure can be learned. "The question seems to be largely one as to whether the liquor interests own, control and run Michigan," says Governor Chase Osborn, "and if the liquor interests defeat the amendment by fraud, proved or suspected, the people of Michigan will, in my opinion, retaliate, by adopting state-wide prohibition."

Does Preaching Against the Liquor Traffic Detract from a Minister's Influence?

The temperance cause has no more faithful and zealous friends than the ministers of the gospel, and yet one must at times confess to a feeling of disappointment that all of them do not more outspokenly and uncompromisingly declare against the legalized liquor traffic. Some excuse themselves on the ground that they fear it will lessen their influence in evangelistic work among the people; yet, running down the list of those who have set the world on fire with their earnestness and zeal for the salvation of the sinful, we find arrayed against the liquor traffic such men as Dwight L. Moody, Wilbur Chapman and Gypsy Smith. They have been severe in their condemnation of the traffic, but have pleaded lovingly with the men engaged in the "trade" to abandon it, and have urged with all the fervor and force of their splendid powers of speech the duty of exterminating the business that destroys human lives by countless thousands. Replying to the assertion that plain speaking on this subject in the pulpit hurts a pastor's influence, a speaker at a recent Methodist conference in Illinois said that the very reason many churches do not appear to attract men in large numbers is because their message on the great evils of the day is not of that virile and militant type that the average man wants to hear. It was claimed, also, that the ministers in the conferences who make the best reports of evangelistic work, who bring the largest number into membership, are the men who have cleaned up civic conditions in their communities—men who are not afraid to attack the liquor and vice evils.

The Ten Greatest Americans

The United States Treasury is trying to discover who are the ten greatest Americans, in order that their pictures may appear on future issues of paper money. In an endeavor to assist the department to select them the Portland *Oregonian* suggests the name of that peerless W. C. T. U. leader, Frances E. Willard, to whom it believes should be accorded the honor as the greatest philanthropist of America.

In the choice of these "ten notables," says the editor, "we ought first to make up our minds what ten lines of achievement are most beneficial to mankind, and then decide who stands at the head in each." On the supposition that war, statesmanship, poetry, history, fiction, music, science, invention, philanthropy, and diplomacy are the most valuable fields of human effort, he names in the list with Miss Willard, Benjamin Franklin for diplomacy, Thomas Jefferson for statesmanship, and Walt Whitman, Parkman, and Hawthorne as poet, historian and novelist respectively.

If greatness may be defined as that quality of character which, through personality, words and deeds, purifies, uplifts, and ennobles society, then above all the other names should stand that of Frances Willard. Her pictured face upon our national currency would be to all into whose hands it comes a reminder to live chaste, unselfish, Christlike lives.

Woman Suffrage and the Liquor Business

The liquor interests are so eager to convince the public that woman suffrage will be a help rather than a hindrance to the traffic that it is hoped one of its representatives was present at the National Suffrage Convention in Philadelphia, and that he will furnish to the liquor journals a verbatim report of some of the proceedings. The attitude of the fine body of women gathered in that meeting was not such as to encourage the liquorites to hope for their support in the future. On the contrary the applause which greeted all references to anti-liquor movements, as well as the words of speakers and presiding officer, clearly indicated opposition to the "trade." The statement of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, to the effect that defeat by the liquor interests was rather to be desired than a victory won with their assistance, apparently expressed the sentiments of the convention.

CHICAGO'S WAR ON SEGREGATED VICE

Not only the reformers but the press and the clergymen of Chicago are insisting in a most determined fashion that there is no reason either in science or morals for adhering to segregation as a municipal policy. The day is past when public opinion will tolerate the legalization of the social evil. In the words of *The Chicago Record-Herald*, a decision in favor of segregation would be a victory for ignorance, inefficiency and reaction.

Important W. C. T. U. Meeting at Washington

DECEMBER 15

On Sunday, December 15, at the nation's capital, there will be held a W. C. T. U. meeting to consider the interests of the interstate liquor measure, known as the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, the hearing of which is to be made the special order of business in Congress on December 16. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, the National President, will preside, and it is hoped that Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., will be present to speak of the need of legislation to protect their respective states. Messages from the other prohibition states will also be given. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, will participate in the program.

On the following day, December 16, there will be held in Washington, a conference of representatives of the various temperance organizations of the country, to discuss methods of promoting the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill. This will be attended by the National officers and other white ribboners.

"The Biography of a Maker of Righteousness"

Under this apt title, Ella Gilbert Ives comments, in the *Boston Transcript*, of November 23, on the new "Life of Frances E. Willard," recently published by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Ives' intimate relations with both Miss Willard, and Miss Gordon, the author of the book, lend a peculiar interest to her review of the work. We quote at length from it:

The hastily written biography of Miss Willard, issued immediately after her death in 1898, has now been revised, abridged and perfected by its author. The "mountain seen too near" has receded, and in the perspective of fifteen years, a noble human figure is distinctly outlined against the sky. Features once blurred are now clear cut, and life-like. Miss Gordon has so held the mirror up to this glowing personality that it lives and breathes.

How has she achieved this result? First, by keeping herself out of sight. Self-effacement during life proved the finest preparation for writing the "Life." Second, by the selection of essentials from a mass of materials. Miss Gordon's discrimination appears in such matters as Miss Willard's severance of relations with the Northwestern University. The essential fact is that the hour had struck. Elsewhere she shows a lively sense of proportion, as when she touches lightly the early "romance," which, lacking the grace of sentiment was no romance; and omits altogether those pages of heart history which Miss Willard—with all her phenomenal frankness—so sedulously guarded. The essential facts are that Miss Willard made not one spot, but the whole world more homelike; that she had the mother-heart beyond all women of her time.

Again, Miss Gordon has re-created this great life from the vantage point of intimate friendship. It has the atmosphere of Kingsley's "Life" and Alice Freeman Palmer's. Love has thrown its magical aura about the subject. And why not? The landscape is no less truthful because softened by the autumn haze. The many pictures that adorn the book are a revelation of endowment and growth. The daguerreotype of Frances at the age of eight with her pretty sister Mary is a quaint "presentiment," the resolute little figure reminding one of her name Willard—"one who wills."

Though naturally religious, it was not until her graduating year from college that Miss Willard, during a critical illness, resolved, "If God lets me get well, I'll try to be a Christian girl." As a teacher, she achieved eminence; but it was as organizer and leader of the National and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union that Frances E. Willard fulfilled her destiny.

It quickens one's faith in God's hand upon individual lives to note the very narrow gate of opportunity through which she passed to her great career. Amid universal opposition to her espousal of a weak and unpopular reform she held tenaciously to her purpose, encouraged by one solitary voice, Mary A. Livermore's. All related reforms were aided by her. The woman question, broadening into the human question was ever in her thought. No one will deny that she did much to hasten the ringing answer to this question that has just come from our sovereign states. The W. C. T. U. today, educated by experience, is practically solid for "votes for women." But in 1876, when Frances Willard said to herself, "Woe is me, if I declare not this gospel," and at the annual convention spoke her convictions, the presiding officer disclaimed responsibility for her sentiments on the part of the organization, declaring, "We have no mind to trail our skirts in the mire of politics." Three years later, so rapidly did she mould the organization, it not only elected her president, but declared for the ballot for women, and from that hour has worked to hasten the "far-off divine event."

The more forlorn and desperate a cause, the more eagerly she espoused it, provided only it had God on its side. That she wore herself out prematurely and died at fifty-eight, is scarcely cause for regret to those who hold her faith in "the body celestial in which the potent human soul shall move right onward in its growth toward perfectness."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Robert Taft Sturtevant, only son of Mrs. Sturtevant-Peet, former president of California W. C. T. U.—a worthy son of a noble mother.

Mrs. Harriet S. Dales, Pine Hill, N. Y. (widow of Rev. O. P. Dales, recently deceased). Mrs. Dales was for many years a member and an active worker in the W. C. T. U.

As we go to press the sad news comes of the home-going of Mrs. Mary C. Upham, wife of former Governor Upham. Mrs. Upham for many years was the beloved president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U.

The white ribbon comrades and friends of Mrs. Mary E. Hopper, National organizer, sympathize with her in her sore bereavement in the sudden death of her only son.

INSPIRATION CORNER

Sunday

"Verily I say unto you the heart of a man that loves is a paradise on earth. He has God within him, for God is love!"

Monday

That best portion of a good man's life—
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.
—*William Wordsworth*

Tuesday

She may not be called 'n' elected to trapse over to Afriky with a Test'ment in one hand 'n' a sun umbreller in the other, savin' souls by the wholesale; but 'taint no mean service to go through the world stealin' into folks' hearts like a ray o' sunshine 'n' lightin' up every place you set foot in.—*Kate Douglas Wiggin*

Wednesday

Surely this is the very spirit of compassion and love, this is the very poetry and music of God's administration, that he is always looking for the redeeming points of every human character.—*Joseph Parker*

Thursday

So long as we love we serve; so long as we are loved by others, I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—*Robert Louis Stevenson*

Friday

Sympathy is the ability to surround ourselves with an atmosphere in which others find themselves at their best.—*Percy Collins*

Saturday

Never to tire, never to grow cold, to be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always, like God; to love always—this is duty!—*Amiel*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Third Sunday in December—*Peace Day.*
December 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

Packages of free helps for 1913 were sent to all state superintendents by my printer, while I was at National Convention. If any superintendent has not received her package, will she kindly report the matter to me as soon as possible? I am grateful to those few superintendents who quickly acknowledged the receipt of the free literature. The packages sent contained copies of the Plan of Work for 1913 and of a large leaflet entitled, "A Patent Medicine Quiz," enough of each to supply one to every local union in every state, also some copies of my report. The Plan of Work contains a suggested program with the "Patent Medicine Quiz" leaflet, and another new leaflet entitled, "Alcohol, the Young Man's Greatest Enemy." The new "Quiz" costs 50 cents per 100, and the other leaflet mentioned is 30 cents per 100. The latter leaflet is one of the best ever published by the department, and should have very wide circulation as it meets a real need in our work of something definite against alcohol, for distribution among young men.

Other new leaflets are, "Alcohol Drinking Hinders Business Success," a report of a great meeting in the home of the Lord Mayor of London; "A New York Physician's Arraignment of Alcohol"; "Alcoholic Degeneracy," by Dr. T. A. McNicholl; all three 30 cents per 100 (all are good for men); "Dr. Harvey W. Wiley on Coca Cola and Drugs," 20 cents per 100; "Medical Opinions of Alcohol," new edition of two former leaflets giving opinions of physicians, price 60 cents per 100; and "Why a Lord Mayor of London Is a Total Abstainer," also good for young men, 20 cents per 100. Samples of new Plan of Work, and of the eight new leaflets, and report for 1912, will be sent for 10 cents; a complete sample package of over forty leaflets for 25 cents.

West Virginia in her struggle for prohibition was wise enough to enlist the medical profession, and nobly did the state medical society lend its assistance by speaking out strongly for the amendment. There is no class of people more influential than physicians on such a subject as the drinking of alcoholic liquors, and there is no better work that the W. C. T. U. can do for prohibition and total abstinence than that of striving to win the doctors to outspoken opposition against alcohol. It may be that the doctor himself drinks some socially, but let him know that the women of his community are studying the latest and best findings of science against alcohol, and he will be careful how he talks in favor of the drink. A most inoffensive way of reaching doctors with the printed facts against alcohol is to mail the leaflets mentioned as best for doctors in Plan of Work, one at a time, for several weeks, putting on two-cent postage, so as to be sure that the envelope will be opened; or, hand the leaflets direct to physicians whom you know well, and say, "Our National superintendent of Medical Temperance is sending these to us for study; I should like to know what you think of them." The "Patent Medicine Quiz" might well be given to doctors after being used in the meeting of the union. Some of the articles referred to in the "Quiz" are advised by physicians who have not learned the facts as to their composition because they do not take the best medical journals. The same methods can be used in reaching nurses and druggists.

There are unions which wish to take up the Study Course on Alcohol, but do not want to trouble with examination papers. Some of these unions are sending for the two books and the questions and then appointing a member for each meeting to study one chapter, or two members with one chapter each, and the union asks these members the questions. This method is reported to be very interesting and helpful. The cost of this method of study is only $1.75 for the two books, and 10 cents for the two sets of questions. Send to me for the books and questions and circulars of instruction. For leaflets send to me if large quantities are desired. Small quantities are on sale at National Headquarters, but there are no Plans of Work or reports there, so if you want those you must send to me. They are free.

I hope that thousands of the leaflets for men will be circulated this year. There is tremendous need for such literature.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

A new impetus has been given to the Medal Contest department through the fine contests held at the state and National Conventions. Many of the local workers who attended these returned to their homes with the determination to accomplish more along this line. Hundreds have reported large audiences with excellent work done by contestants and splendid receipts.

Our catalogue has been revised, and this, with the rules, will be sent free, if two cents is enclosed to pay postage. Other leaflets are priced in the catalogue itself. The new book, No. 19, is published and awaits your orders. It contains a fine collection of recitations.

Mentioned first in our Plan of Work is a "Black Rock" contest. This is especially adapted to the Christmas season, as it is a Christmas story.

I want to ask especially that Frances E. Willard contests be held on or near the seventeenth of February. These can be held at any time during the year, but seem especially appropriate for Willard Memorial Day. At a recent state convention all the selections but one were taken from the Frances E. Willard Book No. 17. Our young people should learn more of the work of this great leader, and the selections express very forcefully her opinions on many of the issues of the day. According to the plan outlined in the catalogue the receipts from this contest, or one-third of the amount, should be sent to the state treasurer and reported as such. In this way there will be no difficulty in awarding the prize.

The state superintendent should keep a supply of leaflets and see that every union in the state is furnished with copies of these. Following is a summary of the work done last year: Four thousand contests were held; approximately 30,000 speeches were made; $22,000 in net receipts was reported as a result of the admission fees charged; thirty-two states held contests at their state conventions, the receipts from these being larger than ever before. This proves conclusively that contests continue to be the popular educational entertainment.

These facts give us new inspiration, and with your co-operation we expect to do even better work during the coming year. Prizes offered are as follows:

First. To the state reporting the greatest increase in number and grade of contests, the National banner.

Second. To the state showing the greatest increase in number of contests in proportion to membership, the silk banner.

Third. To the superintendent who reports the largest amount sent in to the Organizing Fund from a memorial contest, "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Gordon.

Fourth. To the state secretary of the L. T. L. or Y. P. branches who reports as large a number of contests as seventy-five held, five dollars; if 150 are held, ten dollars, or the equivalent in books.

Fifth. County and local workers will be given gold and silver stars for efficient work.

We hope there will be a pleasant rivalry between states for these prizes.

SOME REMARKABLE ESSAYS EXHIBITED AT PORTLAND

To show how much can be accomplished by the prize essay contests in the schools of foreign-born children, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, in one of her conferences, told what had been done in one of the schools of Philadelphia: Mrs. Mary Wilson, superintendent of the Work Among Foreign-Speaking People, annually conducts an essay contest in the James Wilson school. From the essays written by the children of this school, a large number with special cover designs are exhibited. One on "Tobacco" was designed by T. D. Prospero, and showed a heart with the stem of a pipe curved to form the upper part, and within the heart are the tobacco-pouch, the cigar, the cigaret, the Navy plug, etc. Harry Martha had a beautiful cover design with the words, "Water Is Better Than Beer," engraved upon it. Another essay, written by Horace Querques, of the sixth grade, on "The Effect of Alcohol Upon the Nervous System," had as a cover design "A Hopeless Case," showing an invalid on his dying bed, the nurse standing before a great lot of bottles, and the physician just entering the room betraying in every feature his utter hopelessness. Perhaps the most remarkable one, in thought as well as taste, was that of Annie Orddille. Her design was a beautiful yellow rose, and beneath it a bird, with the words "Love—Song—Home." Romolo de Lucca had an exquisite cover with the words, "Be a Temperance Citizen. I Drink Water." David Blockenson, for his frontispiece, used a fern in a jardiniere, and the words "I Drink Water." Frank Cianflone selected a beautiful flower design for his "Danger in the Use of Alcohol." Louis D'Elice had chosen the unique subject, "The Mischief Trip of the Alcohol," and had designed his cover with a big bottle marked, "The Alcohol Is the Poison's Leader." Annie Abbott had a charming sketch done in water colors of a young girl in a canoe with water lilies filling the front of it, and underneath the words, "Water for Health and Happiness." All the essays showed what the foreign-born child may do with the aid of the temperance teaching in the schools.

JOSIAH'S SECRET! Play one hour long. Fun and common sense. Two actors. Scenery, ordinary furniture of kitchen and parlor. Immense success financially and socially. Five dollars for two copies and permission to present at once. Books sent on receipt of price. Marietta Holley, Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson Co., New York.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, superintendent of the department of Institutes for the World's W. C. T. U., has for several weeks been doing Institute work in Maine. There come from every county where she has been reports of increased interest in the work and a better knowledge of the aims and methods of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis wishes to thank the superintendents and friends of her department for the thoughtful kindness and love which prompted the gift sent to her at the Portland Convention. Her heart was wonderfully cheered by the knowledge of the goodwill and appreciation of her co-laborers, and had the opportunity presented itself she would have expressed her appreciation at the Convention.

The semi-annual convention of Middlesex county (Conn.) W. C. T. U. was held with the Deep River union November 6. The president, Mrs. Hattie M. Newton of Chester, conducted the business with promptness. Reports from all officers and superintendents showed that much work is being accomplished. Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, gave most interesting addresses. From start to finish the convention was a great success.

The W. C. T. U. of Clarksville, N. Y., recently gave, at the home of Mrs. J. M. Wright, a reception in honor of Mrs. E. M. Cant of Franklin, who is visiting friends in the village. A program of temperance music and recitations, and a delicious luncheon served on the spacious porch added to the enjoyment of the members and friends.

Word comes to us from Keystone, Ind., that on Sunday, November 17, Rev. Mary Sibbitt of Wichita, Kan., gave to a large and appreciative audience in the Friends' church, a lecture on temperance. The county president, Mrs. E. A. Willis, was also present. Much interest was aroused and fifteen new names added to the list of local union members.

Those who attended the Knox county (Ill.) convention pronounce it one of the best ever held. Mrs. Rose Gilson, Mrs. Fred Nelson, and Mrs. C. C. Harper were among the speakers. Mrs. J. A. Schoettler, county president, gave a concise review of the year's work which was full of encouragement and cheer. As convention speaker, Miss Helen Hood delighted her hearers, her logical and masterful address being greatly enjoyed. A quartet of young men, each wearing the "bow of ribbon white" furnished music for one of the evening meetings.

Miss May Russell, National organizer and lecturer, has just closed six weeks' work in the Fifteenth district, Texas. This district, containing twenty-one counties, lies in the extreme southern portion of the state and is territory that was practically untouched by the W. C. T. U. Miss Russell has held fifty-three meetings, has spoken before public schools, Sunday schools and institutes, and delivered twenty-eight public addresses. She organized eight unions, re-organized one, and rendered valuable assistance in organizing the district at the convention held at San Benito, October 11, 1912. Miss Russell was well received and listened to with enthusiasm, and her work has done much to create temperance sentiment for a dry state.

On World's Temperance Sunday literature was distributed in the different Sabbath schools of Hartwick, N. Y., and in the evening the W. C. T. U. had charge of the evening service in the Methodist Episcopal church. The little people sang and recited and Rev. and Mrs. Bishop of Dayton, Ohio, each gave a short talk. Mrs. Bishop has been for many years president of the W. C. T. U. of Montgomery county, Ohio.

Miss Roena E. Shaner, National organizer and lecturer, has just finished four weeks' work in Minnesota. She organized three local unions, gained 116 active and 36 honorary members and secured five subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and seven to *The Young Crusader;* strengthened and encouraged the workers wherever she went, and she left $75 over and above her salary and expenses, in the state treasury.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) Central W. C. T. U. purchased headquarters three years ago and has recently completed extensive changes. It now has an assembly room, with a seating capacity of seventy-five, a large basement dining hall and an upper flat for the caretaker with two rooms reserved for girls and women who are without means. One of these was furnished by the philanthropic department of the Schenectady Woman's Club. To help raise the funds for the extensive improvements made the union gave the annual New England dinner, which was well patronized and netted a creditable sum.

A DOCTOR'S SLEEP
Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee.

Many persons do not realize that a bad stomach will cause insomnia.

Coffee and tea drinking being such an ancient and respectable form of habit, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

Without their usual portion of coffee or tea, the caffeine topers are nervous, irritable and fretful. That's the way with a whisky drinker. He has got to have his dram "to settle his nerves"—habit.

To leave off coffee or tea is an easy matter if you want to try it, because Postum gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food.

Physicians know this to be true, as one from Georgia writes:

"I have cured myself of a long-standing case of Nervous Dyspepsia by leaving off coffee and using Postum," says the doctor.

"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I've been an utter stranger for 20 years.

"In treating dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to quit coffee and adopt Postum."

The Doctor is right and "there's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated powder form called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

A CONVERTED BEER SIGN

LORA S. LaMANCE

There is a little hamlet by the name of Nolan lying in a deep valley in the "Land of Coal," which being interpreted means in the Allegheny Mountains, on the borderland between West Virginia and Kentucky.

A quick-stepping, fly-about little woman in that town, by the name of Mrs. Dixie Murphy, owns the largest building in the place, a frame house originally intended for a hotel, but later leased for saloon purposes, at a rental three or four times greater than could have been otherwise obtained. It was easy money, but an arrest of thought came to the owner. Christian consciences began to burn. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy talked it over; the tall, stalwart Murphy sons talked it over. And then, deliberately, determinedly, Mrs. Murphy refused to rent the building any longer for a saloon. The proprietor pleaded with her two hours and a half. Then he threatened: Did she know that he owned the lot in front of her door? Would she like to have a saloon built far back on his lot, so that when she sat on her front porch the back door of the saloon would face her? It was either that or she must rent him her building.

She refused to accede to his demands. The saloon man *did* build his saloon in front of her door, and then added insult to injury by stringing a row of unsightly

out-buildings along the saloon rear that faced her home. He piled his beer cases there, wall-high, and rolled out his whisky barrels to complete the decoration. Already one man has been killed and two more wounded on those premises. Shooting and fighting have disturbed the family again and again.

About this time, Mrs. Murphy became the president of a W. C. T. U., and the loyal little band of women helped her in every way. She took from her building the signs left by the saloon-keeper. Among them was one of Lemp's finest and largest beer signs, looking not unlike a great coat of arms. She unscrewed the escutcheon from the center, pasted in Frances E. Willard's picture, and knotted a broad white ribbon through the open work of the heavy, ornate, four-inch-wide, round frame.

The beer sign is now a W. C. T. U. souvenir, and Miss Willard's sweet face looks out from it. The converted sign graces the church walls at nearly every temperance meeting. There is talk of sending it to the West Virginia state convention. And a woman did it!

VICTORIES IN WASHINGTON

Special Correspondence

All friends of good government rejoice to know that the recall, which during the past months the vice element of Seattle has been so vigorously pushing, has proven of "no force and effect." Many of the names on the petitions were discovered to be forgeries, a large number were repeated, and when these were eliminated, the petitions lacked thousands of the required number. This outcome of the much exploited and noisily heralded recall of our good mayor is a cause for rejoicing.

The temperance people also are gratified by the election, November 5, of Messrs. Bryan and Falconer as congressmen-at-large, both being strong temperance men, who have stood like heroes for all advance temperance legislation in the state senate. These gentlemen undoubtedly owe their election to the votes of the women. Both Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Falconer belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Elections were held in ninety places. Of these, fifty-five were carried by the anti-liquor forces, the other side winning in 35, two towns (Everett and Prosser) being gained by them. The "drys" gained 15 incorporated towns and 100 unincorporated towns, 203 saloons being abolished. All the dry towns that voted gave largely increased dry majorities, and in almost every place where the liquor interests were victorious the majorities were small. Fourteen counties (in unincorporated parts) voted, twelve of which outlawed the saloon.

The wet counties which voted dry are Chelan, Chehalis, Clallam, Cowlitz, Garfield, King, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania, Wahkiakum, Whatcom and Yakima. Of the above, Cowlitz county outlawed the saloon entirely. Castle Rock, Kelso, Kalama and Woodland, being railroad towns of considerable size and importance, all voted dry, thus cleaning up the whole county. The wet counties voting to remain wet are Jefferson and Ferry.

Everywhere the W. C. T. U. did valiant service. The letters from our workers show heroic service in many places.

"On to state-wide prohibition" is now our motto.

GAIN IN NO-LICENSE VOTE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special Correspondence

At the recent election ten towns changed from license to no-license, a net gain of three towns and about 1,200 population. There is now not a license town in Belknap or Carroll counties, and only one in Grafton and in Sullivan. The town of Kingston, for the first time in its history under the present law, voted no-license. The press reports state that the election was conducted along the lines of good government, the use of money for the purchase of votes being dropped, and a clean, square contest waged. The result was an overwhelming victory for no-license and the election of Rev. T. W. Whippen for representative to the legislature.

Reports of the wonderful trip across the continent, and of the inspiration and uplift of the recent National Convention are being given by those who enjoyed that great privilege and pleasure. Mrs. Gynan has told of the great meeting at Hampton Falls, Miss Pearson at Somersworth and Epping, and Rev. W. A. Loyne at Warren and Glencliff.

The state president has already given a report at Concord and at Franklin, and has several engagements in the near future.

A Frances Willard Booklet
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A Choice Christmas Gift
"*Queen Rose*" (Frances E. Willard), a poem, in booklet form, beautifully decorated, with her finest picture on cover. Price 10c each or 3 for 25c. (Postage prepaid.)
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CONTEST WORK IN IOWA

During the past twelve months, Mrs. E. A. Martin of Lima, Iowa, has held thirteen silver and one gold medal contest. Although a busy woman, she trains all the contestants and conducts the contests.

Miss Ruth Van Syoc is giving the month of November to field work in the Fifteenth district, Iowa. Beside organizing L. T. L.'s and Y. P. B.'s she trains contest classes and does recital work.

Mrs. Minnie B. Allen, Iowa's faithful Contest superintendent, has moved to Fairview, Washington, and Mae A. Thompson of Mt. Vernon is her successor.

WORRY DESTROYS HEALTH

Mental strain undermines health probably more rapidly and destructively than physical disease. Observe how long it takes a man or woman to recover from an attack of nervous prostration. See what a complete breakdown often follows even a short period of intense mental strain. The reason is this: In the case of disease its ravages are promptly observed and suitable remedies applied. Mental strain, however, slowly consumes the reserve vitality until, finally, when a breakdown occurs, there is no reserve strength upon which nature can draw. People who worry or are under severe mental strain, require suitable nourishment to create immediate energy and build reserve force; nourishment which will be promptly converted into strength, and, above all, good cheer and happy thoughts. If people so afflicted would first disabuse their minds of disturbing thoughts, cultivate cheerfulness, and take Scott's Emulsion after meals, their immediate improvement would be an agreeable surprise. Being essentially a food, Scott's Emulsion is absorbed by the body as such and appropriated by nature to nourish the nerve-centers, enrich the blood-corpuscles and build resistive force. It contains no habit-forming drug or alcohol, and its nourishing, curative benefits are apparent almost from the first day.

IN THE LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER

Special Correspondence

Northern California believes in making hay while the sun shines. Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, president of Northern California, secured three of the National speakers on their way home from the Portland Convention. They were Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, General Secretary of the Y. P. B., Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National evangelist, and Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer.

Mrs. Kuhl, who has worked in this summer land before, is a prime favorite with Californians. She covered Santa Clara, San Joaquin and others of the most southerly counties of the northern division of the state. Miss Mosher went over much of the same ground. She gave splendid discourses and they all want her again.

It is not always the early bird that catches the worm. The seductiveness of California sunshine and California fruit and flowers wooed the other speaker, Mrs. La Mance, to a fortnight's idleness. When the ten thousandth palm ceased to be a novelty, and she had grown used to seeing the erstwhile greenhouse plumbago wreathing its sky-blue flowers over the tops of porches, and admiring walls screened with ivy geraniums, she, too, went to work. The unions had longer to prepare for her, so on the whole she fared the best as to audiences.

Palo Alto has a union of one hundred members and a Y. P. B. of Stanford University students, as befits a dry college town. Prof. David Starr Jordan has had a far-reaching influence over Santa Clara county. His home is in the university city and he deserves much of the credit that Mayfield, a suburban town near Palo Alto, went dry. The Palo Alto union is strong on social features and carries on much department work. Mrs. Jeannette Nichols of this union has a facile pen and knows how to feature an article so as to get it on the front page and in big headlines. The large audience secured was due largely to her efforts.

San Jose has a large union and one that has made a record. It maintains a fine coffee-house, where, each day, 2,000 people are fed. The working girl or young man can get a wholesome meal at a minimum price, free from the temptations of a bar. In connection with it are bath rooms, rest rooms and reading rooms for both men and women. Your correspondent counted seventy-five men in the reading room at one time, and on a week day. Undoubtedly this haven has kept many from the saloons and other places of temptation. This union also keeps a white ribbon woman as depot matron.

Santa Clara, Merced, Mountain View, and other central California unions are progressing. There has been a large slice of this part of the state transferred to the dry map as a result of the November elections at which time three hundred saloons in all were closed. The newspapers say the California women did it. We say our white ribbon women did it, for precisely where our unions are thickest and where they are doing the most, there the largest amount of territory went dry. The women did not quite come up to the men in registering, but of those who did do their duty in this respect, a larger per cent of women than men voted. Not a few women who failed to register afterwards expressed regret and said it should not happen again. Woman suffrage is a success in California.

The president of Tulare county, Mrs. Rachel Bartholomew, is a woman in whom her state takes pride. A nerve trouble brought on near-blindness, and she cannot even read ordinary print; yet this intrepid little woman writes, travels with her speakers, and does twice the work of an ordinary president. With never a word of complaint, she is sunshine itself. Thanks to her good planning, a union was organized in Tipton on November 17, and Tulare union will mother it.

Mothering a union is getting to be the fashion in California. The same week that Tipton was organized, two other unions were also formed in San Joaquin county. The Lora La Mance union is to be mothered by Escalon W. C. T. U., and the South San Joaquin union by Ripon W. C. T. U.

A VISION OF HOPE

RUTH VAN PELT Madisonville, O.

I dreamed a dream by fancy's faery sea;
I saw those things that are and those to be;
What I saw, will you see?
The storm-lashed waves leaped high to meet the sky
Where rolling banks of ragged clouds swept by
And fought the waves which surged continuously;
Deep darkness drooped upon me, and a rain
Arose—my heart ached with an unknown pain;
My tears fell with the rain.
A light! It broke through banks of darkest night;
It dazzled sight, like sun on snow-drift white.
I looked: its rays illumed a mountain height,
Where stooping, struggled, straining at its bands,
A mighty form with bruised and shackled hands,
Instinct with power, God-like to hurl commands
To farthest lands. But as the struggle rose
I saw three massive chains that held her close.
A Voice cried, "This is Woman, wrestling fierce
To burst the galling fetters of the years.
Look closely! They are rusted with her tears!
Three chains are they, her tortured flesh that press,
Ignorance, Prejudice and Selfishness."
But as I looked, "What are those by her side?"
"Her children, born of her," the Voice replied.
"To bear them she has stemmed death's swirling tide."
"What does she now?" But as I gazed I saw
Three awful forms that menaced, nearer draw.
"What mean they by their looks and gestures wild?"
"They each have come to seize a helpless child!
Disease stalks first with breath of pestilence;
Behind him, reeling, staggers Drunkenness;
Impurity lurks near in scarlet dress."
Sharp the unequal struggle waged, my eyes
Suffused to hear the mother's anguished cries,
As brave she battled under seething skies.
In vain! Exhausted on the ground she lay;
The treach'rous three each bore a child away.
"But look!" the Voice commanded. "Recompense!
The strain has snapped the chain of Ignorance!"
I could no longer see; the darkness dense
Snuffed out the light and hid the eminence.
My heart was bowed with pity and I wept;
With tears wet on my cheek I must have slept,
For when I woke the earth was white with light,
The sun blazed bright upon the mountain height.
O wondrous sight!
The woman, standing, towered o'er the land,
Her children clung, confiding, to one hand,
The other made a gesture of command.
"Hear me, O earth!" The mighty voice rang clear,
A voice so stern that evil quaked to hear,
(But in whose throaty depths the power lies
To croon love songs and tender lullabies.)
"No longer slave, once bound I now am free;
Before my anger sin and darkness flee;
My bonds are burst—I fight where once I plead,
Nor will I rest till woman's foes are dead.
For those to whom I gave my flesh and blood,
I sound the battle-cry of motherhood!"
The echo died away; a bluish haze
Cut off the mountain from my eager gaze,
And far remote from fancy's faery sea
I saw the hill-tops of reality.
I, wondering, mused, "Will these things ever be?"
The Voice admonished softly, "Wait and see!"

IOWA MEMBERS REJOICE IN MEMBERSHIP GAIN

Special Correspondence

Enthusiasm and good cheer marked the thirty-ninth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, held at Maquoketa. The little town was proud to welcome the hosts of white ribboners and many pleasant courtesies were planned for the convention.

Mrs. W. A. Lawson, president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., was the guest of honor. Her delightful music and splendid addresses endeared her to the delegates and she is to return to the state in the spring to visit many points.

The address of State President E. B. Hurford was an able document, full of information and splendid recommendations. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Lucile Shadle, showed a gain of more than one thousand members, so that we could go to Portland proudly carrying our honors.

Demonstration night, in charge of Vice-President Patterson, was entertaining and instructive to both delegates and the general public. The Bible expositions by our beloved Crusader, National and state evangelist, Mrs. Anna M. Palmer, were seasons of refreshment to the soul and times of consecration of our powers to higher service for the God who has led us all this way. The report of the editor of the state paper, Mrs. Mary F. Williams, showed the usual balance turned into the general treasury by this means.

A pleasant feature of the convention was the presentation to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ida B. Wise-Smith, of a purse of gold as a wedding gift. It was also the completion of her tenth year of service in this office.

The election resulted in the enthusiastic choice of Mrs. Hurford for another year as president. All other officers were re-elected.

LOUISIANA SHOWS NEW ENTHUSIASM

Special Correspondence

The thirtieth convention of the Louisiana W. C. T. U. was held in Alexandria, November 7-10. There was a larger attendance than for several years past, despite conditions arising from floods, insects, and drouth, a queer combination for a period of less than twelve months, but it has been ours!

We are steadily forging ahead. The delegates were enthusiastic and determined to "press the battle to the gates," each is pledging to gain one member before we meet again. Mrs. John B. Parker, president of the Era Club of New Orleans, delivered a fine address on "Social Service," and spoke briefly on the subject of franchise. Mrs. Wilton McHenry of Monroe presented "Medical and Scientific Temperance"—a magnificent thirty minutes' address, worthy of publication in any medical journal.

Mrs. Dr. Huckabay of Campti captivated her hearers by her womanly eulogy of woman, and her charming personality.

Dr. Werlein's sermon Sunday morning was a message with no uncertain sound. Mrs. Maude L. Greene, National organizer, delighted the audience at various times with her cartoons, or chalk talks, as she denominates them. She has been engaged to display her wonderful gift for a month or more in our state. The officers elected are as follows: Mrs. A. C. McKinney, president; Mrs. A. G. Bryce, corresponding secretary; Mrs. T. D. Lipscomb, recording secretary; Mrs. S. A. Robinson, treasurer.

LOIS MORTON'S INVESTMENT

"The women will join their voices with yours in a clamor that will be heard in Washington above the clink of gold dropping into the treasury, and together you will ring a death-knell to King Alcohol that will echo round the world." In these words, Lois Morton, the heroine of Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy's new book, voices the cry of thousands of women whose health and happiness have been sacrificed in an effort to shield and care for a husband who was the victim of drink. Mrs. Murphy, who is recording secretary of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and a contributor to THE UNION SIGNAL, has given to her story such a touch of human interest, that one finds it difficult to lay it down until it is finished. The foreword of the book reveals the worthy purpose of the author, and bespeaks for the tale a thoughtful reading: "All will acknowledge that the nation's greatest treasures are its men, women and children, and that the basic unit of national life is the family. A little study of easily obtainable facts and figures will convince any fair-minded person that one of the chief causes of unhappiness, ill-health, broken families, poverty and crime is the traffic in intoxicating drink. Some day the great-hearted statesmen of this nation will wake up to the realization of the necessity of forever prohibiting this infamous traffic. When these great national leaders pause from their consideration of financial problems long enough to realize that it is women and children who are the greatest sufferers from the drinking habits of men, their inborn chivalry will echo the cry, 'Women and children first,' and we shall have national prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is to hasten a little, perhaps, this glorious consummation that this concrete example of a typical American family, blighted by this easily preventable evil, has been pictured."

MONTANA WHITE RIBBONERS HOLD BANNER CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth annual convention of Montana white ribboners was held at Stevensville in the Bitter Root Valley. Mrs. I. N. Smith, president of the hostess union, and her able corps of assistants, entertained the delegates most royally.

The opening night the convention was welcomed most enthusiastically by the city, clergy, press, schools, Woman's Clubs and W. C. T. U., to which Mrs. M. C. Weed responded in her own charming manner. President Hutchinson's address was the principal feature of Saturday evening. It was strong, logical and convincing. Mrs. Pinkham of Hamilton read a most excellent paper on "Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School." It was full of undeniable facts and helpful suggestions. At the close of the afternoon session Saturday, a reception was held. At the diamond medal contest, the first in the state, there were six contestants, Mrs. Erickson of Kalispell being the winner. All the local ministers having closed their churches for the occasion, on Sunday morning Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag preached the convention sermon to a large audience. It was full of tenderness and love, and could not fail to be an inspiration to all who heard it.

At a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, Mrs. A. U. Hutchinson and Mrs. M. W. Alderson gave most excellent addresses, followed by Mrs. M. C. Weed on "Child Labor." The latter told in graphic word pictures of conditions in some of the eastern cities, and closed with a strong plea for laws that would safeguard the rights of childhood. At the close of this meeting Mrs. R. J. Cunningham and Mrs. Armstrong addressed the children, who were present in large numbers.

One of the many fine addresses given was on "The Responsibility of Motherhood and Fatherhood," by Mrs. Bovard of Helena, state worker for the Florence Crittenton Home of that city. Mrs. Bovard is a fascinating speaker and her address was full of practical and helpful suggestions, which, if followed, would lead to better home conditions and fewer wayward boys and girls.

Mrs. Florence D. Richard was the convention speaker, and although delayed by a wreck, when she did arrive made up for lost time. Her sound judgment, keen insight and charming manner won the hearts of all the delegates.

The music furnished by the Stevensville double quartet and Mrs. Hoblitt's pleasing vocal solos were greatly enjoyed. Physical culture drills were given by Mrs. Goodnough.

A picture of Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag was presented to the convention by the Townsend union, with the request that it be taken to each convention and placed beside that of Miss Willard.

The Kalispell Y. P. B. was represented by three delegates who, by their songs and yell, added much to the interest of the convention.

Each superintendent was given five minutes in which to tell "How My Department Aids Prohibition." The talks were spirited and enthusiastic, each claiming her department to be the most important!

In the "Presidents' March" it was impossible in the one minute allotted each, to tell of the work done, but it gave an idea of what can be done, and under the leadership of its able president the state expects to do great things this year.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. A. U. Hutchinson; general vice-president, Mrs. Wilder Nutting; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cora Marsh; recording secretary, Mrs. M. W. Alderson; treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Currah; L. T. L. secretaries, Mrs. R. Drysdale and Mrs. R. J. Cunningham; Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Helena Elliston. The 1913 convention will be held at Glendive, with Mrs. Gilmore as hostess.

JOSIAH'S CONVERSION

In the play "Josiah's Secret," Samantha tries to allure and charm Josiah and mould his opinion, in the time-honored gently influencing manner warmly recommended by him and eminent men and sentimental females, necessarily neglecting her housework and good "meat vittles"—with the result that Josiah, instead of being converted, reviles her and the methods by her so warmly endorsed, forgets his "meeten house," and becomes almost a lunatic.

How he is won back to sanity and happiness by Samantha's common sense and good meals, and how, by these agencies, his wonderful secret is extracted, can be seen in this play, which is having a great success and has been played from Texas to New York state.

JOHNNY'S "LITTLE SMOKE"

(Continued from Page Seven)

times afterward that I've always remembered it. Then some one else called out that if they caught many fish they'd bring me some for supper, and after some other equally consolatory remarks they drove off leaving father and me at home. Since then I've never cared to smoke."

VIRGINIA VITALITIES

Special Correspondence

A very interesting and enjoyable county temperance picnic was held on one of our lovely autumn days in Henry county. Many members of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League were present, a joint program being given. Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott had a prominent part and represented us most creditably.

Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd of Norfolk, state vice-president and corresponding secretary, spent ten days recently in Nottoway and Prince Edward counties, giving her illustrated lectures with the aid of a most excellent stereopticon machine. The lectures selected for this trip were "Evanston and the National W. C. T. U.," for the instruction of new and weak unions, and "Miss Frances E. Willard's Trip Abroad," for more formal occasions. The lectures were most interesting and instructive and the pictures unusually beautiful. The entertainments were well attended and the county president feels that much good has been accomplished in this rather unusual manner.

On November 6, with Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd as its honored guest, Farmville union gave a reception to its new members. A fine program had been prepared, and to it Mrs. Shepherd added much of interest and pleasure.

Mrs. S. Hortense Ropp of Shenandoah has also been employed in this territory since the state convention, giving four addresses and organizing a strong union at Rice. Word comes to us of a novel demonstration soon to be held at Waverly, a new union presided over by Mrs. Bullock, late of Ohio. One feature of this entertainment will be an exhibition of provisions and clothing (solicited from grocers, etc.) that could be bought with the money spent per year by the average American drunkard. This ought to be an object lesson worth remembering.

Virginia readers of THE SIGNAL during the last few weeks have been very proud of the excellent photographs contained in the paper of our state president among the National Officers. It is a great pleasure to us to know that our leader is such a valuable addition to the splendid corps of National workers and that, with perfect justice to both offices, she can still plan and direct her state work so satisfactorily.

ARE YOU NERVOUS

Does every unexpected noise disturb you? Is every slight delay vexatious? Do you worry about trifles?

Nervousness undermines health, destroys personal charm and makes life a burden.

You should treat the cause with ***Scott's Emulsion*** which erects health from within—its concentrated nourishment feeds the nerve-centers by distributing energy and power all over the body.

It is not a stimulant, but a tonic-food without drug or narcotic.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-121

Before She Says "Yes" *does a young woman ask herself these questions:*

Do I really love him, or is it pity or sympathy I feel instead of love?
Has my regard a firm foundation of thorough respect for his character?
Is he the man I would choose for the father of my children?

She will if she reads - **Lois Morton's Investment** *By Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy*

Does this nation prey on her weak men? Yes, through her saloon proxies.

What does society owe to the boy or man who has an inheritance of a weak will and an appetite for intoxicants?

Safety for many such men lies in marriage with some good woman, but could there ever be a situation that would make it the duty of any girl or woman to take the risk of becoming a drunkard's wife?

Why does not our nation forever prohibit this home-wrecking business in intoxicating liquor?

These are some of the questions that readers of LOIS MORTON'S INVESTMENT will ask themselves.

Lois Morton is a type of the innocent girl who thinks it is romantic to invest her life in the effort to help some man to BE A MAN. The story is worked out logically, but will completely undeceive girl readers about the romance of such an investment.

It is a well-told, fascinating story, full of human interest.

Could you make a better investment than a copy of Lois Morton's Investment as a Christmas present for some friend?

The book is published by Crane & Company, Topeka, Kansas. Price $1.25 net. By mail post-paid $1.35. It is also on sale at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Literature Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

A "big event" for the citizens of Bellflower, Ill., was a reception given to the teachers of the township by the local W. C. T. U. Over 100 persons were present to enjoy the occasion. The Bellflower union has about sixty members, rejoices in a good sum in its treasury and is "on the boom" generally.

A highly successful diamond medal contest was held November 2 at Bellflower, Ill. It was intensely interesting. The medal was won by Miss Jennie Rogers of Leroy, whose selection was "The Defense of the Alamo." At least 400 persons availed themselves of the opportunity to hear temperance truths presented in this attractive way.

On November 10 seven medal contests were held in the Sunday schools of Lake county, Ill. These took place during the Sunday school hour and were greatly appreciated. There were eight contestants in one, who also recited at night in a church of another locality. By vote of the county executive the medals and books used were donated by the county W. C. T. U. This is a splendid way of teaching temperance in the Sunday schools.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN—AND THE DRINK EVIL

England has a "National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." It is reliably reported that in the last ten years of its history, the society has dealt with cases of proved cruelty affecting 1,276,000 children, resulting in 8,670 deaths, and implicating 595,000 men and women. The director of this society says:

"It is not an exaggerated estimate that ninety per cent of the cases of neglect inquired into by the society's officers are due to the habits of excessive drinking on the part of one or both of the parents. . . . We must not imagine for a moment that these figures, appalling as they are to all who love the children, represent anything more than a small fraction of the number of children who are daily suffering serious deprivation by reason of the operations of the drink traffic. There is throughout our land a vast army of little children who always 'go short' of parental love, of home comfort, and of necessary food and clothing, in order that the brewers and the distillers may grow rich."—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S "EFFICIENCY CAMPAIGN"

Special Correspondence

Los Angeles county, California, is taking a forward step in instituting an efficiency campaign covering the following ten points:

One *White Ribbon* paid for, for each household a credit of 10 per cent (the state policy for the state paper); one UNION SIGNAL taken for each four members, 10 per cent; donation of $2 to Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, 5 per cent; conducting a Loyal Temperance Legion, 10 per cent; holding a county institute, 10 per cent; using a printed program, 5 per cent; a Sunday service with W. C. T. U. speaker, 10 per cent; Science of Government Reading Course, 15 per cent; use of Register and Report, 5 per cent; new member for each five present members, 20 per cent.

The union in the county gaining the highest per cent will receive a prize at the county convention in April. Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, county president, believes that a definite aim will prove of advantage to the local unions. She writes: "The plan was heartily endorsed at the county executive and will be an important factor in our success this year. In our new position as voting citizens our members are becoming greatly interested in party principle and in candidates for office. The study course of Southern California W. C. T. U. is being enthusiastically pursued and is also creating interest outside our ranks. Los Angeles county has twenty-five dry cities and only six wet ones, among which, however, is the city of Los Angeles with about half the population of the county. The saloons there are restricted to 200, with about 200 more restaurants, etc., where liquor may be obtained. Past victories give us hope for the future. 'Mother love will win at last, California is going dry'—thus runs our county rally cry."

Novelties in Cards!

Two Beautiful BIRTHDAY CARDS
Each a personal wish to your friend.
"A Prayer" and "To My Son"
All new and unusual, not like everybody's else. Send Ten Cents for one of each or Twenty-five Cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted, to
The Keadma Co., Rogers Park, Ill.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

GOOD FOR FLORAL CITY, FLA.

"Every member of the W. C. T. U. in Iron River, Wisconsin, is a subscriber to either the weekly or Campaign Edition of the SIGNAL. Is there another union with as good a record?" The above item inspired Mrs. George Nelson, president of the Ninth district (Fla.) W. C. T. U. to report that the union of Floral City, Fla., her home, has to its credit thirty-three subscribers to the weekly UNION SIGNAL—150 per cent of its membership. It has carried Citrus county dry and has kept out a house of ill fame.

WHAT OUR SUBSCRIBERS SAY

A Pennsylvania man sent three monthly subscriptions to two men, former employes who use intoxicants. A short time ago he asked us to send a copy to a man who is a drunkard. Since then we have learned that this man has given up drink and is doing well.

I thought THE UNION SIGNAL would do our school superintendents, both city and county, much good and am subscribing for the Campaign issue for them.

MARY T. BEDELL, *Mt. Carmel, Ill.*

Believe me always eager to serve THE SIGNAL—the most progressive, the most instructive and the most delightful reform paper in the United States that I have happened to see.—MRS. ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, *Honorary President Colorado W. C. T. U.*

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.

2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.

3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.

4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. Evert, Hillsboro, Kansas.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

(Continued from Page Six)

different ways of showing it," observed Mr. Jeffry thoughtfully, as he flicked the ash off his third cigar.

A few days later Mrs. Brown was surprised by a call from Mrs. Almont, whose first apparent friendship for her had seemed to languish.

"I have come with my own little runabout to take you for a ride with me," purred the lady after a few conventional sentences. "The day is so charming." Having no reasonable excuse to offer, Mrs. Brown accepted the invitation. She had an indefinable mistrust of the woman, that sort of instinctive feeling for which she could give no tangible reason, for Mrs. Almont was fair to look upon, and always beautifully clothed, with those charming society manners which so often serve as a cloak to the real character of a person.

Today, as she guided her little motor so skillfully through the streets, and from thence to the open country, Mrs. Almont was all graciousness and ease. "I thought we could visit so much better, we two, in the little electric, than in the large car with the chauffeur," she said with a brilliant smile. "I am always *so* interested in the wives of our new members, and so anxious to help them, for everything must be so new and strange."

Mrs. Brown admitted that Washington was different from her own home town; still she had found it exceedingly pleasant in the short time she had known it.

"Of course you have. With your beautiful faculty of adaptation you would be happy anywhere," returned the lady. "And Mr. Brown—doubtless he finds Congress equally pleasant and satisfactory?" Mrs. Almont watched her guest's face closely.

The question was almost too pointed for really good diplomacy, but Mrs. Brown parried it neatly. Mr. Brown had made some warm friends, she said, but as he had always done in business, he kept quite separate his official and his domestic life.

"What a wise man. Charlie—pardon me—Mr. Almont—always told me everything. He used to say that I was a better diplomat than he, and took my advice *always*, but there are not many men like him." The charming widow (supposedly) pressed a small square of linen to her bereaved eyes.

The ride was meant as an opening wedge to a deliberate attack upon Mr. Brown's objectionable principles, but Mrs. Almont might as well have stayed at home, for the "little mouse" was only confirmed in her serious objection to be caught in a trap, even one so well gilded and enticing as Mrs. Almont's offered friendship, and responded but coldly to that lady's blandishments.

DIV-A-LET
Division by Letters

The most unique mental diversion extant! Mental arithmetic of the alphabet. Adapted to parties or for individual amusement. Just the thing for convalescents and "shut-ins."

Send for Book. Price, 50 cents. To Libraries, 25 cents.
W. H. VAIL, Originator & Publisher 141 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.

Suggestions For Holiday Gifts

The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna Adams Gordon

A new biography containing fourteen page illustrations, bound in cloth, price $1.50, postpaid; special gift book edition, bound in Morocco and boxed, price $2.50, postpaid.

What Frances E. Willard Said

A collection of beautiful quotations from Miss Willard's writings, edited by Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth bound, postpaid, 75c.

W. C. T. U. Calendar

Made up in easel form, with suspended picture of Rest Cottage, and underneath a quotation from Miss Willard, selected by our National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and printed in attractive type. The calendar is in sepia shades. Price 35c each; per dozen, $3.00, postpaid.

Rest Cottage Souvenir Te a Spoon

Sterling silver oxidized. A splendid reproduction of Rest Cottage in the bowl. $1.50 postpaid.

Rest Cottage Souvenir

Bas-relief plaque in terra cotta, 4½x7 inches. Hand-carved, hand-tinted. A realistic picture of the home of Frances E. Willard. Price $2.00.

The Rest Cottage Booklet

A dainty gift for Sunday School classes This booklet contains a description of the interior of this historic home, fully illustrated in delicate brown tints. 15c per copy; per dozen, $1.25, postpaid.

W. C. T. U. Stationery

Finest white linen paper, with the official W. C. T. U. monogram embossed in gold. Twenty-four sheets and envelopes, boxed, 60c, postpaid; forty-eight sheets and envelopes, $1.10, postpaid.

Seals

W. C. T. U. monogram in silver with wreath of trailing arbutus in colors. Price 10c per package.

Lois Morton's Investment, written by Eva Murphy, Recording Secretary Kansas W. C. T. U.

A story to be read in every White Ribboner's home. Price, cloth bound, postpaid, $1.35.

Christmas Post Cards

Two for 5 cents; per dozen, 20 cents. Embossed, 5 cents each; per dozen, 50 cents.

Christmas Tags

Package of twelve assorted tags. Price, 5 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.,
Literature Building,. . .Evanston, Illinois

ACIDITY

or sourness of the digestive passages, is a trouble that inactive men and women of approaching middle age often suffer from. No drugs are needed to remove this condition and give a sweet breath and comfort. Only Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), an agreeable and harmless remedy, are required. Once only, to convince you, a regular 25 cent box will be sent for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 12, 1912. No. 50

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

Monday, December 2, at twelve o'clock noon, the Senate and House met for the third, or closing session, of the Sixty-second Congress. Although the legislative program is not as extensive as for longer sessions, still it opened with the usual picturesqueness, and has an unusual significance. It will be marked by the "swan's song" of a coterie of men in both houses, who, for many years, have had guiding hands on the reins; and it will be wound up to make way for the inauguration of a new President and Vice-President.

The meeting in both houses was brief. After prayer by the respective chaplains, the calling of the roll, the passage of the routine motions notifying the President that Congress had assembled, and the formal announcement of deaths in the membership of Congress, it adjourned out of respect to those who had passed away. The Senate adjourned after but twenty-two minutes of work. A deep feeling of sorrow at the death of Vice-President James S. Sherman was manifest, especially in the Senate, over which he had presided with so much informal dignity and fairness. The Senate, too, felt keenly the loss of two of its prominent members, Senators William B. Heyburn of Idaho and Isidor Rayner of Maryland.

Last Months of Service of Prominent Men

The prospective passing out of these halls of scores of men who have been prominent in Congressional affairs for many years, and who were defeated, or did not run for re-election, means they are facing the last three months of service, and gave to the gathering of the House of Representatives a touch of personality. Conspicuous among these were former Speaker Cannon, familiarly called "Uncle Joe," and Senator Shelby M. Cullom, both of Illinois, Mr. Cannon is rounding out nineteen terms of service in the House, and Mr. Cullom is completing a career in Congress that has extended almost continuously since 1865.

It was a noisy and talkative House of Representatives that subsided when Speaker Clark pounded the reading desk and said, "The House will be in order." The gavel rapped sharply many times, but it had to contend with the loud cheers, the hurrahs, and hand-clapping that broke out as the Speaker appeared in the House chamber. It was a regular old-time demonstration in which every one of the members, regardless of party, joined. The galleries were crowded, and one had to have a special ticket of admittance to be present at the opening of the session. All watched with great interest as the Speaker kept rapping for order, and not until he had broken two gavels, did the demonstration subside, only to break forth with renewed zest when the roll call, which was by states, brought some prominent name before them. When the name of Mr. Cannon was reached, he was given a rising greeting, Democrats as well as Republicans jumping to their feet and joining in the cheering. As the roll call proceeded, four governors-elect, who will go from the House to their respective state capitals, also were vigorously cheered. They were Representatives Sulzer of New York, Cox of Ohio, Robinson of Arkansas, and Hanna of North Dakota.

Archbald Impeachment Proceedings

On Tuesday, the Senate convened at noon, and at 12:30 constituted itself, for the ninth time in its history, a high court of impeachment to try Judge Archbald of the Commerce Court. High crimes and misdemeanors constituting impeachable offenses, are charged against Judge Archbald by the House of Representatives on thirteen counts, the accusation being made that he has improperly used his office in business transactions. On Wednesday, W. P. Jackson, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Rayner, and K. I. Perky, appointed to fill the seat vacated by the death of Senator Heyburn, took the oath of office. Never before, according to those who have looked up the precedents and traditions of the Senate, were any Senators required to take two oaths within less than two hours. They each took the oath as Senator when the Senate convened at eleven o'clock, and at 12:30, when the Senate sat as a high court, they each were required to take the oath as a member of that body.

President Taft's Message

President Taft, in his first message to Congress at this session, deals largely with the foreign policy of his administration. He speaks with pride of what has been accomplished, and warns against the dangers that will confront this country unless Congress is alive to new conditions, and realizes that the United States has taken its place as a full-grown peer among the nations of the earth. He concludes with a brilliant prophecy for the future. Other questions will be treated in succeeding messages that will follow quickly.

Are We Striving for Peace?

In his report to Congress, the Secretary of the Navy declares the United States must have a larger navy, and advocates the construction of three battleships, two battle cruisers, sixteen de-

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

stroyers, six submarines, two gunboats, and a fleet of auxiliary vessels to include transports, supply ships, tugs, tenders, and a dry dock. Certainly this does not look as if we were striving for peace and arbitration, but is rather a challenge to the world as to our physical power. Aviation with bombs is also recommended.

The question of whether the presence in Washington of the wife of a Representative or Senator adds to his efficiency as a national legislator, was, yesterday, decided emphatically and with a tone of finality by minority leader, Congressman Mann, in the House. When he had spoken his colleagues promptly turned down a proposition to cut in half the mileage allowed members and thereby jeopardize the chance of Congressmen's wives coming to the capital with their husbands.

"I would rather have members' wives here with them, than have them here without their wives," said Mr. Mann. "The inevitable result is that when they come without their wives, they spend their time carousing around Washington, and the business of Congress suffers thereby." Mr. Mann declared he would not change the practice of paying members twenty cents a mile for their trips to and from Washington, and it was argued that the purpose of the somewhat large allowance was to afford a means whereby members could be accompanied by their families.

Kenyon-McCumber Bill, Special Order, December 16

The Kenyon-McCumber bill, formerly known as the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, is by special order to be brought before the Senate December 16, but if the impeachment case has not been decided, that will have right of way. However, we are expecting Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon to arrive in Washington the tenth for a stay of a week or longer, and are anticipating, also, the coming of Mrs. Holman of Tennessee, Mrs. Patterson of Georgia, Mrs. Yost of West Virginia, who will come with the wonderful story of victory in her own state, and other state presidents.

National W. C. T. U. Will Hold Large Mass Meeting

Arrangements are going forward for a great mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. Sunday afternoon, December 15, in Belasco Theater, at which the National General Officers, and the state presidents will speak, and especial attention will be paid to the interstate liquor bill now pending. Tomorrow, Sunday, the eighth, a mass meeting under the auspices of the International Reform Bureau will be held in the interest of the Kenyon "Red-Light" injunction bill for the District of Columbia, (Senate 5861). Senator Kenyon will preside, and speak for his bill, and will show how Iowa and Nebraska, through the enforcement of this law, have worked wonders in ridding their respective states, of houses of ill repute. The District of Columbia is sadly in need of such a law, and we shall use our utmost endeavor for the passage of the bill. The Curfew for the District also will be pushed during these closing weeks.

Prominent White Ribboners to Winter in Washington

The National W. C. T. U. will be well represented in Washington this winter. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, National superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, is here for the winter, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors, intends to make Washington her permanent home, and has taken an apartment directly across from the office of the National W. C. T. U. New Jersey has lost one of its ablest workers, and Washington is singularly fortunate in gaining Mrs. Thacher. Her long experience and training in New Jersey, where for twenty-five years and over she has been associated with the work as local president, and for the past eighteen years as president of Burlington county, the largest in the state, have qualified her for the important work she is now carrying forward. In this capital city of the nation, she will have the opportunity of coming in touch with soldiers and sailors from all parts of the world.

Your superintendent of Legislation is very desirous that the Legislative Manual prepared by her should be in your hands, rather than on shelves. Price, ten cents. Please send to me or to the Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Saturday, December 7, 1912

Call to Action to Urge Passage of Interstate Liquor Bill

PROHIBITION TENNESSEE SPEAKS

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

The liquor men are flooding all our prohibition territory with communications urging immediate action to defeat the passage of the "Amended Kenyon Bill." The notice came to my home with the advertisement of their "goods," they are sending out. I doubt not a similar one is going into all the homes of the land, especially those in dry territory. It is as follows:

Important Information

"On December 16, 1912, there will come up in the United States Senate at Washington, D. C., a bill known as the 'Amended Kenyon Bill, S. No. 4043. This bill, if passed, would deprive liquors of the protection of the Interstate Commerce Laws.

"This means if you live in dry territory, where the sale of liquor is forbidden, that you could not have whisky, wine or beer, or other liquor shipped to you, either by freight or express, without constant risk and interference.

"You could be prevented from getting liquor for your private or family use, or for sickness.

"Just think what the legislation means: It is an interference with your personal rights and liberties.

"We ask you to help defeat this bill.

"Please act quickly. Get as many well known and prominent citizens as you can to write to your United States Senators, protesting against the passage of this bill. Letters of protest should go to Washington, *between December first and twelfth.*

"Use the following form, or better still, write a letter in your own words. *Put in the date, name of your town, and don't forget to sign your name.*

"Honorable.....
Washington, D. C.

"There is now pending in the Senate a Bill known as the 'Amended Kenyon Bill' S. No. 4043, which seeks to interfere with interstate shipment of liquor.

"This bill is antagonistic to the personal liberty of the people at large, and I hope you will use your influence to prevent its passage. I feel sure that such action on your part will meet with the approval of a large majority of your constituents.

"Very truly yours,"

.....

This shows what the liquor men are doing to defeat our bill. It indicates also how important, in their estimation, the measure is. It proves their belief in the statement once made by one of them that **"if this bill should pass it would be the hardest blow ever struck the liquor traffic."** It shows that they will move the heavens and the earth to defeat it. It ought to convince us that we should go to work at once, with greater energy than ever before, for if our Senators and Representatives receive thousands of letters protesting against the passage of the bill, and none in its favor, we need not be surprised if the liquor men win.

Unless the vote on the bill is postponed, it will be too late when this article gets into print to do much in the Senate, but every moment of time should be utilized in trying to push it.

Let me appeal to you to use your utmost influence for the passage of this bill. If you are interested in it, write your Senators and Representatives to that effect. Even though they may favor it, it will be an encouragement to them to know how many people want the bill, and wish them to vote for it. Get your friends to write. Do not delay. Do not put it off until tomorrow. Write now. Call your friends over the telephone, or see them, and get them to write.

I believe our state presidents should take up the matter and push it vigorously. Whether you have prohibition or not, we want your aid in getting this bill through, for we are sure you want to help us strike "the hardest blow ever given to the liquor traffic." In the partially dry states, if you have not a "pig law" prohibiting the sending of liquor from wet towns to dry, the passage of this measure will help you to get such legislation, for it will deprive the legislators of the excuse, "If we pass the law, it would do no good, for it would not prevent the shipment of liquors from outside the state." If you have a "pig law," it will be as helpful to you as to the dry states.

I believe with all my heart the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the W. C. T. U. of every state should put their entire strength into getting this bill through. When its passage has been secured we can begin our fight in earnest. Then can we do away with the constant cry "prohibition does not prohibit." Then shall we begin to reap more of the benefits of prohibitory laws, for when liquor cannot be shipped into our prohibition states, the people will see, as never before, what a blessing it is to live in a territory free from the influence of the liquor traffic.

Seven Weeks' Scientific Temperance Course

CHICAGO TRAINING SCHOOL OFFERS SPECIAL COURSE FOR W. C. T. U. WORKERS

Do you wish to prepare yourself for effective service in the temperance cause? Are you desirous of becoming a trained, skilled worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Would you like to equip yourself more perfectly for your duties as a white ribboner? If so, the seven weeks' course in Scientific Temperance to be given at the Chicago Training School will abundantly meet your needs. Through its principal, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, always a warm friend of our work, this well-known institution, whose graduates are engaged in missionary and social welfare enterprises all over the world, offers to W. C. T. U. workers an ideal course of study, affording a comprehensive review of the most important phases of the present temperance movement, together with the social and moral issues involved, the course to begin March 11 and end May 1, the close of the school year.

If eight or more women desire to avail themselves of this offer, they will be admitted for a matriculation fee of $2.00 (no tuition being charged), and for $25 for the term of seven weeks they can secure at Harris Hall board, room, heat and light. All the other courses, including Social Service and Bible Study, and the privileges of the library, laboratory and chorus, will be free to the special students.

All courses are in charge of instructors eminent in their special lines, and class work will be supplemented by lectures from prominent white ribboners, temperance and social authorities, among them the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction and Director of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation. These women will speak upon practical questions to be met with in the work of a temperance reformer. Miss Letta D. Horner of Iowa, the special instructor in the Scientific Temperance course, will be ably assisted by experienced teachers in what is termed "laboratory work"—investigation tours in the streets and slums of Chicago.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and Rest Cottage, the historic home of Frances E. Willard, are located at Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, easily accessible to the students, and during the term a reception for those taking the course will be arranged by the National Officers.

The great missionary exhibit, "The World in Chicago," occurs in May, immediately after the close of the school year, and students from a distance will find it advantageous to remain in Chicago to attend this wonderful demonstration, and meet the great company of missionaries who will be present on that occasion.

Chicago Training School

Some of the topics which will be given special attention during the course are the effects of alcohol upon the physical organism, and upon the mental operations; its effect socially and morally in lowering ideals. Temperance pedagogy, with instructions as to the use of charts, illustrative experiments and tests, will be a most interesting feature of the work. Much time will be given to the political and economic aspect of the liquor problem, considering the topics of the saloon in politics, the brewer in municipal politics, and the liquor problem in its legislative aspects.

A study of the great metropolis in which the school is located will be worth the expenditure necessary for the whole course. Chicago will be studied as a typical city cursed by the legalized liquor traffic and by immorality. The educative, legislative and substitutive agencies being made use of to correct these evils will be investigated at first hand.

The city offers unexcelled advantages in the way of lectures and libraries, and opportunities for field study of social problems, as there is hardly a philanthropic or Christian institution expressing the advanced public sentiment of the day that may not here be observed at close range. The school itself is located in a healthful residence section, within walking distance of Washington and Jackson Parks, and Lake Michigan, very near both the electric and elevated lines on which one can reach the center of the city in thirty minutes.

Never has there been offered to white ribboners such a rare opportunity for a "finishing off" course in social service. It is hoped many will respond to this generous proposition. Further particulars will be given by Mrs. Meyer, who should be addressed at the Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

No wiser investment could be made by a local union than the payment of the expenses of such a course for some young woman especially fitted for work in the W. C. T. U. by natural talents and an ambition to serve others.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND STRONG DRINKS

Certain deplorable happenings following the indulgence in strong drink by students of the University of California have aroused the churches, the W. C. T. U. and civic societies of Berkeley to urge the student body of the state university to adopt as part of its constitution an effective and permanent rule against the use of any intoxicating liquors at university functions.

In writing to one of the leaders of this movement, Dr. David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford University reaffirms his conviction that drink must be totally eliminated from our American educational institutions. He says:

"At present at Stanford university no liquors are used at any recognized student functions, no liquors are allowed in any places where students reside, and any student known to frequent saloons, or be under the influence of liquor anywhere, forfeits his place in the university.

"My experience of the past few years has made it certain that the best thing that ever happened at Stanford was the struggle resulting in the adoption of these rules by the faculty and by the trustees, and finally adopted and enforced by the student body.

"It is absolutely false to say that the conditions here are much worse than they were before drinking was eliminated from the campus. There is not one hundredth part as much liquor used by students as there was then.

"Everywhere that liquor is tolerated in the fraternities, at student banquets, or on similar occasions, a certain percentage are led afterward to the red light district, and ultimately to ruin.

"Going over the records of our student body we find an advance of perhaps one-third in the higher rank of the men students as compared with what we had five or six years ago. The number dropped for failure to work is each term less than half of what it was formerly and the tendency is toward greater severity."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY.
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Illinois

1912 Y. P. B. HONORS

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

I can hardly realize that I am writing this for the December Y. P. B. issue of THE SIGNAL, because I have been for the last three weeks, and am still, in sunny California. There has been only one-half day of rain since I came into the state—ever and always such glorious, warm sunshine and the best of fruits and flowers! Never before have I seen such sunsets and so much of beauty in architecture and landscape gardening. It is not strange that, like a magnet, California is drawing unto itself people from all parts of the world. The Californians themselves, with their broad outlook, up-to-date plans and progressive ideas, are among the state's greatest charms. Everything which will beautify this great commonwealth of the golden west, whether it be a war against billboards or plans for a new art museum, receives their keenest attention.

The Parent-Teacher Association is organized in nearly every town, while many have already organized a civic center which women of various organizations attend, that they may become more intelligent in all civic matters. Our "own folks" of the W. C. T. U. are playing a noble part in laying broad and deep the foundations of a great future for a great state. They are waging war on impurity, the serving of free lunches in saloons, are holding the dry territory gained and at each election adding to it. Since so many saloons in the country have been closed they are interested in the establishment of wayside inns for travelers, and just now are aiding the movement to have the Bible read in the public schools. Well do they exemplify the "Do Everything" policy of the W. C. T. U.

It was my pleasure to speak in the two great university towns, Berkeley and Palo Alto. At the former place a great effort is being made to persuade the student body to do away with the serving of liquor at class functions. At the latter place the man who presides over the college is one after our own heart and a great friend to the W. C. T. U. David Starr Jordan exercises an influence over the students in the college which makes for clean living.

At San Jose our meeting was in charge of the Y. P. B., under the leadership of Mrs. Ella Bosworth Clarke, former state Y. P. B. secretary and at one time a prominent worker for young people in Brooklyn, N. Y. Every plan was well arranged and the young people had claimed the best musical talent of the city for their meeting. Mrs. Dorr, the state president, was also with us. In this town I had the pleasure of meeting an old college friend and we enjoyed talking of the experiences of other days, but the greatest joy of all was when I looked into the faces of 850 students of the State Normal School. No one who has any enthusiasm for our work could fail to count it a happy occasion to address those interested seekers after knowledge. A social hour and a cup of tea with the faculty gave me the chance to speak personally of our work, especially of the S. T. I. department.

But this letter grows too long. I wish I had space to tell you of the thousands of high school students addressed, the all-day L. T. L. rally in Los Angeles, the temperance banquet for W. C. T. U. friends, pastors and educators, the great harvest home Sunday school rally, the mass meeting at Pasadena on Temperance Sunday, in the beautiful large Methodist church, which was decorated with a great chain of hundreds of pledge cards signed at the morning Sabbath school, and of the three wonderful Y. P. B.'s I visited in Orange county, which have a membership ranging from forty to sixty, with Mrs. Hill, a woman who for four years has never missed a Y. P. B. meeting, as the efficient county secretary.

Next I went about one hundred miles across a desert and into Imperial county, one of the most entrancing spots I ever visited. Those of you who have read "The Winning of Barbara Worth" will remember about the valley known as "The Palm of God's Hand." All that you read in that story of the reclaiming of the desert is true; this valley which ten years ago was a barren waste now has many thriving towns, good homes and schools, beautiful fruit and cattle ranches —and water did it all. In ten years irrigation has wrought this change. May we not look forward to the time when cold water shall be the beverage used universally. Then shall the burning, blasting, blighting influence of alcohol cease to make of so many lives a veritable desert.

We missed many faces we hoped to see at the Portland Convention, but rejoiced that because of the faithful work of state secretaries and local members, we could report an increase of over 1,100 paid members in the Branch. Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers of Ohio deserves special mention because she secured a gain of about 500 new Y. P. B. members, paying for over 1,000 young women. New York paid for over 1,300. While we rejoice in our past success, we wish to climb to still greater heights and present still better reports next year.

As the holidays approach I trust every Y. P. B. will try to carry the sunshine of Christmas into other lives and may you all have a happy time and finish the year with high hopes and plans for the future.

Try This New Plan

Please try the following plan, used in some places in Oregon, California and other states. Send a good speaker to the Epworth League, the Christian Endeavor, and other young people's societies, to explain the work of the Y. P. B. Ask them to elect some one a member of the Branch, paying the dues from the treasury of the society. Let this person be a vice-president of the Branch, making it a duty to emphasize temperance in the particular society represented and to secure Branch members when possible. I shall be glad to explain this plan further if what I have said has not made it clear.

ELIMINATE DRINK EVIL

Dr. David Starr Jordan

I regard the total elimination of drink and the drinking collegian as the most important forward step in American universities, and the best way to obtain this result is through the co-operation of the students themselves with the highest ideals which the faculty may set in this regard.

The personal responsibility for degeneration and waste on the part of the student body rests with the faculty. They have all the power there is, and the sooner they use this power wisely toward the elimination of idleness, frivolity, immorality and drink, the better for the institution and the better for the cause of higher education.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

THE LOCAL UNION AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL.

Dear Young People of the College Y. P. B.:

I had expected to bring out new plans for the College Y. P. B. for the years 1913-1914, but I find that no college Branch has yet worked through the two years' program, hence the National Officers of the W. C. T. U. have thought best to delay until another year the new plans. If, last year, you took up "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, I would suggest this year reviewing magazine articles and "The Great Destroyer," by Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson. This can be obtained of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. I would also suggest reviewing articles by eminent scientists, which you may find in the *Temperance Educational Quarterly* and THE UNION SIGNAL.

I am now visiting the colleges of Tennessee, speaking before thousands of students on scientific temperance. Presidents and faculties have been most cordial in planning for chapel talks, and I feel assured that college people are beginning, as never before, to think of their responsibility with regard to the alcohol problem. Let us take courage and press forward until all shall unite for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Perhaps it will be interesting to the newer Y. P. B.'s to know that in 1890 the superintendent of young women's work for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (familiarly called the "Y"), Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, sent out a petition, endorsed by 30,000 young women, addressed to the presidents of colleges all over the land, which read as follows:

"Recognizing the manliness and intelligence which have caused the students in several of the most influential and widely known institutions of learning in the United States to exclude wine from their class suppers, the members of the Y. W. C. T. U., whose desire is to raise an equal standard of purity and total abstinence, most heartily commend such action, and do earnestly petition all students, teachers, professors, ministers and laymen, to banish alcoholic beverages from class suppers, alumni dinners and all school and college festivals. We ask this because of the great moral influence it would exert, and also because we believe example as well as precept is needed to promote scientific temperance instruction."

Thousands of these petitions were sent out and only about half a dozen responses were received.

In 1894 another letter was prepared by Mrs. Barnes and Miss Willard, urging the local unions to assume responsibility. In it Miss Willard said: "I am greatly exercised about our work in schools and colleges; I know it is difficult to find an entrance for reform work, but the young women now being taught in these institutions are the ones from among whom we can recruit the most efficient and influential leadership for that time, rapidly hastening, when we veterans grow weary. I know you have often thought of this, as I have, but somehow of late a very especial burden seems to be laid on my mind and heart in this regard; perhaps it is because I see the added value of enlisting disciplined and orderly-minded women and the imperative need, in view of the losses of trained workers that we constantly suffer by reason of overwork or transition to a better world.

"Any local union having a name to live in any town where there is an educational institution ought to feel that *it is really dead unless it makes itself a felt force for good among the students*, and this general truth finds special emphasis when the school in question is a young woman's seminary, a college, or a co-educational school. A local union should hold itself responsible to secure a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or the 'Y' in every such school, inviting the young men students to become honorary members and to be equally represented on the committee for holding public meetings. It is impossible for the secretary of 'Y' work to visit a tithe of these institutions; but we have a local society in almost every town in the world, where one of them is established, and if the local president will write for instruction to the 'Y' secretary, she will respond with promptness, giving all possible help. The most important single suggestion is that the local union appoint a committee of its wisest and most thoughtful women and that they call upon the students as soon as the college or school opens. If they delay doing this, some other society will 'get in its work,' and they will find themselves a superfluous quantity, as all loiterers deserve to be. The parable of the wise and foolish virgins is in point, and, alas, the results of not pondering the meaning of that parable are in evidence today in most of the young women's institutions of the world, for we have failed nowhere so conspicuously as in our efforts to domesticate the white ribbon movement in institutions of learning. But I will not admit that we have failed; the facts are we have never thoroughly and persistently tried. The National Officers have urged the subject but the local leaders have never taken up this work as their sacred duty to the homes of the future, and, if they would remember it, the most influential homes, the light from whose windows will shine out the farthest if it shines at all. The 'Y' is the feeder of the 'W,' and any of us who do not 'mother it' to the extent of our powers, are like hens who pick at their own chickens. Let us recruit our membership from the young women—they are the most enthusiastic, they have the longest time before them to live and work."

Miss Willard's words to the local unions are as necessary today as they were then. The college secretary can reach only about a tithe of the colleges, and then often for only fifteen or twenty minutes, with no time, after the talk, to organize. If the local union would follow up the secretary's talk and meet the young people while the matter is fresh in their minds a Branch might often be organized. I believe the time is ripe now for a great work in the colleges. I urge state and local unions to do their utmost this year.

The fact is, you have got to take the world on your shoulders like Atlas, and put along with it. You will do this for an idea's sake, and your success will be in proportion to your devotion to ideas. It may make your back ache occasionally, but you will have the satisfaction of hanging it or twirling it to suit yourself. Cowards suffer, heroes enjoy.—*Thoreau*

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

IN FOUR CHAPTERS—CHAPTER III

A few days later, Mrs. Dean, accompanied by a bright, brisk little woman with a bow of white ribbon pinned to her richly embroidered coat, called upon Mrs. Brown.

"I am told that your husband is concerned in the passage of an important bill touching the liquor question," Mrs. Gleason remarked, after a few moments of introductory chat. "I wish to tell you that he will have every assistance we can possibly give him. Of course he will meet with strong opposition, for passing temperance bills in Washington is no child's play, but we temperance women have our friends and we are not afraid to speak for our rights."

"O Mrs. Gleason, I am glad to hear it." Mrs. Brown looked at her caller gratefully. "Sometimes trying to do good along temperance lines appears to be almost fruitless, and the atmosphere seems so apathetic on a subject which should stir every drop of blood in patriotic veins. I cannot understand it."

"You will have a clearer vision, Mrs. Brown, when you have lived in Washington longer," Mrs. Dean observed. "I know how you feel. I had the same experience—the same reverence for the center of power in my country, the great and good government which should make all wrongs right, and stand for the good and the true. I underestimated the power of money, the force of policy which ties men's tongues and directs the votes they cast. It is pitiful but true."

"But not altogether," interposed Mrs. Gleason eagerly, "for there are tried men, good men, who cannot be bought or turned aside from their honest convictions. We know them, and the Father knows them, and one true man, with God on his side, can do much even in Washington. You will join us, will you not, Mrs. Brown? Our Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a power here. The other side have their lobbyists who are working hard for the forces of evil. Indeed, I think I saw you out with one of them the other day, but we, also, are not afraid to use our influence in our righteous cause."

A deep flush spread over Mrs. Brown's expressive face. So this was why Mrs. Almont had singled her out for special notice. An instant's review of their conversation flashed through her mind. No, she had not betrayed herself or the cause in any way, she decided with quick relief. "Yes, I will join you gladly," she said. "My influence may not count for much, but I can learn."

"Until she has put herself to the test, no woman can tell what her influence will be. You may possess the gift of oratory or of writing which opportunity will develop. Many of our ladies have found it so."

"Yes, indeed," laughed Mrs. Dean. "I used to shrink from giving a simple testimony in a village prayer meeting, but really I become so aroused by what I see clearly should be done, and what I realize is not being done, that I quite forget my little timidities. Mr. Dean says, if I keep on, I will become a regular suffrage shouter."

"Equal suffrage is our best hope," added Mrs. Gleason earnestly.

"Yes, indeed," Mrs. Dean rejoined. "It is quite wonderful the difference it makes in the attitude of men toward women. I have been in states where women vote so I have seen things for myself."

"The sneer, 'only a woman,' is quite out of date in suffrage territory, and that is one reason why the liquor men so dread the day of equal suffrage," remarked Mrs. Brown. "It would seem that this city of all others should be freed from the curse of liquor," she continued with kindling eyes, "yet in the short time I have been here I have heard of it to a surprising extent, in restaurants, hotels and other places. A hotel at least should be the last place where liquors can be sold, thus forcing a lady, if she enters a hotel for entertainment, to come in contact with the vile stuff."

"Bless your dear heart, liquor is sold over our hotel bars as openly as in our saloons," cried Mrs. Gleason. "The liquor traffic, to use a sailor's phrase, has a 'clove hitch' on our beautiful city of Washington, Mrs. Brown."

"Then she must be reclaimed," Mrs. Brown replied, tears in her eyes. "We must work and pray until she is cleansed from this fearful taint. We owe it to our country and to ourselves as patriots."

In silence Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Gleason walked half a block. "We have found a working member, if I am not mistaken," observed Mrs. Gleason. "However great a power Mr. Brown may prove to be in the House, I venture to predict that his wife will become a force for righteousness in her sphere as well."

The prediction came true to the letter. Mrs. Brown became more and more interested. As the time for her husband's bill to come before the House drew near, the people at home were interested also, and letters of cheer and encouragement by the hundreds poured in. Mrs. Brown acted as secretary in filing and tabulating them for reference. The children were in school, and an excellent maid had been secured, leaving Mrs. Brown free to attend to duties which daily became more engrossing and fascinating.

"You are my right-hand man, Mary," Mr. Brown said as the two sat together after a day's work. "Your tact in saying just the right thing helps me over some difficult places in my correspondence."

"I am so glad, Silas. It is an education for me, also. I am learning more of legislation than I ever expected to know."

"A necessity, Mary, when all you women get the ballot, as, in time, you will," replied Mr. Brown.

A large number of the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were present when the bill came before the House. After Mr. Dean had spoken in its favor, an opponent made a short, fiery address offering the customary arguments of "the trade." These contained just enough of invective and untruth to fire the honest soul of Silas Brown. Slowly he rose to his feet and looked about him. Rows upon rows of faces, some friendly, others simply curious, were before him—and he began to speak. It was his maiden effort before the House. Beginning at first in a tiny stream of argument and persuasion, his eloquence increased in volume and fervor until the hearts of men and sympathies of women were borne along irresistibly. Men looked at each other in amazement. Surprise, mingled with fear, showed on the faces of the liquor men. They had found out what Brown was made of; that he was not a man to be duped or tricked, and they trembled for the safety of their schemes.

"I say, Jeffry, a few more avalanches like that, and the bill will go through by its own momentum," remarked Mr. Blunt as the two walked away. "Clary's little piece sounded pretty small potatoes beside it."

"Well, between you and me, all it was good for was to oil Brown's whistle and set him going. My, I'd give half I'm worth if I had his power. I can make a speech when I have to, but I always feel that it's imitation thunder. I haven't any enthusiasm."

"Well, Brown has, and don't you forget it. He's a man to reckon with or I miss my guess, and we must keep close tab on him."

"One man can carry a heap of votes, if he builds right, and just on the square, Blunt. He told the truth right from the shoulder, and you and I know it, none better, and I wish we were free to act on our own honest convictions."

"Well, I didn't come here to pet convictions," grunted Mr. Blunt in an undertone. "It cost me my term's salary and more to get the election, and I've got to make good somehow. Brown will go back poorer than a church mouse for all he will make here."

"And with a clear conscience. I've seen the time when that was something money wouldn't buy, and I know it's worth having." With these words the two men separated.

That night there was a private interview between Mr. Blunt and the leader of the liquor forces in Washington. "I tell you, Blunt, that bill must be defeated. Why look at it—it would give them a leeway that would knock us silly. What is our trade worth to us if we can't get the stuff into or across dry states?"

"There's always the prospect of officials that don't officiate," replied Mr. Blunt with a grim smile. "It's lucky for you that the government doesn't put in higher-up officers. That would tie things up in a hard knot, but ours is a moder-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

MAMMY JUDY'S PRAYERS

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Gulfport, Miss.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

Something was wrong at the Gordons. Billie had known it from the evening his father, pale as a ghost, had come home, and had shut the sitting room door and told Mother something that made her cry. He learned next morning that his father had misplaced a large sum of money paid to the wholesale grocery company for which he was bookkeeper, and had lost his position.

"I feel sure I didn't lose it or spend it," Billie heard his father say, "but I cannot remember where I put it. That afternoon after I met Wilson is a blank. He was on his way West, and I don't know his address. I will have to pay the money to the firm, even if it takes our home."

A few days later Billie's mother, with tears in her eyes, told him that all they owned, except a worn-out farm down in Mississippi, must be given up to repay the lost money, that they were very, very poor, and must sell their furniture for enough to take them to the cotton plantation. A few days later they left the big Kentucky town where Billie had been born, and moved South. It was early autumn, and for the first time the little boy saw fields of opening cotton, and the creek and orchards his father had loved in his childhood.

The big old colonial house was terribly out of repair, and most of the land had grown up in broom sage, but it was *home* and Billie liked it. In a grove about half way between the old mansion and what had been the negro quarters stood a giant oak, which the negroes called "The Han'ted Tree." Not a tenant on the plantation could be induced after dark to pass through the grove.

"How can a tree be haunted, Father?" inquired Billie.

"It can't, son. On stormy nights the tree seems to send out a strange sound like a voice raised in prayer, and the negroes believe it is haunted by an old woman who died when I was a little boy. I have no doubt the noise could be explained should any one take the trouble to examine the oak closely."

Billie did not again think of the "haunted tree" until one cold, stormy evening when he was chopping kindling in the back yard, he heard a weird chanting, rising and falling on the wind, like a human voice in prayer.

"Who is that talking down in the grove, Aunt Millie?" Billie asked the old negro woman who had been helping his mother with house-cleaning.

"Hush, chile! Don't talk so loud," she whispered, her eyes rolling in fear. "That's Mammy Judy prayin'. Ain't they told you about her prayers?"

"No. Where does she live, and why does she pray so loud?"

"Fetch me in a turn er kindlin', honey, and I'll tell you while I'm scrubbin' yo' ma's kitchen table. Dar now—dat's fine kindlin' for a little chap lack you to cut. Shet de door so we can't hear dat prayin' so loud."

"Why don't you like to listen to praying, Aunt Millie?"

"'Cause 'tain't no real folks prayin', chile. It's er *han't*. Long time ergo Mammy Judy—she was my grandmammy

Billie and Rover

—used to nuss yo' pa's grandpa. She could do more makin' him mind than his own pa and ma. He growd up lack all the Gordons, wild and rattlin', and lovin' his dram three times er day. Whenever he would go to town to sell his cotton he would come home full of brandy and rarin' and chargin', tel Ole Miss and his chillun would run hide. Mammy Judy would meet him at the door and make him go to bed and sleep off his spree. She would pacify him, and talk to him lack he was a little boy. When she didn't git him to sleep he would beat and bang up furniture and break up dishes tell thar warn't no more to break. When she got him quiet, Mammy Judy would go kneel down under dat oak tree and pray. Sometimes she would pray for half the night, out in the cold and rain—beggin' the Lawd to he'p Ole Marse to give up his drinkin' and to make him 'pent of his sins; but none of her prayers seemed to tetch Old Marse. By and by Marse George, the oldest son of the fambly, and yo' grandpa, chile—growed up. He was sober as a jedge, and a straight-out Christian, lack his ma. He tuck to writin' in de papers how much harm liquor was doin', and how he hated saloons, and wanted to shet 'em up. One mawnin', jest two year atter Marse George married, and yo' pa was a little baby, a man what run a saloon shot yo' grandpa for writin' about whisky. Ole Marse tuck his son's death powerful hard. He never was the same any more, they said. He quit his spreein', and when he died Mammy Judy said she b'lieved the Lawd had forgive him. She died jest a week atter we laid Old Marse away—but, chile—*her prayin' ain't never stopped yit!* We older heads has lowed that somebody in the fambly is still needin' her prayers. I hopes yo' pa ain't tuck to drinkin', honey chile?" There was an apology in Aunt Millie's tone which forbade offense.

"I don't know, Aunt Millie," replied Billie doubtfully. "I know he has never been fighting drunk."

"Sometimes a mighty little drunk does a heap of harm, son. Don't you never tetch whisky, Billie."

"I never, never will, Aunt Millie," replied the lad.

Throughout the evening Billie was very thoughtful. He repeated to his mother what Millie had told him, and found she knew all about Mammy Judy's prayers.

"I am sorry your father sees no harm in social drinking, Billie. I believe it led to the loss of his position. He had been drinking with a friend the afternoon he misplaced that money. I am praying that he may have the strength to give up drink, as Mammy Judy prayed for your great-grandfather."

Just then Billie's father came into the room, and the subject was dropped, but the next morning the boy stood under Mammy Judy's oak, and reverently bowing his head, prayed that his father might see the harm in drink, and quit it. "I'll pray every day, like Mammy Judy," Billie told himself, "and I am sure my prayer will be answered."

But days and weeks passed and Billie knew that his father was still a moderate drinker. Things did not seem to be going well on the farm, and Mrs. Gordon was sadder than ever.

One day late in November as Billie was digging holes in the back yard in which to plant a row of peach trees, the "yep-yep" of a dog caused him to look in the direction of the grove. A frightened rabbit came bounding down the foot path with the dog and Sam, a negro boy, in hot pursuit.

"Git him! Sic him, Rover!" yelled Sam.

Billie leaped the fence and joined the chase. It did not last long. The dog was within a few feet of the rabbit when it made a sudden dash at Mammy Judy's oak, and—disappeared!

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

NATIONAL OFFICERS IN THE EAST

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, who, since their return from the Portland Convention, have been at National Headquarters, on December 5 left for New York City, where they will spend some time attending to official business. While in New York they will confer with the state officers concerning arrangements for the World's Convention to be held next fall in Brooklyn, and later will go to New Jersey to counsel with the president of the W. C. T. U. of the state in regard to plans for the next National Convention. They expect to reach Washington on Tuesday, December 10, and on the Sunday following, to participate in the W. C. T. U. mass meeting to be held in that city. On Monday, December 16, they will attend the conference of temperance workers which meets to consider methods of promoting the passage of the Kenyon-McCumber bill.

"Troublous Times for Liquor Interests"

The state of mind of the big brewers of the country reflects in a measure the progress of the temperance cause in this country. If the metropolitan papers report it correctly, there was nothing especially optimistic in the address of the president of the New York State Brewers' Association, delivered at its recent annual convention in New York City. Its somewhat dolorous reference to the fact that the liquor interests were not dealing with a theory, but with a real condition, namely, that 33,000,000 people in this enlightened country have prohibited locally or otherwise the traffic in alcoholic beverages, indicated quite the contrary. *The New York Times* calls attention to the fact that President Schaefer did not for a moment indulge in the familiar assertions as to the inefficacy of prohibition, but instead exhorted his hearers to fight both its maintenance and its extension by the use of only one argument—an appeal to the material interests of the producers and manufacturers who sell what they raise or make to breweries and saloons.

The dangers of this argument seem to appeal to the *Times* as being greater than the advantages. It wisely remarks that the economic and social consequences of the trade in alcohol are not by any means confined to those who supply its demands for grain, barrels, fixtures, etc. It evidently has in mind the hospitals and asylums filled with victims of the legalized liquor traffic, the widows and orphans of drink victims who are supported at public expense, the economic waste of life and efficiency in the commercial world, to say nothing of the money which is diverted from regular and legitimate channels of trade and worse than wasted in the purchase of life-destroying liquors. The streets of the great city of New York are full of pitiful, tragic, heart-rending, convincing proofs that the liquor traffic, not prohibition, "makes its annihilating effect felt on business."

America for the World

We are continually being told that all the great problems of society are being tried out in America, and that the nations of the world are watching to see if these schemes are failures or successes. In short, what we are doing along the line of reform, social, civic and national, is not simply for America, but for the world, for as goes America so goes the world. The Orient especially, we are told by students of the life in that country, is at the present time in a plastic state which makes it especially impressionable along all lines of reform, and the young men and women from China and Japan who enter our American universities, as well as the commercial class, are taking back to the four corners of the world impressions of this great nation. Very eagerly is our attitude toward two great questions—the restriction and prohibition of the liquor traffic and the treatment of the vice evil—being scrutinized by other nations, and what we do or fail to do will affect the world in a very practical way. This truth cannot be too often nor too emphatically impressed upon the people, that not only must we save America for the sake of America, from the curse of the legalized liquor traffic, but we must win in this warfare for the sake of the world. Let us heed the warning uttered by Congressman Hobson: "In America we are making the last stand of the great white race, and substantially of the human race. If this destroyer cannot be conquered in young America, it cannot be conquered in any of the older and more degenerate nations. If America falls the world will be undone and the human race will be doomed to go down from degeneracy into degeneracy."

No Place for Intoxicants in Universities

The effort being made by friends of the University of California to have passed by the student body an amendment ruling out all intoxicating liquors from the officially recognized banquets and other social functions, is in accordance with a movement which Dr. David Starr Jordan characterizes as "the most important forward step in American universities."

As stated in the recommendations being circulated in favor of this amendment, the state does not favor drinking on the part of the students; in fact, it has provided a law removing the temptation to drink, at least a mile from the campus; official student functions at which drinking occurs are merely an evasion of that law on the part of the students, and young men and women who are receiving their education at the expense of the state should honor and respect its laws rather than endeavor to evade and disregard them.

The large state universities, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, do not serve liquors at their class or officially recognized student banquets, and however much intelligent American citizens may differ as to the best methods of prohibiting or regulating the liquor traffic, no conscientious man or woman can fail to recognize the absolute folly of nullifying the work of the college or the university by permitting temptation in the form of alcoholic drinks to be placed in the way of the students.

Kansas Jurywomen Distinguish Themselves

Kansas litigants who are confident that they have a righteous cause will hereafter plead for the privilege of submitting their cases to a jury of women. The first jury of that sort ever sitting in a Kansas court of record has distinguished itself for its conscientiousness, honesty and endeavor to get at the true facts. These twelve tried and true women apparently accepted with great seriousness the responsibility placed upon them, not relying on their own wisdom but seeking Divine guidance, for the record states that their first act upon retiring to the jury-room was to unite in prayer. One wonders how the men engaged in the liquor business would fancy having their litigation left to the judgment of a jury whose minds and consciences had been thus clarified by prayer. The strict honesty of these women as public servants differentiates them from the average jury. Their deliberations were concluded by 11:30 p. m. By deferring their decision for another half hour each would have been entitled to $2 extra for jury service. Yet—the verdict was returned with a full understanding that by so doing they would lose this money. "No jury ever more truly appreciated its responsibility," was the comment of the judge before whom the case was tried.

THE AFTER USES OF THE CONVENTION

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

It is over, that magnificent demonstration of enthusiasm and power which held us spellbound in Portland, Oregon, from October 18th to 26th. Once again the clans are scattered to all parts of our great country and the routine work of a mighty organization is resumed. Who that was privileged to ascend that mount of vision has not asked herself: "How may its influence be most effectively retained?" "What are the possible after uses of this convention?"

May We Venture to Suggest?

1. We may familiarize ourselves, throughout the country as a whole, with what was accomplished at Portland. The recommendations as given in a recent issue of THE UNION SIGNAL are invaluable. It would not be strange if, in looking back upon such a week it seemed to the average delegate a blaze of glory with very little to differentiate one day from another. But there are points of definite, practical, future effort in that "blaze of glory" and it would be well for our cause if the women all over the nation acquainted themselves with them. It is only by accident that people do the things of which they do not know and such accidents are more rare than the traditional "angels' visits." Therefore, one of the best possible uses of the great convention must be to study it, to read carefully its reports, to make note of its suggestions, and to learn thoroughly what was really done at Portland. One of the very best ways of passing on to others this knowledge is to have Convention report meetings wherever practicable.

2. We may retain the spirit of the convention through cultivating closer comradeship with our workers, the nation over. What was the chief joy of the convention when we come to a close analysis? Was it not that intangible, indefinable something which, for lack of a better phrase, we call "*esprit de corps*" —that atmosphere which enveloped us all and made us so truly one? To use a so-called "New Thought" expression—though the thought is as old as the ages —we felt the vibrations of a common purpose, we were molded into a common love and sympathy.

Why may not that atmosphere continue? We are widely separated now, but are not our hearts and purposes the same? Miles do not really separate; differing aims, cross purposes, discords and strife are the great dividers. From Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, from Minneapolis to Florida, from each great center to the remotest outlying town and hamlet, stretch the great cables of our unity. Let us strengthen them. How? How did we strengthen them at Portland? We came to know one another better and, therefore, loved each other the more. Why may we not cultivate that love? Love is like any other plant, it languishes without culture. If some one impressed us powerfully at Portland, if our hearts went out in special love to some one else, if words spoken by another were specially helpful, why not write and say so? Of course, it is a busy world and sometimes the fight is fierce and there seems little time for the dear amenities of life, but a few minutes may be snatched somewhere in the busy weeks and thereby our own lives and the lives of others be enriched. "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" should have a new meaning with each year and the range of our sympathies and affections should be increased with every convention.

3. We may pray for the work and the workers as we never have prayed before. If we really pray in faith and in dead earnest, then the fourth use of the convention will become at once apparent: we shall set about answering our prayers through carrying out some one or more of the plans originated at Portland. Then will the convention re-live itself in every state and in countless lives. Increased knowledge, increased love and sympathy, greater power in prayer, more definite, practical and efficient service—what higher after-uses could grow out of our Portland Convention.

"If ye know these things happy are ye if ye do them."

THE WINE WAS UNTOUCHED

For an employe of a railroad to indulge in liquor-drinking is to wilfully eliminate his name from the company's pay-roll. Even in dry territory the railroads are on the watch, and, as soon as they learn of any of their men drinking, he ceases to be a desirable member of the force. "At a recent banquet given by the officials and employes of the local division of the Lake Shore road," says the *Ashtabula* (Ohio) *Beacon*, "a glass of rare old wine was placed at each plate, but when the guests left the banquet hall, the wine was as the waiters had left it—untouched—a mute testimony to the rigidity of railroad anti-liquor laws."

"A GALLON OF MISERY"

Booker T. Washington once said at a dinner that he could not speak for temperance more effectively than to quote the words of old Uncle Calhoun Webster: "When I sees a man a-goin' home wid a gallon o' whisky an' a half pound o' meat, dat's temperance lecture enough for me—an' I sees it ebery day. An' I knows dat everyt'ing in dat man's house am on de same scale—a gallon o' misery to ebery half pound o' comfort."

INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF CHRISTMAS TREES

An embargo has been placed by the Department of Agriculture upon the interstate shipment of Christmas trees from New England to prevent the carrying into other territory of gypsy and brown-tail moths, which infest these trees. A most commendable act on the part of the Department, but, asks the *Civic League Record*, if a department of our government can stop the interstate shipments of Christmas trees because of the possible danger of infesting new territory with moths, why cannot some department stop the interstate shipments of intoxicants into prohibition territory, from which harm is sure to result? Why should it be considered unconstitutional for the Federal Government to prevent interstate shipments of intoxicants into prohibition territory, and constitutional for the Department of Agriculture to stop interstate shipments of Christmas trees?

A decision has been handed down by the Supreme Court of Iowa to the effect that restaurant keepers cannot serve drinks to their patrons nor permit them to send a waiter out after intoxicants to be consumed with their meals.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. MARY C. UPHAM

MRS. E. W. FOLLETT, Spencer, Wisconsin

Mrs. Mary C. Upham of Marshfield, Wis., well known and greatly beloved, passed to her eternal home on November 29. Although frail in health during the last few years, her ultimate recovery was hoped for, and the announcement of her home-going came as a shock to the community and to her large circle of friends. Marshfield is by her death bereaved of its most distinguished citizen, for in its history there has not been a year in which the honored presence of this truly great woman has not been felt. Her life of noble service reaches from her ministry to the sick and sorrowing in the pioneer days, to her duties in public life in the Executive mansion, when her husband, Hon. William H. Upham, was governor of Wisconsin.

Foremost in the promotion of every interest for the welfare of humanity, she was not satisfied to be "at ease in Zion," but sought out ways and means to better serve "her generation." Happy always in planning for others, she spared not herself, nor her treasure, even denying herself comfort or pleasure if thereby the cause of Christ could be better served. Utterly unselfish in motive, her beauty of character is rare indeed. In the home life, the community, the state, the nation, her beneficent influence has long been felt. For many years a member of the Executive Board of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she later became the loved and trusted president of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. No thought of remuneration or reward entered her mind. Her only desire was to help, to serve, to save! Her sublime faith and rare courage seemed almost divine, and as she wrote of the Titanic heroes so may we say of her, "Nearer to God" she could not be, so near the perfect life was hers.

Never is a true soul born for naught;
Wherever any such hath lived and died
There hath been something for true freedom wrought,
Some bulwark leveled on the evil side.
—*Lowell*

The friend who requested, through the columns of THE SIGNAL, copies of the old song, "Father, Dear Father Come Home with Me Now," desires to express her gratitude for the prompt and numerous responses received. She takes occasion to comment favorably upon the paper as an advertising medium, remarking that her desk has been deluged with copies of the song.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

Third Sunday in December—*Peace Day.*
December 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PENAL AND REFORMATORY WORK

MRS. MINNIE B. HORNING

To State and Local Superintendents:

If you are looking for material for Penal and Reformatory programs in the local union or for parlor or public meetings, very appropriate short stories will be found in some of the current magazines. "His Christmas Gift," by Jacob Riis, in *The Outlook* of November 23, and "Coming Back to Christmas," by Zona Gale, in the December number of *Harper's Bazaar*, both deal touchingly and beautifully with the work of this department. *Scribner's Magazine* offers in its 1913 prospectus a series of three articles by Miss Winifred Taylor on "The Man Behind the Bars," which no doubt will be helpful for program uses. In fact so universally absorbing is this question of the prisoner, and the twentieth century ideas concerning him, that current literature is no longer a barren field, but most prolific in furnishing material for discussion, papers and profitable program matter. *The Literary Digest* of November 16 has excerpts from an exceedingly interesting and helpful paper by Arthur McDonald on "Humanizing Criminal Law." It is hoped we may be able to get the whole article in form for our use later.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN

MRS. ELLA KROFT

I greet you as your new National superintendent, dear state superintendents, and ask for your sympathy, love and hearty coöperation. I realize you belong to the host of dear women who in the past were faithful to duty, not knowing what the Master had in store for them, and I am sure you will be just as faithful to present duty, walking by faith and not by sight. Let our motto be, "Less of self and more of Christ."

Our great desire should be to serve, to help, rather than to be honored, and to rule. Dear sisters, when I think of the millions of people, whom we shall try to serve during the coming year, my heart cries out to the loving Father for wisdom, love and strength, to serve in a way that will be pleasing unto Him and a credit to the W. C. T. U.

Bloomington, Ind.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

The School Savings Banks system is being introduced by the Board of Education into all the public schools of New York City. It has been in the schools of Long Island City for several years, and last year was taken up in School No. 14 in Manhattan. Its success and value as an educational factor in these and other places throughout the United States convinced the New York City school board that it would be wise and advisable to teach all children thrift, and they are acting accordingly.

School savings banks have been established in the public schools of Watertown, Conn., where they have twenty-four teachers, and Casselton, N. D., the local W. C. T. U. instituting the work in the latter place. The president of the union in Saratoga, Calif., reports that it will have the "savings system running in their schools by January 1."

"The Statistics of School Savings Banks in the United States," an eight-page folder, is now on sale at the address given below. Numbers of it have already been distributed. Unions will find it of especial interest to bankers.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDAL CONTEST NOTES

As a result of the temperance sentiment created through contest work by Miss Dorothy Horning, four unions were organized in Jackson county, Iowa. What she did hundreds of our young women can do if the way is opened for them.

Rhode Island has the distinction of having had the new silver, gold and grand gold medals designed, and of holding the first grand gold music contest. The medals are pronounced beautiful in design and workmanship, the designer being Miss Esther Cook.

More work has been done in Virginia the past year than usual. The president, Mrs. Sara Hoge, and the state organizers have aroused interest among the unions. Indications are that more contests will be held in the state this coming year than ever before.

Many of our organizers believe that when a new union is organized or an old union revived, nothing can be more helpful than the contest work. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, has talked medal contest at seven parlor meetings, twenty-three institutes, thirteen district conventions, seven public schools, acted as judge three times, presented four medals and written an oration. In all probability other organizers have done equally well.

During the past year ten diamond medals and two grand diamond contests were held in Illinois. This was largely owing to the state W. C. T. U. having voted that $200 be set aside to help in the work, provided a superintendent holding a high grade contest did not make expenses. There was only one instance of help given and that a small amount, but the fund gave confidence to superintendents.

In proportion to membership Connecticut has for several years kept pace with the larger states. One line of work is especially worthy of mention. When young men who were diamond medal winners, prohibition workers and students at college wrote orations and delivered them, a money prize, as well as the medal, was awarded to the winner. Contests were held on Saturday evening, and on the following Sunday evening contestants gave their orations in various nearby churches.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

JABEZ MANCHESTER, South Westport, Mass., for many years an honorary member of the Dartmouth W. C. T. U.

MRS. ANN COBHAM, Warren, Pa., for many years a member of the W. C. T. U., known and loved throughout the county and in the wider circles of the state and National W. C. T. U.

MR. J. C. WELLS, Chattanooga, Tenn., husband of Mrs. M. L. Wells, a former National organizer.

MRS. HANNAH JANE COFFEEN, Lebanon, Ind., a member of the local union. Mrs. Coffeen, who was eighty-five years old, was one of the early Crusaders, a coworker with Mother Thompson and Mother Stewart, and one of the oldest subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, only four weeks previous to her home-going sending in new subscriptions.

CHILDREN'S PARADE, MOUNT STERLING, KY.

All day long the children of the fair little city of Mount Sterling, on the day upon which the fate of Montgomery county as wet or dry territory was decided, marched from polling place to polling place singing temperance songs. Standing at the head of the procession with the two drummer boys can be seen Mrs. Loomis, state superintendent of Medal Contest work, who drilled them, and Mr. Harris, a Methodist minister, who accompanied them. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., marched in the procession, inspiring the children and workers by her presence. At noon the local W. C. T. U. served lunch to the young campaigners. The county outlawed the liquor traffic by a vote of nearly two to one.

AMONG OUR WORKERS

In order to celebrate the victories of the November 5 election and the closing of 300 saloons in California, the W. C. T. U. of Merced county has already held a splendid jubilee institute of two days.

Miss Anderson Hughes, the eloquent white ribboner from New Zealand, has been awakening and inspiring to new interest and zeal in temperance the residents of Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and other cities of British Columbia. With her brother, Rev. John Hughes, she sailed on November 27, for New Zealand, but expects to return to America in February, at which time she will again speak in Canada and the United States.

According to the regular custom of the Ministerial Association of Gloversville, N. Y., the offering taken at the Thanksgiving service is given to some worthy cause. This year, without solicitation, the collection, amounting to $52, almost double that of last year, was given to the W. C. T. U. The people of Gloversville, as never before, are recognizing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, especially in the department of Rescue work for which a large part of this offering will be used.

A Woman's Christian Temperance Union with forty members was organized at Forgan, Okla., Sunday, November 24, by Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead, National organizer and lecturer, and Mrs. Gabriella H. Groat, president of the Seward county (Kansas) W. C. T. U. Mrs. Grinstead's lecture was so well received by the overflowing audience in the Methodist Episcopal church, that by urgent request, in the afternoon, despite a chilly atmosphere, she addressed an open-air meeting.

In recognition of her years of faithful service for the temperance cause, Mrs. S. C. Nutter, who declined re-election as president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U. at the recent state convention, was made honorary president, and editor of the state paper, and was presented with a beautiful brooch by the white ribboners of New Mexico.

The Beaverdale (Pa.) W. C. T. U. matrons' silver medal contest class held their first contest November 12. Mrs. Mary E. Chapman won the medal with the reading, "In the Kegs." At the contest held at Lovett, November 26, the medal was won by Mrs. Ella B. Black, state superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, her subject being "A Terrible Charge."

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Otsego county, N. Y., held at Otego, was the "best ever." Nearly all the officers and superintendents were re-elected, Mrs. Georgia L. Weaton still leading the forces. At the New York state convention at Canton two women from Oneonta union were honored, Mrs. Weaton being made state lecturer and Mrs. Lula Walker, state organizer.

Rev. Mary Sibbitt, known in Indiana as the "Kansas temperance cyclone," in the work done in that state this fall, has lived up to this characterization. In Jay and Wells counties where she has been working for the past month a great campaign against intemperance and the white slave traffic has been conducted. Judicious and faithful advertising by temperance people has helped to bring about this result. In Zanesville one of the largest business firms of the county, in their weekly letters sent to hundreds of patrons, gave an announcement of the meetings. Mrs. Sibbitt's addresses have aroused the people; prohibition sentiment has been made, and the W. C. T. U. has been strengthened by new recruits. In Wells county auto trucks holding sixteen to twenty people followed her from town to town. At Bluffton the opera house was filled by many of the best people of the city and community, among them judges, former state senators, lawyers and leading business men who were outspoken in their praise of the speaker.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Frances E. Willard Hospital Association will be held at the Hospital, 710 S. Lincoln Street, on Monday, January 6, 1913.

A beautiful memorial fountain has been erected in Chesaning, Mich., in honor of Mrs. M. R. Adams, a devoted, loyal member of the W. C. T. U. and one of long standing. It was said of her that she "ever awaited the dawn of a better day when brotherly love and Christ-like living shall prevail. In that vision rested her hope and her reward." The dedicatory address was made by the National parliamentarian and honorary president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., Mrs. A. S. Benjamin. Of her *The Chesaning Argus* says, "The speaker was typical of the society she represented—modest, retiring, intelligent and earnest, exemplifying the highest type of American womanhood and nobly advocating the cause of Christ and humanity."

Back of almost every victory for prohibition, national, state or local, will be found a bit of history of self-sacrificing endeavor on the part of white ribboners. That Cowlitz county, Wash., voted dry by such an overwhelming majority at the recent election is said to be due in a great measure to the inspiring meetings conducted in Kelso (where the largest majority was polled) by Mrs. Florence Atkins and Miss Margaret Bilz, National organizers. Besides the addresses at the Kelso theater, Miss Bilz spoke to large audiences in public schools churches, young people's meetings and Sunday schools, doing house to house visitation to help secure victory for the cause.

DEMAND FOR SINGLE MORAL STANDARD

"We men ought to demand that women come into the body politic and bring with them the same moral standard that they hold for themselves in the home, in the church, in the great reform movements that are voiced by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and all other endeavors for righteousness that are always championed by women," said Rev. James Grattan Mythen of Baltimore, in his address before the National Suffrage Convention. "There is hardly a man who would have his mother, his wife, or his sister no better than he is himself. The double standard of sex responsibility, like a loathsome disease, has spread its viciousness throughout all departments of private and social life. Politics, the organized life of the nation, has not escaped its contamination.

"There must be a reform in the standards of morality, beginning in the family circle and thence radiating out to the last circumference of our social structure before politics will become clean. For this reason we want women to help us tear down this false standard which men have allowed themselves to be insulted with. Women alone can do this by demanding that male morals be brought to the tone that men demand of their women and which women even more imperatively demand for themselves. We must not expect them to help us accomplish this merely by permitting them politely to urge it. We must give them the right to demand it—to demand it in the name of law and order and decency."

FOR MOTHER'S DAY

For program material for January 3, the birthday of Madam Willard, use

A Great Mother (a story of Madam Willard's life), price, $1.50.

Life Sketch of Madam Willard, Mary Tomlinson. Price, 10 cents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

GAINS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MRS. MARY M. COMAN

All sorts and kinds of advance and progress have been made in Southern California the past few weeks. The gain, both temporary and permanent of having several of the National workers present with us is very prominent in the minds of all of us just at present, and has won our gratitude. Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. La Mance, and Miss Mosher have figured largely in many gatherings and conferences, while in the fight for prohibition in San Pedro, the influential and rapidly growing seaport of Los Angeles, Mrs. La Mance is doing special and valiant work. At a jubilee recently held in Los Angeles in recognition of the prohibition gains at the election, many of our guests and new citizens from the National were present, Mrs. Graham, to the delight of hundreds, singing "Victory."

Largely because it was their first real political test, the women of Southern California were closely watched during the recent campaign and election. Everywhere it is conceded that women throughout the state showed an interest, which for earnestness and conscientiousness, exceeded that of the men. While, for the most part, women, like their husbands and brothers, took little if any active part in the campaign, yet, in each party, individual women developed true and brilliant political executive ability and leadership. For instance, the Democratic women organized throughout the state wholly independent of the men, and did fully as practical and effective work. The W. C. T. U. organizations, women's clubs and other groups in almost every city and town in the state studied the situation carefully and in every possible way tried to acquaint themselves with both candidates and issues. In some places, at women's mass meetings, all local candidates for office were invited to state their beliefs and standards, while in others the five party platforms were frankly and squarely presented by as many women.

Because of all this we have gained a broader experience, a more intelligent understanding of political questions and methods and a steadily increasing capability and desire to help raise the standards of civic life.

In the November election all county precincts (in Los Angeles county) voted on four distinctly moral issues: 1. Shall wholesale and retail liquor dealers' licenses be granted in this precinct? 2. Shall winery keepers' licenses be granted. 3. Shall hotel and restaurant liquor dealers' licenses be granted. 4. Shall licenses for public billiard rooms be granted. The W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League coöperated heartily, doing splendid work, with the result that **thirty-three saloons were closed, eighteen wineries cannot sell at retail** (save at their stores in license cities), **two billiard halls were voted closed, innumerable others were kept out, the doors of one wholesale liquor house are shut and six restaurants are forbidden to sell liquor. In addition to the above, all in the county supervisorial districts, the cities of Catalina and Lancaster are now dry, the former closing five saloons and the latter three.** At Catalina, especially, is the victory significant, since this famous mountain-island ocean resort counts its summer visitors by the thousands, and its popularity and attractiveness can only gain by the splendid temperance advance.

With the opening of the Panama Canal but two years off, San Pedro, the magnificent harbor for Los Angeles, is steadily increasing in importance and size. An initiative petition for an election to secure temperance conditions before the great onrush resulted in the appointing of a special election day for San Pedro itself; not for the great city, of which it legally is a part. Under direction of Mrs. Phelps, county president, for the past three weeks a very lively and energetic campaign has been waged, every effort being made to appeal to the best in the citizens and save from the thralldom of the liquor power this seaport, which necessarily must become a great commercial, international center.

In the latter part of October, the beautiful city of Long Beach voted at an especial election, a very clear-cut, strong prohibition ordinance. The women of the city are given the credit of carrying the measure by so large a majority.

When the state convention gathered in San Diego, last May, a city purity crusade had just begun. **The steady, faithful work of the good men and women culminated recently in closing, it is hoped forever, the red light district of that fair city.** A special train took the unfortunate women north, most of them going to San Francisco and beyond. When earnest women offered these refugees the opportunity for a better life, at the last moment, some accepted and will reform.

The white ribboners of this part of the state are especially happy over the appointment of two, at least, of our women to National positions—Mrs. Sallie Ferris of Los Angeles, to the associate superintendency of the department of Anti-Narcotics, and Mrs. Blair, as organizer for the National L. T. L. Branch. Both women are well worthy of the honor conferred, Mrs. Blair having been for many years on the regular list of National organizers.

Los Angeles county, which, you know, is a very large one, has now twenty-five dry cities and five wet ones, but unfortunately one of these wet ones is Los Angeles, that little giant of a city, which now numbers 425,000 souls, and is growing daily by leaps and bounds. The other four are Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Redondo and Vernon.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION MEETING

MRS. MINNIE B. HORNING, National Superintendent Penal and Reformatory Work

At the second annual meeting of the American Prison Association, recently held in Baltimore, President Frederick G. Pettigrove, of Boston, in responding to Mayor Preston's address of welcome, recalled that he attended a prison congress in Baltimore twenty years ago, at which ex-President Hayes presided. Reform in prison management may have been discussed that long ago, but it is given to the present days to take long strides in advanced thinking which shall bring forth radical and necessary improvement in this work.

Prominent among the speakers and attendants at this meeting were Cardinal Gibbons, Governor Goldsborough, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation, Governor A. O. Eberhart of Minnesota, and Judge Warren W. Foster of New York. At every session wardens of many of the state penitentiaries and interested students of penology from Canada and America thronged McCoy Hall of the Johns Hopkins University.

The scientific view of the treatment of criminals is of absorbing interest, and this was ably set forth in a paper on "Differential Diagnosis of Crime," read by Dr. David C. Peyton, superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory. Some of his conclusions were: "Crime is ofttimes a disease and should be treated as such; habitual, hopeless criminals should be sentenced to life imprisonment; a large percentage of the inmates of prisons are weakminded, insane or suffer with epilepsy in one form or another; the courts should pass on the commission of the crime; experts should pass on the criminal and his treatment; all men on trial should be examined by a psychologist and an alienist; many criminals should be sent to institutes of neurology for treatment, instead of to prisons." Dozens of men joined in a discussion of this paper and all were not like-minded on some of the conclusions. Charles Brandon Booth, son of Maud Ballington Booth, said in his address, "There are no confirmed or hopeless prisoners. I believe in the absolute redeemability of human nature by the help of man and through the grace of God."

Maud Ballington Booth Speaks of Improved Conditions

Mrs. Booth, the "little mother" of all the boys in the prisons of this country, took a prominent part in the program. Twenty years ago she delivered her first address to men behind prison bars in San Quentin, California, and has, ever since, devoted her life to their cause. "A great change has come over the prisoners and the prisons since I first saw them," said Mrs. Booth in a personal interview. "In those days the lockstep was used and there was a rule requiring that prisoners should ever keep their eyes on the ground; another that they should never speak. The stripes were worn everywhere. Now there are few prisons which use the lockstep, or the rule of silence or the rule requiring men not to raise their eyes. The convict who finishes his term and goes out to take up his life again is a different man now. A man who lived ten years under the old discipline, when he went out to seek employment, walked with a shuffle, his eyes on the ground, and every one recognized him as a former convict. Now convicts are treated as men—they go into the world as men."

Contract Labor Denounced

Contract labor was universally denounced by the speakers. Thorough employment was deemed absolutely necessary, but it should be of such a nature that the state could purchase the articles of prison production and not flood the market with them. This subject was emphatically dwelt upon because of conditions existing in the Maryland state penitentiary. The warden's annual report showed that the convicts had earned a large sum of money for the state, and the national committee of experts on prison labor, in its report to the association, was very severe in its denunciation of the system in vogue in that institution. Conditions there were condemned, the contract system scored, and fault was found with the treatment of prisoners. According to the report, they are worked harder, are given less in the way

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B. NEWS NOTES

A Y. P. B. of eleven members has been organized at Dighton, Kansas, with Miss Mable Fallis as president.

Mrs. Frances Hetzler, Y. P. B. secretary of Maryland, writes that the Gallaudet Branch, with Mr. George Faupel as its leader, is doing excellent work, holding very interesting and instructive meetings. At the last meeting seven new members were gained bringing the membership up to 50.

A new Y. P. B. of twenty-two members has just been organized in one of the counties of Maryland, and others are ready to join at the next meeting. Some of the members drove eight and ten miles to join.

On November 24, the Sunshine Y. P. B. of Tampa, Florida, provided several numbers for the temperance program given at the Epworth League service of the Selma Avenue church: Two songs, "Brighter Days Are Coming," by the Sunshine girls, a duet, "Down in the Licensed Saloon," by Misses Pearl and America Wells, and a reading, "The Bridal Winecup," by Miss Concheta Tanner. One hundred pages of literature were distributed by Miss Bertie Hancock.

The Sunshine Y. P. B. and L. T. L. on November 23 gave a social, at the home of their leader, Miss Lila Tanner. Songs by the members, a recitation by little Miss Hazel Holm, a recitation by Miss Concheta Tanner and a report of the Florida state convention by Miss America Wells were numbers of an interesting program. The afternoon closed with a social hour and refreshments.

On November 30, a Y. P. B., with Miss Louise Willson as president, was organized in Tennessee College at Murfreesboro, by Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National college secretary, who at the present time is speaking in the colleges of Tennessee.

WHAT ONE BRANCH IS DOING

The following from the Kansas W. C T. U. paper shows what one new Y. P. B. is doing:

"One hundred members by September 1, 1913, is the aim of the Topeka Central Y. P. B., which was organized August 16, 1912, with eight members, and has been steadily growing until now it numbers thirty-two. The meetings are held every two weeks; the first fifteen minutes are for the devotional exercises; thirty minutes for the transaction of business; fifteen minutes for a parliamentary drill, followed by a short but interesting program. The rest of the evening is spent in games and a social time. The young people are very anxious to begin the study course but have been delayed on account of a three months' membership contest which will soon close. Thus far, twenty-four new members have been secured. At a recent meeting fifteen minutes were spent in learning the county, district, state, National and World's officers."

WOULDST THOU BE BLESSED?

Wouldst thou be blessed?
Ah, choose to be a blessing;
Wouldst thou be loved?
Nay, rather choose to love;
The cup which thou to other lips art pressing
Thy solace sweet will prove.

Wouldst thou be great?
Oh, stoop to lift the lowly;
Wouldst thou be heard?
Learn first to listen well;
Dost thou aspire to service high and holy?
Some sad heart's grief dispel.

—*Selected*

UNIQUE Y.P. B. ENTERTAINMENT

During the Missouri state convention, held in St. Louis, Miss Irma Keepers of Carthage organized a Y. P. B. at the Forest Park University. When only about a month old a novel entertainment was given by this new Branch. The university gymnasium was changed into a forest and Japanese lanterns were swung among the branches of the trees. A young lady in colonial costume met the guests at the door and gave to each a quantity of small beans to be used as money. With this wealth admission was gained to the tents, wigwams and booths located in the miniature woods. In a wigwam sat an Indian girl in native dress, provided with pledge cards, and to each passer-by she gave an invitation to join the Branch. Popcorn balls were served in a colonial booth of white draped with American flags. In a jungle was arranged a fishing pond, where each guest caught, instead of a fish, a souvenir which had been neatly attached to the end of her hook. Country maidens in pink checked aprons and sunbonnets presided over the fishing. At one of the most attractive booths, semi-circular in shape and decorated in wisteria and orange blossoms, lemonade and cakes were served.

Miss Ariel Gross, a member of the faculty from Boston, Mass., had charge of the entertainment and many new members were added to the Y. P. B.

Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairnes, head of the Forest Park University, is one of the pioneer white ribboners of Missouri, and was for many years state superintendent of Legislation.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION MEETING

(Continued from Page Twelve)

of clothing and other comforts than in other states, are given only one dollar on the average when discharged against an average of ten dollars in many states, are allowed no time for moral, industrial or educational improvement, and their working hours are limited only by the sunlight. Maryland has no parole system, no indeterminate sentence plan, and is under political manipulation.

This report had been anticipated by the press and the prison officials and a scoring criticism had been predicted. The report closed with a recommendation for the "employment of prisoners in the manufacture of articles for the use of the state. The first consideration should be the training of the prisoner in trade so that he may be self-supporting when released." Farm labor was commended as a step forward, and road building was also advised. That Maryland will benefit by this criticism and the helpful suggestions, was the belief of the delegates, one of whom said he had never seen such a tidal wave of reform as is now sweeping over the state.

Doctrine of Heredity Assailed

In the addresses the doctrine of heredity was assailed, one of the speakers asserting that two elements only were responsible for the criminal, society and the man himself. The need of women supervisors to be in charge of institutions with women inmates was granted, and a crusade for this work was urged. The relation of the drink problem to criminality was noticed but not emphasized. Dr. Goddard, the noted psychologist, declared the penologists had arrived at the fourth stage in the evolution of the treatment of criminals. The first stage was the doctrine of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth"; the second, the doctrine of punishment of criminals to inspire fear in others; the third, that a criminal must be punished in order to be reformed.

The whole convention was marked by the intense earnestness of the delegates; the exhaustive study of the subject which was displayed in addresses, papers, and discussions; the progressive plans advanced for the future and the enthusiastic interest taken in the entire subject.

The veteran superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory, James A. Leonard of Mansfield, was elected president of the Association for the coming year, and Indianapolis was chosen as the next meeting place of the Congress.

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NEVER TIRES
Of the Food That Restored Her to Health.

"Something was making me ill and I didn't know the cause," writes a Colorado young lady. "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism.

"I had tried different kinds of diet, and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better.

"Finally, Mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with a little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once.

"To-day I am well and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained 10 pounds in the last five weeks and do not suffer any more indigestion, and the rheumatism is all gone.

"I know it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. I still eat the food twice a day and never tire of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

VOICES FROM ACROSS THE SEA

BURMA COMRADES IN COUNCIL

Hold Successful First National Convention

Special Correspondence

The white ribboners of the Burma W. C. T. U. for the first time met recently in national convention. There was a thoroughly representative attendance, and a session of the executive committee immediately preceding the convention proper was the beginning of days of earnest counseling together. The address of the president, Mrs. F. D. Phinney, was an interesting review of the work of the union of Burma, instancing such good efforts as the establishment of a rescue home in Rangoon, the solution of the barmaid problem, etc.

The reports of officers showed a highly satisfactory state of affairs. There are now twenty-two societies established in Burma, including the young people's societies, the total membership being nearly 1,000, including children. The fraternal delegates to the convention were Dr. A. M. Murray, and Mr. King, the latter gentleman coming from Maymyo to represent the Rechabites and Good Templars there.

Miss Strout as organizing secretary stated that it was her aim to increase the membership and unions, to build up departments for emphasizing scientific temperance, and the work for mothers, and to interest young people and the little ones. Miss Strout has had a very cordial reception in most of the schools in Burma, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Covernton and Mr. Wedderspoon, and there have been frequent essay competitions in the schools on temperance subjects.

Helpful papers along W. C. T. U. lines were prepared and presented by Miss R. Ranney and Miss Shannon, and an admirably rendered song by Ma Mya May was greatly enjoyed.

The Convention commended in highest terms of praise the good works of the World's W. C. T. U. representative in our country, Miss Flora E. Strout. The following resolution was passed and a copy ordered sent to the comrades in America: "We express our sincere thanks to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for its response to our appeal in sending to us Miss Flora E. Strout whose loyal devotion and unwearied efforts have already done so much for the cause in Burma."

QUEENSLAND IN CONVENTION

MRS. M. C. NICHOLLS

The Queensland W. C. T. U. has just celebrated its twenty-fourth annual convention. This was held in the lovely city of Toowoomba, one hundred miles from Brisbane, the capital of our state. It is situated on a range 2,000 feet above sea-level. There were present between seventy and eighty delegates, and the convention will, we believe, prove a blessing in every way to the hostess town.

During the summer months our state was again favored with a visit from Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie. Many despondent and weary workers were helped and cheered, and with fresh courage are again in the fight. God bless our dear sister and long spare her to the work she and we love so well.

We hope to keep at least one organizer in the field this year and make a decided effort for a large increase in membership before another convention. We pray that our people may rise to their God-given privileges and opportunities and that we may be something, do something —set a mark and aim at it.

CLANS GATHER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HELEN E. EDWARDS

Our twenty-fourth annual convention was held at the union's headquarters, Wakefield street, Adelaide, during the first week in September. That this gathering of the clans was one of the happiest and best yet held was the unanimous opinion of the delegates.

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to a prayer and praise meeting, conducted by Lady Holder, Australasian president. The public tea-meeting at six afforded the city delegates an opportunity of fraternizing with those from the country. Our annual public meeting followed, at which the president, Mrs. Nicholls, gave an able and comprehensive address, which evoked heartiest applause.

We were favored with the presence of Senator Vardon, who, in a thoughtful speech dealt with the duty of the state to care for, shield and protect the child in our midst. The Rev. F. Lade, M. A., followed with an eloquent and forceful address on "An Inexcusable Traffic." He said the real voice of the community was gagged by vested interests, of which our present ministry was afraid. The one thing that prevented the drink traffic from being swept out of existence was "boodle," but the selfishness which stood like a bank against the gathering flood of public opinion must one day yield to the pressure upon it.

The progress of our work throughout the state was carefully tabulated in the report of the secretary, Miss Lockwood. It was cheering to hear of new unions having been formed, and of increased membership throughout, Miss Tupper, our state organizer, having rendered good service in this direction. Miss George, our Australasian organizer, has also done good service among the local unions in our state. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. R. Edwards, showed a most satisfactory condition of our financial affairs.

Dr. Scoville from America addressed the convention, and spoke in warmest terms of admiration of our sainted leader, Frances E. Willard.

That our Loyal Temperance Legion work is bearing fruit was evidenced by the aptness and ability displayed at the model L. T. L. meeting, conducted by the state superintendent, Mrs. Harrison.

Special mention should be made of the department of Christian Cheer, of which Mrs. Turner is the devoted superintendent. At Christmastide she supplies our stockade, prisons, destitute asylum and reformatories with various delicacies. This has proved in many instances an open sesame to the hearts of the receivers, and has been the means of winning some to begin, by God's help, a better life. When Mrs. Turner promised these gifts it was on condition that the beer formerly furnished by the drink sellers should no longer be sent.

The compulsory clause in the Defense Act formed the subject of an address by Mr. J. F. Hills. Mrs. Everett, Australian superintendent of the Peace department, initiated a discussion on the subject, and a strong resolution was passed by the convention.

Major Smeaton, M. P., one of our staunch supporters, dealt with the bill he was about to bring before Parliament, which asks for the shortening of the hours observed by hotel bars. We most earnestly desire that this bill shall receive the endorsement of Parliament.

Our young people's demonstration was a great success—the interest, the enthusiasm, and the carefully prepared program filling us older folk with hope for the future carrying on of the great work.

The diamond medal contest was of the highest order. A medal was presented to the South Australian union at the triennial convention in May for the largest number of contests held in all the states during the three years. South Australia also won the medal at the previous triennial. Great credit is due to our energetic superintendent, Mrs. Radford.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. E. W. Nicholls; vice-president, Mrs. W. Pengilly; corresponding secretary, Miss Lockwood; recording secretary, Mrs. G. W. Cooper; treasurer, Mrs. R. Edwards.

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT STATE CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth annual gathering of the Wyoming W. C. T. U. was held in Sheridan, a very progressive city which had never before entertained the convention.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National Evangelistic superintendent, the speaker, gave untiringly of her great fund of knowledge and inspired all who heard her with a desire to "buckle on the armor and forge to the front in the great battle of cleaning up a sinful world and making it like unto the Kingdom of God." On Sunday evening Mrs. Kuhl addressed a large and attentive audience at a mass meeting in the convention church, which was crowded to the doors. Her speech, "The World's Problem," dealt in a masterly manner with the liquor traffic and its cruel results. On Monday night another large audience gathered to hear her address upon "The Traffic in Humanity," in which she showed clearly the awful character of the white slave traffic in our own and foreign lands. The press of Sheridan gave full reports of our meetings and of Mrs. Kuhl's addresses.

The pastors of the city, the superintendent of schools, the secretary of the Commercial Club, and the president of the Woman's Club all welcomed the convention in kindly, felicitous speeches. The decorations of flowers, flags and white bunting were most tastefully arranged. The committee on music, as well as all other committees, left nothing undone to make the convention of 1912 the most helpful ever held. On the day following, the delegates enjoyed an automobile ride around the city and suburbs, and a splendid luncheon.

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GOOD WORK DONE IN FLORIDA

Special Correspondence

The co-operation of the young people's societies with the W. C. T. U. in preparing programs for the temperance lesson Sundays has grown encouragingly. Union temperance mass meetings of the Protestant churches in towns have been more frequent. A greater number of open air meetings, picnics, excursions, porch parties, lawn fetes, receptions to teachers and L. T. L. institutes, etc., have been held this year.

In seven months Tampa held three silver medal contests in English, and six silver and one gold medal contest in Spanish. The contestants of Tampa hold four grand gold medals and one diamond medal. This union has held evangelistic meetings at the poor-house, Woman's Home and at hospitals; has supplied teachers with *The Young Crusader* and *S. T. I. Quarterly;* has sent more than 500 garments and a small sum of money to flood sufferers; has aided the Sunday schools to secure anti-cigaret literature; maintains in a railway station an infant's crib, and supplies literature boxes, with the telephone number of the union displayed. Only a few of the many enterprises of the Tampa union can herein be enumerated, but enough are related to cause those who read to say "Why?" "Wherefore?" Because there are weekly meetings. Ardor is never chilled by lapses of effort. The annual calendar provides something good for each month. What one union has done, others may accomplish.

Clearwater union, by circulating a protest petition, defeated the applicants for permits to sell liquor in the city. About four-fifths of the qualified voters signed it, and the applications were withdrawn. In the gala week at Miami, the W. C. T. U. had a float representing the work of saloons in ruining human beings.

Many unions, both north and south, adjourn for the summer, but Lake Weir, instead, doubled the number of its meetings, and other unions have not missed a meeting, though the rains often lessened the attendance.

St. Augustine reports excellent social meetings at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, in which the management co-operated with the white ribboners in the preparation and rendering of the programs.

INDIANA'S "RECORD-BREAKER"

Special Correspondence

Indiana's 1912 convention was a record-breaker in many respects. The white ribbon comrades of Kokomo were most happy in their arrangements for entertaining the convention, which in voting strength was the largest in our history. Five hundred seventy-nine voting delegates, besides several hundred visitors, were in attendance. President Vayhinger's address was the main feature of the first day's session, and she spoke like a statesman on the great questions involved in our reform movement.

On Welcome night, the welcomes were voiced by the mayor on behalf of the city, by the churches, the schools, the W. C. T. U. and the L. T. L. The diamond medal contest with six participants was the best ever given at such a gathering. The doors of the churches were thrown open to our speakers on Sunday, and about thirty women preached temperance and prohibition from the various pulpits. An immense audience greeted Prof. Charles Scanlon, the speaker of the afternoon, who made a strong plea for prohibition. On Sunday night, the convention church was again filled to hear Mrs. Lenora Lake, who gave one of her characteristic discourses full of wit and wisdom. On Monday night, Mrs. Abbie Hillerman of Oklahoma told us of the benefits of prohibition in her home state, and Mrs. Mary Sibbitt of Kansas gave a forceful address on prohibition and woman suffrage.

The reports of the officers and superintendents showed progress along all lines. A special effort in organization was made resulting in the formation of eighty-two unions and a net gain in membership of 1,007. A pleasing social feature was a reception given in honor of the Crusaders, four of whom were over eighty years old.

Plans were made for pushing the suffrage work, with the hope of influencing our coming legislature to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution granting full suffrage to women. Indiana extends congratulations to our recently enfranchised comrades in Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona, and asks their prayers that we, too, may be entrusted with the weapon which rightly used will deal the death blow to the liquor traffic. Twelve thousand members, and suffrage for women is our rally cry for the coming year.

NO OCCUPATION

"All my life I have wondered why women could not vote," said Miss Permelia C. Mahan, National organizer, at the Organizers' Hour at the Portland Convention. "Within the past year I have found out why a very large class of women can not vote. I shall withhold such valuable information no longer but shall tell you why in a single sentence written by Gustave Edlund."

At the request of many who attended the Convention we give the poem in full.

From the census blanks we learn
That the one who runs the churn,
And that patches up our breeches,
In our shirts takes a few stitches,
And the one who bakes the bread,
And each day makes up the bed,
Milks the cows, feeds the hens,
Nails the pickets on the fence,
Skims the milk and feeds the calves,
Makes cough syrups and good salves,
Does the cooking, sets our tables,
Sings us songs and tells us fables,
Makes her dresses, darns the socks,
Does the washing, winds the clocks,
Spanks the children, rocks the baby,
(Knitting at the same time, may be),
Haying time will help at mowing,
And at County Fairs is showing
Just as proud as you can please
Samples of her home-made cheese,
Who will gather up the eggs,
Brace the wobbly table legs,
Sweep and dust, and scrub the floors,
Nail the hinges on the doors,
Dig, and hoe, and weed the garden,
Of the pantry act as warden,
Work the mottoes on the wall,
Put the fruit up for us all,
Plant and water all the flowers,
Tie up vines in shady bowers,
See that nothing pines and wilts,
Carpets make and crazy quilts,
Puts the mothballs in our clothes,
Dresses up some new scarecrows,
From the store keeps all the tags,
Scours kettles, mends the bags,
Irons out our Sunday shirt,
Ne'er lets the little chicks get hurt,
And keeps all of them a-living,
Raises turkeys for Thanksgiving
And in sewing circles sews
Clothes the heathens wear as beaux,
Carries slop down to the pig,
And makes lap-robes for our rig,
Propping up the fence posts leaning,
Never misses spring house-cleaning,
Cuts the grass from off the lawn,
Keeps it green, puts water on,
Washes windows, fills the lamps,
Cures us of our colds and cramps,
Sets the trap to catch the mouse,
Whitewashes the chicken house,
Kills the bugs by poison vapors,
Catches flies on "stick-up" papers,
In the morning builds the fire,
Ties the rake up with a wire,
Carries water from the well,
(Half the things I cannot tell),
And delights in thrifty shopping,
When in town awhile she's stopping,
Where she surely without fail
Attends at every bargain sale,
When she tries to get a vote
(From the census blanks I quote),
All the housewives of our nation
Simply have "No Occupation."

—*Farm and Home*

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist our German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "The Bible and Total Abstinence." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "The Germans and the Drink Question." 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid, $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "The Aims and Results of Prohibition." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "Christianity and Prohibition." 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. Evert, Hillsboro, Kansas.

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

(Continued from Page Six)

ately safe proposition with local officers, who can be—well—persuaded we'll say —unless the women get busy."

"The women!" A string of descriptive expletives followed which would not look well in print.

"Brown has got the women back of him. You can see that by the way they turned out today, and the way they clapped at his sharp points. He comes from a suffrage state, and we can see what it will mean when they're all in that list."

"Yes, we can see. I tell you, Blunt, it's up to us to fight suffrage as we would fight Satan himself."

"Are you so sure we'd fight him," Blunt asked with a sly smile. "He's a pretty congenial old bedfellow, some say."

"Well, I wish he'd take the women and fly away with 'em," grunted the other with a sour grin.

"Mrs. Almont with the rest?" asked Mr. Blunt significantly.

"No, she is an honor to her sex, but, say, she hasn't got in her work on Brown as I hoped she might. What ails the fellow?"

"In-love-with-his-wife, I reckon," Mr. Blunt replied with a faint sneer. "She doesn't often fail. We'll find a way to defeat his bill, though, or I'll miss my guess. The barrel hasn't quite lost it's grip yet."

"Well, you dip into it as deep as you need, and we'll never kick if some of it sticks to your fingers." The two nodded and winked at each other with perfect understanding.

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Address Evanston, Ill.

OUR PAPERS AND CHRISTMAS

Dear white ribbon sisters, may we not now, while the Christmas spirit pervades the air and you are planning for the Christmas festival, suggest that you include our splendid papers among the good things you are going to pass on to others?

Look around you and you will find several at least to whom

The Union Signal

would be a pleasure or an inspiration.

In every union in our organization there is perhaps one member who is a member in name only. Send her the paper for a year, some wise, kind-hearted sister, and have the pleasure of seeing her transferred to the ranks of active workers.

Then, too, you all know some sister who loves the work and who finds it a real grief because she cannot afford to take the paper that means so much to her. Let some dear, sympathetic sister remember *her* with a subscription at Christmas time, and she will bless you for a year—and longer—and is there not some mother with growing boys who frets because of the evil around them and yet who makes no effort to safeguard them? Perhaps she knows nothing of our work. If she did she might become an active worker in our ranks to protect her own and other homes. Send her THE UNION SIGNAL. There is not a better temperance missionary in the world.

And as to

The Young Crusader!

Have you ever realized that this fascinating little magazine may be made a great evangel to the children, and that for 25 cents you can make some little boy or girl perfectly happy for a year—and grow spiritual wings for them at the same time? Just think of it, twelve visits of pleasure and profit for the price of a silly toy!

How many will be fairy godmothers to the children *this* year!

FROM OUR SUBSCRIBERS

THE UNION SIGNAL is read from cover to cover with much profit and intense interest. MRS. M. E. KIRK,
General Secretary of Victoria W. C. T. U., Melbourne, Australia.

THE UNION SIGNAL never was so good as it is at the present time. The Campaign editions are especially helpful. I feel as though I wanted to get out and sell copies to everybody. If I had one thousand dollars to be used in the campaign against the saloon, I believe it could be used to better effect in distributing SIGNALS and other W. C. T. U. literature than in any other way.

IDA FERRIS WATERMAN.
Austin, Minn.

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RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS ARE HERE AGAIN

The Red Cross Christmas seal, the harbinger of the festive season and the little messenger of hope and cheer to the thousands of tuberculosis sufferers, is with us again.

Earnest men and women, realizing the enormous havoc which this disease is working, especially among the men and women employed in factories and manufacturing plants, are bending their efforts to stamp it out. It can be done through education and correct knowledge of social and industrial hygiene and to the furtherance of this work are devoted the proceeds of the sales of Red Cross Christmas seals. Don't forget to invest in a generous supply.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Vol. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 19, 1912. No. 51

Christmas Carol

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,
But at Christmas it always is young.
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair,
And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air,
When the song of the angels is sung.

It is coming, old earth, it is coming to-night;
On the snowflakes that cover thy sod
The feet of the Christ-child fall gentle and white,
And the voice of the Christ-child tells out through the night
That mankind are the children of God.

On the sad and the lonely, the wretched and poor,
The voice of the Christ-child shall fall;
And to every blind wanderer open the door
Of a hope that he never dared dream of before,
With sunshine of welcome for all.

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field
Where the feet of the holiest have trod;
This, this is the marvel to mortals revealed
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed
That mankind are the children of God.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

FLORIDA EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

W. C. T. U. Meeting at Nation's Capital—A Memorable Christmas Eve—Women as Police Officers—New Home of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.—Florida W. C. T. U.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

This has been a busy week in Washington, the Senate meeting promptly at noon and until the hour of 1:30 attending to routine business, or, some Senator addressing the Senate until the hour arrives when that body becomes a Court of Impeachment, the "managers" from the House of Representatives take their seats at the desks placed in a semi-circle in front of the rostrum, Judge Archbald, and his counsel occupying seats across the aisle, and the proceedings of the day begin,—the examination of witnesses, the filing of papers, and the exceptions taken by opposing counsel, until the hour of 5:45 or 6:00 o'clock, when the court adjourns until noon of the next day.

Thursday afternoon, the prosecution sprung a surprise on the defense, by announcing that all its testimony would be in by Saturday next. Chief of counsel for Judge Archbald immediately announced that the defense had not expected so early a closing and asked for delay, in order to get witnesses here by Monday, which request was granted.

Monday, the sixteenth, is, by special order, the day specified as the time for bringing up in the Senate the amended Kenyon interstate liquor bill. We have watched with keenest interest the workings of the impeachment court in the Archbald case, lest it should prevent the Kenyon interstate liquor bill from being brought forward, but in any case it can at least be started, and we believe if it has a fair chance on the floor of the Senate, it will receive a favorable vote. We can but hope that the impeachment case may soon be decided, that the regular work of the Senate may proceed, as the time is growing so very short. Thursday, December 19, Congress adjourns until Thursday, January 2, for the holiday recess. This leaves but a few weeks to get through the immense amount of necessary work before the closing up of the Sixty-second Congress, March 4, 1913.

General Officers Arrive

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon arrived in Washington, Tuesday, December 10, to remain a week, and several of the presidents of prohibition states have written us they expect to reach this city on Saturday, December 14. Arrangements are being carried forward for a great National W. C. T. U. mass meeting, to be held in Belasco Theater, Sunday afternoon, December 15. Mrs. Stevens will preside, and addresses will be made by the visiting presidents and officers.,

Monday last, a hearing was held in the interest of the Kenyon Red-Light Injunction and Abatement Law before a subcommittee of the Senate (D. C.) committee, Senator Kenyon being one of the number who requested those who spoke, to confine their remarks to the conditions existing in Washington, and as a result, the facts presented were startling in the extreme, and a surprise and astonishment, not only to the committee, but to the roomful of interested men and women. The committee will summon the chief of police and other officials of the District, to explain the laxity of supervision on the part of the police, and to show why these conditions continue to exist. At the mass meeting held last Sunday in the interest of the bill, and at which Senator Kenyon presided, he urged the citizens of Washington especially to show their interest in the passage of the bill, declaring that the law, if gained, would mean much for this city, which should not only be the most beautiful city in the nation, but a model one in morality as well. He explained how Iowa had been benefited; how the panderers to lust had been driven out of the state; how Nebraska, bordering on Iowa, had followed the example of her sister state, and that great good had resulted. Many petitions are being received for this bill, and a hurried campaign is on "to clean up Washington for inauguration."

American Society for Study of Alcohol Holds Convention

The forty-second annual convention of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics has this week been held in this city, a large number of scientific and prominent professional men being in attendance. Dr. Howard A. Kelley of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, one of the greatest surgeons of the present time, was in attendance, and addressed a large gathering of women in the First Congregational Church. He made some startling statements, saying, "Under the surface of our civilization in our own cities, there exists a condition of affairs too horrible to portray, and conditions are constantly becoming worse.

"The social evil is more widespread, more menacing today than ever before. It claims its victims by the countless thousands. A terrible toll of innocent children is being taken yearly in our cities (Washington as well as elsewhere), for purposes that I would not dare to even hint to you.

"The evil must be exterminated, root and branch, or our religion will wither away and our civilization, infected to its core with diseases of the body and degeneracy of mind, will pass into the misery of a dark age."

Another pr minent man in attendance at this convention was Rev. J. H. Crooker of Boston, Mass., who delivered one of the principal addresses. Dr. Crooker took an unusual position on the subject of alcohol, declaring, "The man who drinks whisky is on a par with the savage who sprinkles the blood of a bullock before the door of his house to keep off disease. Drinking one's health at a banquet, is a pagan libation and an assumption that the spirit of wine is transmitted by the gods to the person toasted, and is a tacit contract that this will be accomplished. Alcohol has retained its psychological pagan influence. The banquet hall, club house, and the bar room, are all modern outgrowths of ancient animal sacrifices, altars and ceremonies. The man who drinks wine and spirits believing that he will be stronger and better able to do the work of tomorrow, is a pagan in his conception, self-deceived, and, like the African barbarian, is making a sacrifice of a pig to secure a good crop."

Dr. L. F. Kobler, chief of the drug division of the Department of Agriculture, made the statement: "The physicians of the United States are practically to blame for the terrible spread of the cocaine and morphine habits in recent years, especially among women."

Drastic regulations for better control of the liquor traffic in the District have been adopted by the excise board to become effective January 1, 1913. The action of the board was taken as the result of a recent decision of the District Court of Appeals holding that the excise board had exclusive jurisdiction over the sale of liquor in the District. The "growler trade" is to be eliminated, obscene pictures shall not be displayed in liquor establishments, and several other regulations are planned by the board to aid in "regulating" the sale of liquor in our midst.

The Department of Health has begun gathering data that will determine the cause of the high mortality rate among infants. Dr. A. L. Murray has charge of the investigation, which will be confined to infants under one year of age. One out of every seven children born in the District dies before reaching that age. The result of the investigation will not be made known for several months, but when it is, a drastic campaign will then be commenced to save the children.

Postmaster General Hitchcock yesterday issued an order authorizing all postmasters to deliver "Santa Claus" letters to such charitable institutions as may desire to give attention to the requests they contain. As Christmas Day approaches, many thousands of such letters are written to "Santa Claus" by children of the poor appealing for Christmas remembrances. The Postmaster General feels that the Post Office Department should, as far as possible, aid in the philanthropic work of meeting the requests. If the letters fail to bear postage stamps, it will be necessary under the law for the postmaster to forward them to the Division of Dead Letters, but even in that event, he is by this late order authorized to submit the names and addresses of charitable institutions that are willing in worthy cases to look after the wants of the writers.

Monday afternoon there will be a conference of the representatives of the various temperance societies who may have come to Washington, in the interest of the interstate liquor measure, to discuss that bill, as well as other temperance measures now pending. On Monday evening a reception at our headquarters will be tendered our guests by the District W. C. T. U., and from present indications we shall have with us a large number of W. C. T. U. workers from different parts of the country.

December 14, 1912

W. C. T. U. Mass Meeting at Nation's Capital

NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STATE PRESIDENTS SPEAK FOR INTERSTATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION

Special Telegram to THE UNION SIGNAL

In response to a call from the National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, representatives of many states laid aside other engagements and hurried to Washington to attend a great mass meeting on Sunday, December 15, held to urge action on the amended Kenyon-Sheppard bill, the hearing on which is to be the special order in Congress on December 16.

The meeting took place in the Belasco Theater, Mrs. Stevens presiding. Addresses were made by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, Mrs. Silena M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, president of the Alabama W. C. T. U., Mrs. K. S. Wilder of North Dakota, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, National superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, and Mrs. V. E. Mohler of West Virginia also participated in the program. The interest was so great and the number of excellent speakers so numerous that in the evening a continuation of the meeting was held at the Universalist church. Messages were read from the states not represented by speakers.

On Monday morning, December 16, at eleven o'clock, the hearing on the amended Kenyon bill in the Senate will begin, and will last until half past one o'clock. Thirty or more white ribboners will attend, sitting together in the Senate gallery. Mrs. Ella A. Boole and other white ribboners will arrive Monday morning, and on the evening of that day will occur a reception at W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

Washington, D. C., December 15, 1912

HEARING OF INTERSTATE LIQUOR MEASURE

LATEST NEWS

As we go to press, the Chicago papers report the hearing in the Senate on the interstate liquor measure, as follows:

The Chicago Tribune: "Denunciation of the 'mail order liquor business,' as the enemy of state prohibition, characterized the opening today of the fight in the Senate for the passage of the Sheppard-Kenyon bill to prohibit the shipment of liquor across the state lines into dry territory. The galleries were thronged with men and women identified with the national temperance movement. Consideration of the bill was devoted to addresses in its support by Senators Sanders of Tennessee and McCumber of North Dakota."

The Chicago Record-Herald reports: "Legislative rules threw the anti-liquor shipment bill back to the regular calendar of the Senate when the short debate was interrupted by the convening of the Archbald impeachment trial. Members will demand that it be taken up again and an effort will be made to have it brought before the Senate as unfinished business, insuring its daily consideration until it is disposed of.

"Senator McCumber declared that efforts to give state governments the power to seize liquor shipments as soon as they cross the state line must fail, because the Supreme Court invariably has held such legislation to be unconstitutional. The federal government has entire right, he declared, to prohibit the shipment of liquor into prohibition states."

A MEMORABLE CHRISTMAS EVE

LOOKING BACKWARD THIRTY-NINE YEARS, CRUSADE DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1873

The old story of the days when "the whirlwind of the Lord" descended upon the little town of Hillsboro, Ohio, and seventy consecrated, courageous women pledged themselves to engage in a crusade against the legalized liquor traffic, never loses its interest. It is fitting at this happy season to recall the Christmas time of thirty-nine years ago, when the pioneers in the W. C. T. U. inaugurated a movement which has done so much to bring "Peace on earth, good will to men."

The first W. C. T. U. parade on that long ago Christmas eve is graphically described in "Hillsboro Crusade Sketches," by Judge Thompson, the husband of "Mother Thompson." We give below a part of his word picture of the scene:

"Books have been written, voluminous reports have been made, and eloquent speeches have been uttered as to the minute details of the origin of the Woman's Temperance Crusade in Hillsboro, and most of them are true in statement and in fact; but nowhere has pen ventured a description of the band—the cohort, the troupe. No! rather the apparition of seventy women in sable black arrayed, and in settled line of march, moving as when first seen on the streets of Hillsboro.

"It was a dark, cloudy, cold, and still December day, no sun shining from above, no wind playing around, a little snow leisurely dropping down, and under the magic command of their own leaders, chosen on the instant at the hurried previous organization at the Presbyterian church, the procession moved with solemn steps, as if each woman had been trained for that day's work from the cradle.

'Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,'

but the poetic mind instantly hummed the 'Ode of Charles Wolfe at the Burial of Sir John Moore.' Husbands saw their wives, sons and daughters, their mothers, and neighbors, their friends moving along with the strange apparition, and knew not what it meant, until before some liquor saloon or hotel or drug store, you could hear the singing of some familiar hymn warble through the air in tones of the most touching note; and then, solemn silence prevailing up and down the street, the utterance of a soul-stirring prayer made by some lady with all others kneeling around the curbstone or pavement or doorsill, could be heard ascending to the throne of God to avert the curse of intemperance.

"No crowd of shouting boys followed; no cliques of consulting men on the street corners were gathered; every countryman halted his team in awe; no vociferous angry words were heard, and no officer commanded the peace—for it was deathlike peace. Throughout the day songs and prayers were heard at all places kept for the sale of liquors, and at night consultation was resumed at the church, from whence the 'Phoenix-like body,' springing from the ashes of the 'funeral pyre' of woman's immolation, had emerged in the morning; and there, in making reports, prayer, and singing in spirit as never before, was sung on Christmas eve:

"'Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.'

"They remained until the moon in the last quarter lighted their pathway to homes, whose inmates as spectators of the troupe when the first curtain was raised, stood around the hearthstones in as much wonder as if a company of celestial beings had on that day come down from the skies.

"Such is a dim outline of the first parade of the Woman's Temperance Crusade at Hillsboro; and well may it be said of the 'opening of the heavens' on that memorable day, that 'He who made a decree for the rain and a way for the lightning' will alone limit its effects on the nations of the earth."

A SELF-EVIDENT TRUTH

From a broad outlook no stronger assertion in behalf of woman suffrage can be made than that of Rev. Anna H. Shaw, President of the American Woman Suffrage Association: "We can readily point to the Declaration of Independence and declare that this truth is self-evident, that, if women are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and happiness, they, equally with men, have the right to the political power to protect themselves in the exercise of these rights."

WOMEN AS POLICE OFFICERS

MISS MARY E. BROWN, National Superintendent Curfew and Police Women

The appointment of women police officers in various cities of the country is one of the marked and encouraging features of the awakening of the public to the need of better civic conditions. Though still in its infancy, this movement is taking hold of those whose hearts are burdened for the welfare of children, youth, and women. We realize with astonishment how slow we have been to see the need and fitness of woman's influence in the enforcement of laws concerning her own sex.

As we note the onward march of the brave souls ready to undertake this great protective effort, we joyfully sing,

"Get into the fight with heart and might,
For the sake of the weary throng
Of waifs unclad, and women sad,
And brother men gone wrong."

Women police officers grew out of an effort made by the Y. W. C. A. to safeguard young women during the St. Louis Exposition some ten years ago. It inaugurated a Travelers' Aid department and so many were cared for that the work was continued through succeeding years. Before the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, almost eight years ago, Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin was placed in charge of the Traveler's Aid as a protective officer, and proved herself exceptionally well qualified for the place. So great was the appreciation of her valuable work that the city of Portland took it over as a part of its police department four or five years ago, and made Mrs. Baldwin an officer of the force.

About two years afterward Los Angeles appointed Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells as its woman police officer, and Seattle fell into line eight months later by the appointment of the writer. Since that time Minneapolis, North Yakima, Bellingham, and Vancouver, B. C., have followed the example of Portland, while many other cities have made provision for such officers, or are seriously considering the advisability of doing so.

It is not always an easy matter to convince the mayor and city council that there is real need of the work of a woman as an officer. In Seattle the W. C. T. U. furnished an unwearied worker in the person of Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, who, for more than a year labored to convince these city officials that the appointment of a woman police officer would be a safe and wise move on their part. The club women co-operated, and the appointment was finally made, followed six months later by the addition of three more. There are at present five women officers on the force, besides the three jail matrons and a woman in the humane division. The Y. W. C. A. also sustains a protective worker who holds police power.

Mary E. Brown

The work of these women officers is varied, each city having its own peculiar problems and needs, so that the efforts must be shaped and planned accordingly; yet all may be included in a broad interpretation of the terms, "protective," and "rescue." Great care should be used in the selection of women for this new line of work. They should be wise, tactful, tender, discreet, and strong and fearless enough to do the right under adverse criticism and misrepresentation. Above all, through all, and in all, they must be Christians.

Three Striking Pictures

Time and space forbid detailed illustrations and incidents, but three brief pictures are given: M——, a sixteen-year-old girl, disappeared from her home, leaving no indication of her destination. Two weeks later the woman officer was called, and, on reaching the home at nine p. m., learned that that day a peculiar expression which had overspread the face of a certain boy when he heard M——'s name mentioned, had furnished a "clue" in the case. That woman will never forget the three hours' tramp over hills and through valleys, with a lantern to guide through the forests (this was in the outskirts of Seattle), but the next day before noon M—— and her girl friend were with the searchers.

A woman officer at the docks found two girls, fifteen and sixteen years of age, ready to accompany a woman to Vancouver, B. C. Investigation convinced her that all was not right, and, because of her efforts, the girls were rescued from a procuress and the woman taken into custody.

One Sunday evening the splendid chorus choir in a great city church sang sweetly. Only one pair of eyes recognized in one of the singers a fair-faced young woman formerly in jail, charged with a serious offense. The police woman had been her friend, had secured her release, encouraged and watched over her, and had seen that she "made good." Now her sweet voice blends with others in the great choir. Only the woman officer knows the girl's story.

FRANCES E. WILLARD'S "GREAT MOTHER"

"I thank God for my mother as for no other gift of His bestowing," said Frances Willard, and she adds, "For mingled strength and tenderness, sweetness and light, I have never met her superior. The word 'dauntless' best expresses the attitude of her mind; the word 'loving' that of her heart. She has such equipoise of character, such anchorage in God, that no storm surprises or is able to make shipwreck of her sovereignty and faith."

In the light of the wonderful work done by the great daughter of this great mother, mothers of today will read with interest Madam Willard's words, as given in the biographical sketch of her life by Mary Allen West:

"When children are young and in the mother's care directly there may be a feeling of comparative safety, but when they blossom into young men and women and begin to assume personal responsibility, it is the hour of doom which threatens to make or mar all your careful handiwork. Who is wise enough to counsel them? Silence seems safest, but silence would be treason; the mother must have the heart of her loved ones in keeping in this hour of destiny; no one can be consulted with such safety as she, and she will need the electric light of Deity to guide her in this supreme emergency.

"Who can arrest the flying hours? What issues hang upon the decision of a moment? She can find refuge only in Him who has said: 'If ye ask anything in my name, I will do it.' Here she may anchor in a sublime faith that the young, inexperienced and adventurous feet may, through infinite riches of grace, be led into paths of safety, usefulness and to a lasting peace.

"You cannot too strongly emphasize the value of maternal meetings in the work of the W. C. T. U. They give the aggregate wisdom and experience of many mothers as to the most successful methods of securing obedience to parental authority.

"Mothers are quickened, enlightened and impressed with a responsibility that without guidance they are wholly inadequate to meet. The mother's own moral sense being thus aroused, she will naturally appeal to the spiritual instincts of her children.

"Consider the imperishable nature of the souls God has intrusted to your care and do not let the perishable things of time crowd this from your mind, for you know you must give an account of your stewardship.

"Live for the good that you can do, and you will some day recognize the truth, that *that* is all there is in life worth living for."

MOTHER'S DAY—JANUARY 3

Suggestive Program

Music.

Devotional Exercises.

Paper or Short Talk—"Madam Willard and Her Great Daughter."

Paper—"Other Great White Ribbon Mothers of Crusade Days: Mother Thompson, Mother Stewart, and others."

Reading—"A Home Correspondence Course"—a story for sons and daughters. See page 12.

Symposium—"The Mother at Work in the World: In the Home—in the W. C. T. U.—in the Church—at the Ballot Box—in Legislative Halls."

The New Home of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Main Office and Reception Room

Massachusetts is one of the few state Woman's Christian Temperance Unions which, from the very beginning, has possessed a local habitation as well as a name. The necessity of a head center for our activities was early apparent to the broad vision of the great woman who, during the ten most important formative years of our history served as our state president—Mary A. Livermore. As the years have gone by it has become impossible for the white ribboners of the state to conceive of definite, organized, successful work without headquarters and, whether located at 36 Bromfield St., 171 Tremont St., or 14 Beacon St., Boston, it has always been the mecca of our thoughts and the source, largely, of our inspiration and ambitions. At headquarters our officers are to be found and counseled with; at headquarters is our supply of literature; from headquarters goes forth our monthly paper. Here our committee meetings are held; here centers, indeed, much that makes for our state unity and state-wide efficiency.

But though, like Paul, living for many years "in our own hired house," we have had for a long time the dream of a place which should be in very truth the property of the state organization, the property of every member within our borders. In 1892, at the inspiring call of Mrs. Amelia Thorp, a vigorous effort to raise a fund sufficient to buy our own building was inaugurated throughout the state. The state president, Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, threw herself into the effort with all her ability and for a time there was concerted activity throughout the state until several thousand dollars had been raised. But the panic came on almost immediately and unfortunate investments made it necessary to defer further action. The plan rested quiescent, even as the remnant of the funds rested in the bank until about three years ago, when a legacy gave new heart of hope and the postponed effort was again taken up, with the result that, on the twenty-second of last February we dedicated our own state headquarters at 541 Massachusetts Ave., and since then we have been living in the dignity of landed possession.

Will you take a peep at our home? The picture shows you the regulation brick front, but it does not give any idea of the lovely, restful little park with its green trees and fountains which we face. The corner of our main office shows the bust of Mary A. Livermore, with Miss Willard's portrait and other familiar white ribbon faces, but the busy desks where sit our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Janette Hill Knox, our Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson, and our office clerk, Miss Georgiena Milne, as well as the great cases of literature and other essential supplies for such a veritable hive of industry are not visible in the limitations of one view. You see the president at her desk in her private office, but we are not able to show you our spacious Assembly Hall where already have been held so many gatherings in the interests of our work and from which we expect will go forth to both Boston and the entire state a constantly widening stream of influence. One of the events of the coming winter which we are trusting will make our hall known is a Health Institute conducted by our National superintendent of Health and Heredity, Dr. Louise C. Purington, in which noted physicians and scientists are to take part and to which our friends from afar, as well as those at hand, are most cordially invited. The dates will be the third Friday in each of the six months from December till May, the hour, two p. m.

Entrance to Massachusetts Headquarters

A daily noontide service is also one of the features for the coming months, together with a monthly meeting especially given up to prayer for our work and workers. These will be in charge of the state Evangelistic superintendent, Mrs. Harriette D. Walker, and the state officers.

You will ask our plans for the remainder of the house. The entire basement floor is given to our caretakers, in whom we are abundantly blessed, while nine rooms are rented to lodgers, many of whom are white ribboners, and who thus furnish a goodly income for the maintenance of the house. We are confidently expecting that within a very short time the mortgage will be entirely wiped out and we shall be indeed under our own vine and fig tree with none to molest or to make us afraid.

I have been asked how the cause has been benefited in this venture. It is impossible to compute all the gain because the experiment has not yet been tried sufficiently to admit of definite knowledge of all factors which enter into it, but certain things are clearly apparent:

First. Centralization of our work and, therefore, increase of efficiency. In the old room we were "cabined, cribbed, confined" very literally. Here we have room to breathe and room to adjust ourselves to demands.

Second. We have gained in the dignity of our work. When it is known that the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union possesses an abiding place, and that one of beauty and dignity, we at once make an impression upon the public. It is inevitable that this should be so. We have gone out of the list of the poverty-stricken into that of

(Continued on Page Eleven)

President's Office

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

IN FOUR CHAPTERS—CHAPTER IV

Mr. Brown's speech in Congress created a new atmosphere for him, new friends among those who admired truth and honesty, and a half tolerant attitude on the part of those who saw his strength and envied it, but who would gladly have turned it toward their own baser purposes.

The bill, to his surprise, however, hung fire, going through a specious unwinding of red tape but too well known in Congress.

"If we can keep it dragging along till Congress is ready to adjourn, it's as good as beaten," Mr. Blunt assured Mr. Jeffry. "At the last we are all of us in such a hurry to get home that bills travel to the boneyard on the fast express."

"I'm sorry for Brown—his heart is set on passing that bill, and now that I have come to know him better, I should like to see him win," remarked Mr. Jeffry.

"Well, I shouldn't," Blunt grunted savagely. "This philanthropy business is too expensive for me to meddle with, and I'd advise you, too, to keep out of it."

"I fail to see your point, Blunt," Mr. Jeffry replied coldly. "A simple matter of right and justice can scarcely be called philanthropy. If you had a family of children you would hardly like to have scarlet fever suspects running over your premises. This liquor business is along the same line, doing to your neighbor what you wouldn't like to have him do to you."

"You'd better start a Sunday school, Jeffry," remarked Mr. Blunt in deep disgust. "It's more along your line than making a living in Congress."

The contents of the barrel were being freely used, and the influence which was being brought to bear in favor of this temperance bill, and other worthy legislation, seemed to be mysteriously counteracted. A cancer in the body poisons the blood, and the heart sends the tainted stream to the uttermost parts; so the nation which practices iniquity at its center, the government, sends its influence for evil into every state within its jurisdiction. For evil purposes, evil men are chosen to represent the people, bribery and falsity enter into councils, and unlimited graft is made possible. Washington has its cancer, the liquor traffic with all its attendant evils, and God hasten the day when the knife of justice shall cut deep into the roots of the evil growth, and do away with it forever.

"I see a strenuous effort is being made to bring back the canteen to army posts," remarked Mr. Brown to his wife, "and you ladies must get your batteries in working order."

"O how shameful. As if our soldier boys did not have enough of temptation without drenching them with it in showers."

"Yes, many a fine fellow has been brought to ruin through the villainous canteen. You mothers must fight for them. The liquor men are using the same lying cant which always obtains in a liquor fight, namely, that the boys drink more when the temptation is at a distance."

"If that were true the temperance people would have been fighting all this time for the canteen, instead of against it," replied Mrs. Brown, her eyes flashing with indignation. "The liquor dealers of this country are not engaged in a benevolent effort to prevent the sale of liquor."

"Yet one would think, to hear them talk, that the good of the race is all they live for. It's certainly a weary world, at its best."

"Yes, Silas, it is discouraging unless one can keep in mind the fact that God is with the right, and that no work which is done for the truth's sake is done alone. Some day we shall see and be satisfied."

"Yes, Mary, and in the meantime there must be work and travail of soul. But I have made an unexpected friend, Jeffry of the temperance committee. I have been hurt by his lukewarm attitude toward my bill, but of late he has spoken with a heartiness which I am sure is real. Blunt is openly hostile, and is strongly suspected of being in the pay of the liquor forces."

"Will it come to a vote this session, do you think?"

"I hope so. I should be sorry to go back to my constituents with the matter entirely unsettled. If we cannot carry the bill, as it stands, we must try it again in an amended form. It's a fight to the death, Mary," and Mr. Brown's jaw settled sternly. "All over the country this temperance wave is gaining such an impetus that even Congress cannot always defeat the will of the people."

"What a reflection on good government that such a thing can ever be possible," rejoined Mrs. Brown earnestly. "I think I will incorporate the thought in my paper on 'Ideal Government.'"

Mrs. Brown had come to be a writer of exceptionally good papers, a gift she had not supposed she possessed, and once in a moment of rare enthusiasm she had spoken offhand before an audience so acceptably that her services were quite in demand. She was also an attentive student of legislative affairs, and was contributing some very pertinent papers to the home press, which would help to mold public opinion.

Altogether, Mrs. Brown, mentally, had grown more rapidly than her husband—he had simply expanded, she had found herself. "Mama, *do* you wear blue stockings?" asked Helen one day as she came in from school. "I met Mrs. Almont on the way home, and she told me you did. She said so many were speaking of it."

Mr. Brown laughed heartily at the puzzled look in his wife's eyes. "Mrs. Almont's friendship must be very close, indeed, when she is so interested in the color of your hosiery," he said teasingly.

"The lady meant that Mama is becoming a writer, Helen—an old-fashioned name for an intelligent woman. I like the term, 'new woman,' better for an all-round title, don't you, Mary?"

"Yes, Silas. It is surely applicable in my case, for I am a new woman in nearly every sense of the word, and I fervently hope to keep on growing."

"Well, this seems a fertile soil for growth. You women can do so much to help us win out, and at the same time lay up invaluable stores of legislative knowledge. I met Mrs. Myers today. She was complaining that you go out so little, and that you are missing the very cream of the season. She looked fagged, and years older."

"What did you reply to her, Silas?"

"I told her that you attended those society functions which were really obligatory, and found your higher interests elsewhere. She looked at me pityingly, but her sympathy was wasted. I should be sorry, indeed, to have you exchange your life for hers."

"Yes, Silas, I should be chagrined to carry back no more fruitful record than that of a mere society woman, and I trust that I shall not be quite forgotten here in Washington."

"You will not be, Mary. Blunt and his crowd, if no others, will remember you. I heard one of his cronies the other day inveighing against those women who thought they knew it all, and he meant the W. C. T. U."

As the close of the term approached, the tactics of the opposition became more pronounced. Conferences were held by their committee with the committee on temperance, in which hairs were split with great nicety, and for the sole purpose of gaining the vote. It seemed impossible to get the bill before the House for a vote, as concession after concession was granted the wily committee, under the real leadership of Mr. Blunt.

"Keep her off another week, and then let her take her chance," he announced one day. "The members are packing

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CENTER OF CHRISTMAS

There was no room in Bethlehem's inn
For Thy nativity,
No thought among the careless crowd,
O Holy Babe! of Thee.
Upon that first of Christmas days
The busy town ignored,
Bent on its business and its plays,
The presence of its Lord.
To-day the world keeps Christmas Day,
Yet, lo! the crowded hours
Are filled with laughter and with gifts,
With feasting and with flowers,
Till, as of old, the Christ Himself
Finds neither room nor thought.
Ah! teach us to remember, Lord,
And worship as we ought!

—*Priscilla Leonard*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

MAMMY JUDY'S PRAYERS

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

Rover began to whine and scratch at the root of the tree and Billie saw there was a hole in the great trunk. The tree was hollow, and the rabbit had found a snug hiding place.

"I b'lieves we can smoke him out," asserted Sam. He was off at a run and soon returned with a shovel of live coals, and a bundle of old rags. He piled the rags on the shovel and pushed it through the cavity in the tree. In less than a minute, out jumped the rabbit. Away he went, out of Rover's reach.

Billie and Sam did not continue the chase. From the old tree came the roar of flames. Near the top, smoke was pouring out in volumes.

"This tree is older than my great-grandpa, Sam. We must put out the fire. What can we do?"

"Dunno, lessens we hollers 'Fire!'" With all their might the boys began to yell "Fire!" Mr. Gordon and several men came running from the cotton press where they were baling cotton.

"Who set that tree on fire?" demanded Mr. Gordon angrily.

Billie explained how a rabbit had run into a hole at the root, and he and Sam had started the fire in smoking him out.

"I wouldn't have that tree ruined for a lot of money, Billie. It was a large tree when this place was first settled by my grandfather. Run to the house and get an old gunny sack or something that will close the hole at the root. Maybe that will stop the flames."

Billie ran in great haste, but it was some time before he could find anything to stop the hole. When he returned to the grove his father had taken off his coat and used it in his effort to smother the flames. When Billie put the gunny sack in its place there was a big hole burned in the coat lining. A paper dropped to the ground, and Billie stopped and picked it up.

"Is this of any use, Father?" he asked.

Mr. Gordon glanced at the paper, and seized it with a cry that made the boy stare.

"It is a deposit slip, Billie. It tells where I put that money they said I had lost and that I could not remember. I must tell your mother the good news."

The roaring in the heart of the old oak had ceased, the men had gone back to their work and Sam had followed Rover down to Spring Branch. Billie gave the old tree a loving pat and whispered, "I hope you are not going to die, old tree. I believe *my* prayer is going to be answered, too—I feel it."

The next morning Mr. Gordon left for his former home in Kentucky. Billie did not learn what the finding of the deposit slip meant until Christmas day, when his mother awakened him with a kiss.

"Get up! Get up!" she cried joyfully. "We have so much to be thankful for, Billie boy. Your father's good name has been cleared and we have money to fix up the old plantation so it will pay. Best of all, little son, your father has taken a pledge never, as long as he lives, to touch intoxicating drink. But we are always to live in this prohibition state, where there will be less temptation. Get up, boy! We are going to celebrate our good fortune by giving our tenants a bountiful Christmas dinner."

"Did you know that Mammy Judy had stopped praying under the oak Mother?" Billie asked one evening as his mother was tucking him snugly in bed.

"It was not praying, Billie. The wind passed through the dry splinters of the hollow tree and made the noise. After the dry wood was burned out, the 'hant' as the negroes called it, left the tree."

"I thought it had stopped because Mammy Judy's and my prayers had been answered," said the boy.

"Your prayers and the prayers of Mammy Judy for her master's children and grandchildren have been answered—but the tree had nothing to do with the answers. God hears and answers all true prayers, but all our lives we will spare and honor the old oak."

"Indeed we will, Mother," was Billie's rejoinder.

A CHRISTMAS QUERY

Why do the bells for Christmas ring?
Why do little children sing?

Once a lovely shining star,
Seen by wise men from afar,
Gently moved until its light
Made a manger cradle bright.
There a darling Baby lay,
Pillowed soft upon the hay;
And its mother sang and smiled,
"This is Christ, the Holy Child."

Therefore, bells for Christmas ring;
Therefore, little children sing.

—*Eugene Field.*

THE MAP OF SANTA CLAUS

The map of Santa Claus, they say,
Hangs up against the great north pole
Where he can see it every day,
A curious, gigantic scroll.
He studies it through all the year
Until he knows it quite by heart,
Each treetop path where he must steer,
And every chimney on the chart.
Oh, fancy what a puzzling map!
You'd think the good saint's brain would turn
Beneath his big and furry cap,
So intricate a maze to learn;
Just chimneys, chimneys everywhere,
Some red, some gray, some black, some white,
From Spain to Texas. I declare,
How ever does he get them right!
For every single little child
Who dreams before a chimney-place—
You'd think 'twould drive poor Santa wild,
And wrinkle up his dear old face
To have to learn their names as well—
Beppo and Gretchen, Ned and Sue,
And just exactly where they dwell,
And each one's chimney number, too.
So little boys and girls who pout
Sometimes above a map or chart,
And want to shirk and hurry out
To play—remember Santa's part
In all your Christmas fun—for hark,
How very dreadful it would be
If Santa blundered in the dark
And this year missed on you or me!

—*Youth's Companion.*

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"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN"

Not alone on Christmas, but on every day of the year, white ribboners are striving in thought and purpose, in speech and song, and in self-sacrificing service to fulfill the prophecy, "Peace on earth, good will to men," heralded by the angels on the first Christmas night.

Amid the festivities of the day, let us be ever mindful of its sacred significance, and lift our hearts in prayer that the time shall be not far distant when the spirit of Him whose birthday we celebrate may so fill the hearts of men and women that they shall no longer tolerate those evils which bring misery and death and make impossible to thousands the joy of the Christmas season.

"This Bill Must Be Killed" (?)

If the friends of temperance want to judge of the value of any anti-liquor measure, they should subscribe for some of the leading liquor journals, and carefully consider the comments of the men whose fortunes are dependent upon the success or failure of such legislation. Any lukewarmness on the part of good citizens toward the Kenyon-McCumber bill (formerly known as the Kenyon-Sheppard bill) ought to be changed to fervid zeal, by the reading of the following paragraph from *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, addressed to the liquor men: "This bill is the most dangerous measure ever aimed at the liquor traffic. What have you done to defeat it? This bill MUST be killed. If you fail to do your part, don't complain if the bill passes and your business is ruined."

The bill has not yet passed the Senate. Keep the wires and the mails busy with emphatic reminders to your Senators that the bill MUST PASS. Read again the urgent appeal of the president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., which appeared in last week's SIGNAL, and see how much its passage would mean to prohibition territory and remember that "it would be the hardest blow ever struck the liquor traffic."

"The Wish Is Father to the Thought"

"There is no doubt as to what will take place," says a liquor journal, in predicting the future of prohibition West Virginia. "The state will experience the same disappointment as have all the others which took the prohibition yoke upon themselves, and soon we will hear of desperate efforts to throw it off. Let us hope that the people will soon come to their senses and that state-wide prohibition in West Virginia will last only a short while."

Other prohibition states may be indulging in vain regrets over having enacted a law against the legalized liquor traffic, but recent events do not seem to so indicate. The voters of Maine at the last election plainly demonstrated what they think of their law by turning down a Governor who tried to do away with it, and electing a man who had promised to enforce it. The two candidates for Governor of Kansas, between whom the vote was so close, both emphatically announced themselves as friendly to the prohibitory law. Governor Hooper of Tennessee, than whom prohibition has no better friend, was re-elected, even though, as a Republican, he might have been expected to be snowed under in the Democratic landslide. North Dakota's Governor-elect is a staunch and true friend of the law of which the great wheat state is so proud.

Evidently the liquor people have nothing but their own selfish, mercenary desires upon which to base the prediction that West Virginia will ever reconsider the action taken by its voters.

Drink Filling French Asylums

Advocates of moderate drinking not infrequently refer to France as an example of the harmlessness of the habit. Such superficial thinkers should be confronted with the terrible series of statistics which specialists attached to the principal Paris lunatic asylums have just given to the public, and which are published in a late issue of the *New York Times*.

The figures given show that since the time when exact records were begun, 1868, the proportion of inmates among the men brought there by drinking has increased from 14 to 47 per cent, and among the women from less than 2 per cent to 20 per cent.

"Most of these unfortunates," say the specialists, "are psychopaths descended from other alcoholics." They conclude with the following appalling statement which deals directly with the population question in France:

"Of every thousand children born of alcoholics about one-third disappear either at birth or in the first two or three years, and among the survivors there are a large number of idiots, epileptics, many degenerates devoid of moral sense, and instinctively perverse creatures of abnormal impulses.

"It is enough to regard the great group of various species of mental degeneracy bequeathed by alcoholics to their children to be sure that alcoholism supplies the men's side of the Paris asylums with three-quarters of their population."

The Mother-Heart in the World

"Mother-hearted women are called to be the saviors of the race," said Frances E. Willard, unconscious perhaps as she made the statement that her own life was to be an incomparable illustration of it. From time immemorial mother love "has worked its magic" in the home, and this was no narrow sphere. But in the twentieth century, as never before, we are witnessing the miracle it is performing in larger circles. Today upon the streets of some of our great cities mother-hearted women, wearing upon their breasts the star of the policewoman, seek to shield, guide and protect erring or wandering daughters. Today upon the judge's bench in a city court-room, sits a woman with a mother-heart, eager and alert to give of her wisdom and counsel to the delinquent girls who come before her. This week in legislative halls at the Nation's capital have been heard the voices of women who, if they had had their choice, would have stayed in their sheltered homes, but impelled by a mother-love for the little children and the youth whose health and happiness the liquor traffic constantly menaces, they raised their voices to urge legislation to protect these defenseless ones.

The influence of the mother on the lives of her children cannot be too often nor too greatly emphasized, and that is the message that it is our privilege to give on Mother's Day, January 3, but in these latter days the mother-love in individuals and in organizations is performing social and legislative miracles that afford protection, help and solace to thousands of orphaned hearts. "Organized mother-love"—Miss Willard's beautiful name for our white ribbon army—led the way, and true-hearted, large-souled women of the nation and the world, banded together in different societies and clans, have "followed in its train."

THE HEART OF CHRISTMAS

MRS. S. R. G. CLARK, Saco, Maine

The heart of Christmas is gladness. Its first message was "tidings of great joy," announced by one of a company of minstrel-angels the burden of whose song was, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Joy and peace, then, are the keynotes of the Christmastide; joy and peace brought from heaven and offered, pressed upon men and women still on earth, surrounded by cares, anxieties, difficulties; suffering physically, mentally, spiritually; subject to worn nerves, aching heads, broken hearts, sin-burdened consciences.

Joy! Peace! Wondrous gifts! And why joy? Because "Unto you is born this day a Saviour, which is Christ, the Lord." Peace! Where? When? "On earth,"—here, now! A personal blessing, a "you" joy, through the gift of a Saviour, mighty, heaven-born, earth-given! Look up! This is Christmas day—God's great gift-making day! Earth may have given you pain, disappointment, poverty; but heaven sends you joy! To you is born this day, a Saviour, able to cure heartache, change disappointment into His appointment, poverty to true riches. One who can change, not only things, but you; One mightier not only than all your perplexities, but mightier than your insufficient self—a heart-cleanser, as well as a nerve-stiller,—"mighty to save, strong to deliver."

And His gift is peace. You have wandered away from your first love, do you say, and your sin has found you out? Well, His grace has found you, too, and His delight is to forgive sins; not once only, or twice, but whenever it comes to embitter a heart or soil a soul. You are lonely! Is that your cry? A lonely Christmas is so dreary! Does He not know? Is that not why He has come? He has said to every son and daughter of earth who will hear Him, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." Perhaps your lament is that you know not this day of days where your prodigal's feet are straying. He knows! He sees the dear wanderer. He watches over him and can bring to his forgetful heart thoughts of home and mother, of other days and other joys, that will break his stubborn will and turn him homeward. And you, shut-in one, on a bed of pain, neither are you alone!

Peace! Peace! Be still—and glad! Turn from your own thoughts for a time; listen to the angel-song as it smote the shepherds' ears on that first Christmas morning. There had never been a Christmas before. We are so used to our blessings we forget they ever had a beginning. It was a joy-song. It is a joy-song still, for a mightier than we has come, is here, to be our helper! He will lift our burdens, lift ourselves! He will give us of His own strength, lead us in His path for us, encourage our hearts on the way! Join in the angel-song, for this peace is for mortals, for fighting, failing, fainting men and women; for those who live on earth—while they are here. Though of heaven, it is "Peace on earth," acclimated, by some heavenly science, for such an atmosphere as ours, where it will flourish and bring forth, leaf and bud and blossom after its own kind, to brighten human lives and homes the whole year, all the years, round.

WOMAN AS JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

"Remove these delinquent girls from the conditions which have served as degrading influences and these same poor little children—criminal infants—will grow into most splendid citizens," said Miss Mary Bartelme of Chicago, the newly appointed assistant judge of the Juvenile court. "I intend," she announced, "to devote my time not so much to passing judgment as to assisting those unfortunates brought to me. Delinquent children in a great majority of cases are not to blame. They are simply victims of circumstances." Happy the city whose delinquent girls have such a wise, sympathetic friend as this good woman. Would that every city were so blessed. Yet how difficult do the citizens of this metropolis make the tasks of such noble women when they not only permit but license a traffic which is responsible for these "degrading influences."

The records of Juvenile court proceedings speak eloquently of the part played by the drink evil in the tragedies of child-life. How can we hope to more than touch the great child welfare problem until we have given to the boy and the girl a decent environment, free from the constant contamination and temptation of the legalized saloon?

BULGARIA TO THE FRONT

In these "history-making" days in Europe, it is interesting to note that plucky Bulgaria leads the Balkan states in temperance propaganda. The splendid pioneer work done by that noble Christian pioneer, Dr. J. F. Clarke, has influenced the ministry of education, and created temperance sentiment among the people. In Queen Eleanora he has found a sympathetic and enthusiastic co-worker. Through the distribution of temperance tracts and literature the people have come to know the truth of scientific temperance and that this truth is leading to freedom from the legalized liquor traffic is shown by the exclusion of saloons from some ten towns and villages, the formation of temperance societies in different places, and the taking up of the temperance work by many papers.

FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN

"She was the most faithful woman conceivable in her work for the children," writes Mrs. Edith Smith Davis of Mary C. Upham, in referring to her promotion from earthly duties to heavenly activities. It will be remembered that each year her husband, Governor Upham, offers to pupils in the grade schools what is known as the "Mary C. Upham prize" of thirty dollars for the best essay on scientific temperance.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

EMMANUEL

God With Us. Matt. 1:23
Ella Gilbert Ives

Emmanuel, Emmanuel!
Ring out the name, O Christmas bell!
From every hamlet let the sound
Reverberate the world around.
Cathedral spires with lofty chime
In worship mark the holy time
When He, the Mighty God was born
Of Virgin Mary, Christmas morn.

Emmanuel, Emmanuel!
O heart of mine, the music swell;
And heart of Christendom, proclaim
The holy wonder of that name
By which the Prince of Peace on earth
Doth glorify the virgin birth;
The everlasting Father dwell
In human form—EMMANUEL.

WE GIVE THANKS

MRS. S. R. G. CLARK

For the pathway weary,
For the midnight dreary
With its slow advance,
For the joy that missed us,
For the pain that kissed us,
Lord, we give Thee thanks!

Since the path led to Thee,
And the midnight drew Thee,
By no hap or chance,
Since pain brought Thy healing
And loss Thy revealing,
Lord, we give Thee thanks!

THE HOPE OF THE NATION

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

The Hon. Lloyd-George, the best-loved man in the British Parliament, says, "Our ideal for Great Britain is a land where no drunkard may be seen staggering down the road to his certain doom; a land where there are no slums for humanity to rot in; a land with two-thirds of its prison cells empty, with its workhouses abolished, with its children well-born, well-fed, well-sheltered, well-clothed, well trained, and where the merry laughter of the children may be heard in the streets; a land where the curse of strong drink has been driven from every single hearth." And, in order to attain this ideal, Dr. W. A. Chapple, says, "We must educate, educate, educate, educate."

If this be the ideal for Great Britain and the method of attaining that ideal, how much more should it be the ideal and the method of the United States of America, where every nation in the world is represented. The purpose of Scientific Temperance Instruction is to build the foundation. The scaffolding has been prepared in the passing of laws which require the nature and effects of alcohol and all other narcotics to be taught in the public schools of every state in the United States. We are now at work, BUILDING.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

December 23—*Crusade Day.*
JANUARY 3—*Mothers' Day (the birthday of Madame Willard)*
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PURITY

MRS. LEONA T. FIELD

Dear Comrades:

As the new superintendent of this department I greet you in the name of our Christ, w' came bringing to earth a revelation of the sacredness of childhood hitherto unknown. In His birth, His life, His death, and His resurrection we behold the incarnation of Purity. He teaches the absolute necessity of pure thinking and pure living that our deeds may be acceptable to a pure God who "canst not look upon iniquity."

The thinking, scientific world is not awakening to the importance of purity instruction; it *has* awakened. There is today no subject before educators, physicians, welfare and religious organizations that receives readier response than this one of social purity.

The world is groaning in sin and sickness for lack of proper sex knowledge. Here is the crux which confronts us: where shall we find those qualified to teach definitely and scientifically a subject so little understood, a subject which has been and continues to be a ready vehicle for morbid minds and charlatanism? One of the large things this department hopes to accomplish through its multitude of women is the establishment of a course of study on the teaching of sexual hygiene in all state normals and teacher training schools.

We trust that each state superintendent will immediately post herself and her associates on how best to bring this to pass in her own state. Hand in hand with this larger work let us emphasize the wisdom of a duplication of this department in all county organizations of the W. C. T. U. as well as in all local unions. In your selection of women for this work, we would caution you to avoid the extremist, the faddist, the one with a superficial knowledge of its fundamental truth; choose rather one who leans to the conservative side of the subject.

You will observe, by consulting the new Annual Leaflet, that the White Shield and White Cross societies have been omitted, also that the department has been listed under the general head of Education, where it seems to us that it rightfully belongs. Let us bear in mind that, while we do not attempt to teach purity to the child, it is our aim to urge upon our membership the vital importance of purity teaching in the home. It is the desire of this department to provide and recommend such literature as shall enable the mother to competently and wisely teach the story of life to her children. We hope in the near future to have prepared by specialists of national reputation some leaflets on how to teach sex hygiene in the home to girls and boys under the age of fourteen.

Last year all states were most generously supplied with literature for free distribution. If it has been conscientiously used, it will surely bear a rich harvest this year. I do not handle the literature of this department. It is on sale at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and all orders should be sent direct to National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. A catalogue of publications will be furnished on request.

Let us urge upon all who are interested in this department the value of the leaflet, "Practical Suggestions for Local Purity Workers." Study carefully this plan of work and put into operation some of its suggestions.

327 E. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MRS. MAE M. WHITMAN

PLANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

The fundamental aim of the Temperance and Labor department is to completely overthrow the liquor habit and the liquor traffic, and also to advance the interests of all wage-workers. To this end we would keep our membership in touch with the best social thought and practice of the day. We believe the time has come for a more definite and aggressive work along our department lines.

While the ethics of social progress are more easily presented, and are more acceptable to many, the country is in dire need of the practical application of our organized social thought. The plan for the coming year, here outlined, covers very largely the work of this department, and is recommended to state superintendents for their own state work. To properly carry on this department, it is necessary that each superintendent ascertain what laws and conditions prevail in her own state relative to this plan.

There are many organizations working along parallel lines with our own. We should co-operate with every influence working for the public good. Please report, not only your own achievements, but actual conditions and the trend of public sentiment as well. Frequent reports will greatly stimulate the work.

General Outline

1. **Educational Propaganda.** Distribution of literature; articles for the press; publishing leaflets; parlor meetings; social science institutes; public addresses; civic study classes.
2. **Economic Development.** Art of home-making; domestic science, a recognized profession.
3. **Social Welfare Legislation.** Direct and presidential primaries; direct legislation, through the initiative, referendum and recall; proportional representation, short ballot; commission form of government for cities; old-age pensions, pensions for mothers; minimum wage, eight-hour day; health-certificates before marriage.
4. **Substitutes for the Saloons (under private or municipal control),** Motto, "Overcome evil with good." Rest rooms, comfort stations, reading rooms; recreation grounds, amusement centers; friendly inns, schoolhouse community centers.

Hints and Helps

The divineness of the commonplace must be a recognized incentive in our work, for, ringing down through the ages there still comes the admonition, "What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common."

A man going through a pottery factory said to a workman, "Isn't there a machine made for doing that sort of work so that one would not have to shape it laboriously with the hand as you are doing?" To which the worker replied, "Yes, they've made machines to do it, but they are not a success. Somehow this kind of work needs the human touch." And that is just the case in the department of Temperance and Labor—**it needs the touch of human sympathy and real interest.**

David Swing used to say, "When a man is converted, see to it that his surroundings are also converted."

W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, believed that as a nation plays, not as it works, determines the plane of its civilization.

Campbell, Calif.

Oregon Women Value the Privileges of the Ballot

FIRST TRIAL BEFORE WOMAN JURY—CORDIAL RECOGNITION OF NEW VOTERS—CIVIC INSTITUTES TO BE OPENED

MRS. ADA W. UNRUH, State President

The Oregon W. C. T. U. has been so busy with National Convention affairs that very little concerning our state activities has been reported, but the work has not been neglected.

Held as the state convention was the day previous to the National, when the air was "buzzing" with the details of that gathering, it was, as conventions go, a short event, but though brief, it was a great meeting. We were able to report the largest increase of membership for years, the best, most virile, practical work done and the fullest plans for the year. All the officers, save Mrs. Hessie J. Shane, our faithful state treasurer for many years, were re-elected. Far beyond the years when most women think they should be engaged in the active affairs of life, Mrs. Shane had served the Oregon W. C. T. U., now and then saying pathetically that she must give the work into the hands of a younger woman, and this year it was done and Mrs. Margaret Houston, so well known to Oregon philanthropists, was elected her successor.

Since the official train carried our National women to the East, not a minute have our labors ceased. The headquarters having become too small for the growing work, we have moved into more commodious rooms. Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, who has become so closely identified with our work, is still office secretary and both Mrs. Houston and the state president are here. The present indications are that Oregon W. C. T. U. will have a still larger increase in membership this year.

The suffrage victory has put new life into the work. We feel that with the ballot we can carry out our desires with a larger promise of success than with only the vaunted influence so long our weapon. Study of the matters which interest us as citizens is planned for the year and most unions are falling into line.

Portland has had a unique experience in the case of a trial in the municipal court with a woman jury. Oregon statutes define a legal juror as "a male citizen," instead of "an elector," as do some statutes; consequently, Oregon women will not be competent for jury duty until the statutes in that respect are changed, which will doubtless be done at the coming legislature, as the men seem to regard it as needful, no longer being fearful, as was so freely expressed before the election, of the dreadful consequences that would follow the exercise of such duties by women. This jury was called by consent of the lawyer for the defense.

I risked my neck to be in attendance upon this trial, for the municipal court is held in an old wreck of a structure, pending the building of a new police court. It was necessary to secure a special order from the judge to gain entrance to the room, as hundreds were turned away. The case in question was one of the too common ones, having an unfortunate but dangerous woman as the defendant, and like most of such trials was a farce, but it served to illustrate to the hundreds of women in attendance the need of new laws touching all matters of the under world, and I believe this "woman jury" trial, the first in Oregon, at which society women for the first time came in close touch with the pathos and misery of the social evil, will mark the beginning of new legislation for both the city and state. This is a legislative year for Oregon and many bills looking toward reform are being planned. Among these are an abatement and injunction law—an amendment to our white slave law—and a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarets in Oregon (these originating with the W. C. T. U.); a widows' pension bill, an employe's compensation act, which will doubtless be amended by the addition of Governor West's drunkards' compensation act. There will be in Salem during the entire session a contingent of women constituting a "third house" and the W. C. T. U. will be represented there.

Men are taking the enfranchisement of women very reasonably; indeed are giving them cordial recognition. In many of our cities women have been afforded an opportunity to exercise their new privilege, and have acquitted themselves with honor, often coming off with flying colors. Several towns have gone dry, for which happy condition the women have the credit, in some cases having been the sole movers in the matter. They have served on election boards in many places and in one, at least, the board was composed wholly of women. Here it was said that every man who came into the booths took off his hat, and not one bore a vestige of tobacco. This was favorably commented upon by our city dailies and altogether woman suffrage has had a dignified beginning in our state. Civic institutes will soon be opened at state headquarters and will be kept up the entire year. Literature for our work is also being prepared. I have never been so impressed with the necessarily changed way in which women view civic matters now that the ballot has come to them, as these last few weeks, when I have had to act as the adviser of the woman voter. Such a hunger for information along the line of citizenship as has been demonstrated by the demands made upon us as state officers of the W. C. T. U. I had never dreamed could exist. That Oregon will be blessed by the enfranchisement of its women is clearly shown by this uprising and study.

NEW HOME OF THE MASSACHUSETTS W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page Five)

the landed proprietor. If such a change had been brought about through extravagance then it would be greatly to be deplored, but so conservative has been the action of our executive committee that we did not purchase until assured of a really phenomenal opportunity. In a very short time the receipts from the house will more than cover the expenditures and the working force will possess accommodations which they could never have secured on the basis of rental.

Third. We have provided a social center, not alone for our own workers, but for the neighborhood. There has not been time to work out this side of the question, but we are confidently expecting that our hall and our home will come to be a real center of beneficent activities throughout the south end of Boston. We are expecting to draw in the neighbors and, through working with the local churches and missions, we believe we may become a factor for good in the busy life of a busy city as well as maintain our special white ribbon endeavors throughout the state.

In other words, our headquarters means a saving of time and of money, an increase of comfort, and, therefore, of efficiency in our work, an added influence and dignity for our organization. And to all who question us we would say: "Go thou and do likewise."

How did we do it? Under God it was the earnest, self-denying, noble work of the white ribboners of Massachusetts which made possible our permanent state headquarters.

GRANITE STATE ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

Hillsboro county (N. H.) W. C. T. U. held a most interesting and successful convention in the First Baptist Church of Manchester, Wednesday, December 4.

In the platform decorations the stars and stripes predominated, interspersed with smaller flags of various nations and superintendents' posters from the state convention "poster parade." In the center was the pictured face of Frances E. Willard, adorned with the "ribbon white" and beautiful flowers.

The departments of Evangelistic work, Christian Citizenship, Medical Temperance, Peace and Health were ably presented by state superintendents. Dr. Ellen Wallace, superintendent of Health, urged that, since the law abolishing the common drinking cup is now in force in New Hampshire, all churches which have not yet adopted the individual communion service, ought at once to conform to the law of the state.

Following the superintendents' hour was an interesting and helpful discussion on "Why should a church member, Sunday School teacher, mother, or woman with no spare time, belong to the W. C. T. U.?"

The state president brought "Recommendations from 'Mother National,'" and Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, president of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., gave fascinating glimpses of the World's work, telling of conditions, customs and attitude of the people in the various countries visited by her.

Upon the presentation by the state president of the claims of THE UNION SIGNAL and it value to the worker, one delegate stated that the recent issues of the official paper containing the reports of the National Convention and description of the trip were, to her, worth the price of a year's subscription. She said that through its pages she could see the wonderful scenery, smell the roses and catch the inspiration of that remarkable meeting.

A CONVENTION ECHO

KATHERINE M. WARNER, Niobe, N. Y.

From the land of the setting sun
I brought a vision rare and new
Of what a woman in the name of Christ
May dare to think and do.

A conception of the great work done
By our leaders dauntless and true.
Who fling the ensign, set the sail
Of the W. C. T. U.

An inspiration born of heaven,
Given out along the way
"To take the world for Christ's own kingdom
Some glad day."

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Frances E. Willard Hospital Association will be held at the Hospital, 710 S. Lincoln Street, on Monday, January 6, 1913.

A HOME CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

Father Leslie takes a hand in the letter writing of the old homestead

GEORGE ETHELBERT WELSH

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The day was clear and the bright sunshine full of cheer; but Mrs. Leslie sat on the piazza with a wistfully pathetic expression of sadness on her face that was out of harmony with her surroundings. She held a letter in her hand, at which she occasionally glanced. She was the very spirit of melancholy dejection when Allan Leslie, tall, straight, and energetic, in spite of his threescore and some years, rounded the curve in the path and came upon her unexpectedly.

"Well, mother, you look as if you were posing for a picture of Tragedy. What's wrong this morning?"

A smile crept into the forlorn face.

"Nothing, Allan," she stammered, half-heartedly, a light pinkish flush entering her face.

"Nothing, eh?" was the reply. "Sad and gloomy on such a glorious day as this, all for nothing!"

His eyes noted the fluttering letter in her hand.

"Nothing wrong with any of the children, I hope?" he added, breaking off his sentence suddenly.

"No. They're all quite well. Read it."

Mr. Leslie picked up the letter and glanced hastily over it. It took but a few seconds to read it.

"Humph!" he grunted. "Short and to the point. All well, and very busy. Any word lately from Mary?" he asked suddenly.

The letter was from Jane, their oldest daughter, married and living in the city. Mary was their youngest, a bride of two years.

"I had one last week from her," faintly stammered Mrs. Leslie. "Here it is. But I read it to you when it came." She abstracted from a bundle in her lap another letter.

"Yes, seems to me I do remember hearing you read it. It didn't take long—just enough to fill in the pause between two gulps of coffee. Humph! —short and—I can't say sweet—but to the point."

Again the flush on the withered cheeks. Somehow Mrs. Leslie felt that her husband was drawing her secret from her.

"And John—where's his letter?" he continued, smiling down at her. "Got that here? Oh, it's not from John, but from his wife. John had no time to write, and daughter-in-law is very busy. Well! well! city life seems to make them all busy—so busy they can't find much time to write letters home." He laughed softly; then abruptly:

"Have you answered any of these, mother?"

"Certainly. I always write immediately."

"And give them all the news of the farm? Let me see your last letter."

Teasingly he took a long, half-finished letter from her hands. It was a letter such as a mother would write to an absent child—long, tender, intimate, and affectionate. It recounted all the little happenings on the farm, magnifying details, and dwelling upon memories of a past that crowded upon a fertile brain.

"A model letter, mother," Mr. Leslie remarked finally. "I should say it was a treasure, and if I lived in the city I'd prize it above everything else. Nevertheless, mother, I'm going to destroy it."

He deliberately tore the paper in two.

"Allan!" exclaimed his wife in surprise.

"Too bad, mother, to do it, but I don't want you to send it. You've written enough of those letters for the present."

"What in the world do you mean, dear?"

"Only this, mother. We're going to give our children a shorter course in home correspondence."

Still Mrs. Leslie stared uncomprehendingly at him.

"It's just this way, mother. You've been sending them long, intimate letters, telling them all the things that they want to know about—for I believe they still love the old homestead—and in return they've been sending you a few words in reply, merely acknowledging your letters in the briefest way. Now we're going to return them in kind. I'll draft your letters in the future, and you can write them or copy them. Now wait, and let me see what I can do."

Madame Willard Winding the Clock

With a twinkle in the corner of his eyes, Mr. Leslie sat for ten minutes near his wife, and finally shoved a piece of paper before her. On it was written:

"DEAREST JANE:—

"Your last letter received. I'm glad you are all well. Father and I have been very busy. It's a good year, and the crops are large. The weather is lovely. Had a few days of rain last week, and that helped the crops. Write again soon.

"Affectionately,

"MOTHER."

Mrs. Leslie gasped as she read this brief message.

"But, Allan, it would never do," she stammered.

"Why not? That's the kind of letters they send to you. Now we'll see how they like it."

In spite of her feeble protests, Mrs. Leslie finally copied the letter, adding a few words surreptitiously in one corner to lessen the brevity and sharpness of it. Two days later a somewhat similar letter was sent to Mary, and another to John, and one to Henry.

They were the shortest and briefest letters ever sent out from the old homestead, and by the same token they were the quickest to bring replies. Two days later Jane's scrawl appeared.

"What is the matter, mother?" it said. "I could not understand your short letter. I expected a long one. You must be sick. If so let me know, and I will run down at once."

Mary's came in the next mail and was of like tenor. John's reply was in the form of a telegram:

"Anything wrong at home? Received your brief letter, and am worried."

Henry had been away, and his letter drifted in two days later than the others. It showed surprise and wonder; he had expected the long letter which he had always received once a week.

"Oh, Allan, it was wrong of us to startle them like that," protested little Mrs. Leslie. "I must write a long letter, right away."

"No, no, that would spoil the plot. This shorter course in home correspondence can't stop here."

"But—but—"

Mr. Leslie finally persuaded her to his point of view. Answers to the letters and John's telegram followed the shorter course in correspondence. The children were all assured that every one was well at the old home, and that crops were doing nicely, but everybody was busy—very busy.

Mr. Leslie chuckled as he dropped the letters in the postoffice. He wanted to be sure of their going, for he had his suspicions about his wife. She showed every sign of weakening. In fact, her face had a pathetic look at times that almost made him relent.

"Allan, I can't write another such letter to the children," she protested. "It's cruel to them. I'll write a good long one to each of them tonight."

"You can write the letters, mother, but you can't mail them until we have responses from the last ones."

"But if—if—"

"You write the letters, and I'll mail them later."

Mrs. Leslie spent hours toiling away with pen and paper, and it was late when she finally dropped her pen with a weary sigh. Her husband had been watching her furtively over the top of his paper all the evening.

The following morning a telegram was delivered at the farmhouse. Mr. Leslie smiled as he tore off the yellow envelope.

"It's from John," he said. "He's coming down today to see us."

"He's coming home today? Then I must get ready for him. I'll cook some of those jumbles he likes so much.

"I'd cook a lot of them while I was about it, for I shouldn't be surprised if—"

"What?"

"Oh, nothing; but John always had a big appetite."

Two hours later the stage rumbled over the country road and stopped in front of the farmhouse. Out of it tumbled Mary and Jane.

"Mother, we were sure you must be sick," they exclaimed in a breath. "You are, aren't you? I knew you were. We met on the train accidentally, and—"

"Hello!" shouted Mr. Leslie, "another telegram. It's from Henry, and—yes, he's coming down, too."

"Well, of all things!" exclaimed Mrs. Leslie, dropping into a chair. "What does it mean?"

"Why, mother, it means," replied Mary, "that you frightened us out of our wits. Your letters were so cold and formal and—and—"

"Brief," interrupted Mr. Leslie.

"Yes, brief to the point of nothing."

"Now, see here, daughter; we took as

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THERE'S A STORY OLD AND SWEET

There's a story old and sweet
Which the sons of men repeat,
While the hurrying years go by,
Of a strange, illumined sky;
Of a host who sang "Good will"
O'er the flock on Bethlehem hill;
Of a manger, and a star,
And the trav'lers from afar;
This the story old and sweet
Which the sons of men repeat.
Bright the star of promise shone,
And before the morrow's dawn
Came a Guest of royal line
To the stable's stall—His shrine;
For the sins that break and bind,
For the sorrows of mankind,
Clad in flesh the Saviour came,
Blessed be His holy name!
This the story old and sweet
Which the sons of men repeat.
So we come each Christmastide
To the manger low and wide,
While the Star with shining ray
Lighteth yet the Bethlehem way,
And the Christ-child blesseth still
Those who climb the Bethlehem hill,
Bidding all, who fain would stay,
By the cradle kneel and pray:
This the story old and sweet
Which the sons of men repeat.

—*Lilias C. Nevin*

HAIL! YE GOOD SHIP, "WASHINGTON IRVING"

There was cheer for sensitive souls who carry about with them Titian tresses and cheer for the temperance cause at the recent launching of the new Hudson River steamer, "Washington Irving" at Camden, N. J. Mrs. E. E. Olcott, wife of the president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, owners of the vessel, arranged to have it christened with water, herself going to Irving's home at Sunnyside to draw it from the well there. A group of girls, calling themselves, "The Red-Haired Club," all students at the Washington Irving High School, were special guests of the occasion and with hair adorned with ivy chaplets made from the vine which grew from a cutting given to Irving by Sir Walter Scott, made a picture fair to see. As the steamer left the ways, twenty beautiful carrier pigeons, released from a basket, hovered for a moment above the ship and then took flight. Cheer upon cheer arose from the throats of the many gathered at the docks to wish the good ship Godspeed. Among the guests of prominence were Miss Helen Gould and Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Arctic Club.

A HOME CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

(Continued from Page Twelve)

our model for letters some of yours and Jane's and John's and Henry's. I counted the number of words in each, and mother's had just as many as any of yours. I told her she'd been wasting words on you. Why, some of her letters were two thousand words long, and yours were—well, about fifty or a hundred. She was just pining away to know what you were doing, what the grandchildren were doing and thinking about, and what pets they had and what children they played with, and where they went to school. I think she even wanted to know what kind of dresses you were wearing, and how you cut the latest frock for the little ones, and what they had for breakfast and dinner. You see, a woman—"

"Allan! Allan!"

"Well, I'll reserve the rest of the lecture for the boys. They're just as guilty as the girls—more so, I guess, for they left the letter writing to their wives."

Before John and Henry arrived, Mary and Jane had fully grasped the significance of the plot concocted by their father. At first they viewed it as a practical joke just to get them home on a visit, but when alone with them Mr. Leslie spoke seriously and to the point.

"Don't let it pass off as a joke," he said kindly. "Mother is getting old, and she needs your letters. She feels the neglect terribly. A long letter from you means more to her than anything else. She's lonely in a way, and you can cheer her up. If you don't, some day you may regret it. Now, girls, don't forget that letter writing is a two-sided affair."

Mary and Jane stayed two days at the old home, and when they returned they looked wistfully at their mother. Somehow they felt only as girls can that they would have to make amends for their neglect by some immediate action.

The following day a package arrived at the old homestead. The creation of finery it contained to gladden the heart of their mother represented the combined shopping experience of the two daughters; but if they could have looked in upon the scene at home they would have opened their eyes in wonder. It was the long letter accompanying the package that held the center of the stage. With the dress goods neglected and scattered over the floor, little Mrs. Leslie was spending an hour reading and re-reading the letter.

When her husband looked in to see if dinner was nearly ready, a happy face glanced up at him.

"Oh, Allan, listen to what Mary and Jane say. Their children are wearing—But wait, I must read it from the beginning; it's such a long letter, and so full of news."

"Well, mother, it looks as if our shorter course in home correspondence is going to bear fruit," Mr. Leslie said, smiling down at the happy face, "for I got a couple of more letters here for you—one from John and one from Henry. And they're long ones, too—bulky enough to carry two stamps. I wonder if the boys are as gossipy as the girls. We'll compare them tonight."

"Yes, yes, it will be such fun. It's almost as good as having the children here with you."

The eyes lighted up with joy and happiness, and the steps that had grown laggard in recent years began to assume some of the firmness and elasticity of youth.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER

Roasting! cries the turkey.
Chile! says the sauce.
Freezing! moans the ice cream.
Mild! calls the cheese across.
Frosting! the cake declares.
Clear! vows the jelly bright
Pouring! the coffee gurgles
Now which do you think is right?

—*New York Sun*

JOSIAH'S SECRET! play one hour long. Fun and common sense. Two actors. Scenery, ordinary furniture of kitchen and parlor. Immense success financially and socially. Five dollars for two copies and permission to present at once. Books sent on receipt of price. Marietta Holley, Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson Co., New York.

A distinguished speaker recently spoke of woman as "she who keeps the fire." The saloon, which every patriotic woman so cordially hates and fights, puts out the fire on numberless hearthstones and quenches the love in unnumbered hearts.
—*Exchange*

A CONGRESSIONAL INCIDENT

(Continued from Page Six)

their grips now, and getting out so fast that we are comparatively safe."

In the days remaining emergency work was done by Mr. Blunt and his crowd on the one side, the temperance men and the W. C. T. U. on the other, and the issue was doubtful. A cheer arose when the result was known, the passage of the bill by a majority so small, however, that it touched the danger line.

"It was you, Jeffry, that lost us the day," growled Mr. Blunt angrily. "We'd have had it all fixed, if you hadn't shown the white feather. I've seen you chumming in with the temperance crowd."

"Well, they'll bear comparison with the whisky crowd anyhow," Mr. Jeffry retorted with good nature. "Honestly, Blunt, I never could have looked at myself in the glass had I done otherwise. Such juggling as that bill has had is not legislation; it's lower world politics, pure and simple, and unworthy of men in our position."

"Oh, cut it out. Go and get your halo, you're too good for this world," grunted Mr. Blunt as he turned away. His share of the barrel would be smaller than he had hoped, and his feelings were hurt at their tenderest point.

The contest was a painful object lesson to the Browns. As never before, they realized how securely the forces of evil are intrenched, and how possible it is that a righteous cause can be deferred—bound over to keep the peace—dragged through the months on silly technicalities invented by its enemies, and all under the shadow and protection of law, and in the very central temple of law, our government. There was general rejoicing by all members of the family when the day for their departure from Washington arrived.

"Oh, Silas, look, look! There is home, our dear, peaceful home," cried the Congressman's wife, as the steeples and smokestacks of the home city appeared around the curve. The children were wild with delight and Mr. Brown's face lightened as he looked out on the familiar scene. "Are you glad to get back, Mary?"

"Oh, Silas." Her hands were tightly clasped and tears filled her eyes. "It seems like heaven after the work and the turmoil of earth."

FOR MOTHER'S DAY

For program material for January 3, the birthday of Madam Willard, use

A Great Mother (a story of Madam Willard's life), price, $1.50.

Life Sketch of Madam Willard, Mary Tomlinson. Price, 10 cents.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

EDITED BY FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This paper will come to Florida white ribboners very near the blessed Christmas, and your president takes this opportunity to send each comrade the happy greeting of the holiday season, praying blessing and prosperity may come to each.

We are beginning the thirtieth year of W. C. T. U. activity in our state. We rejoice over many results during that period and from our progress take heart for great things for the future.

In many places, it seems as though our work had to be put aside for holiday affairs during December, but I plead that all our one hundred unions will at least take time to plan the meetings and work so that with the New Year, regular meetings may be resumed with zeal, and faithful, systematic efforts may be put forth by all to make the temperance cause first in the minds of our people.

Set yourself a definite goal for the year. The State Treasurer says 1,000 new members this year—that means several for your union. THE UNION SIGNAL agent says 1,000 new subscribers—that means a number for your union. "A special meeting on my department" says every state superintendent—that means work for every one.

An L. T. L. in every union, a medal contest by every union, a public meeting by every union. How much we can gain if only we plan for definite things.

Will you not try calendars for your meetings this year? I'll send you samples. There are programs in our State Report, and others to be found in our various papers. Let's have meetings that are worth while this year, and extend to all friends special invitations to these meetings.

Be proud of your organization, be devoted to the promotion of its interests, and it is safe to prophesy an enlargement of its membership and an increased value to all its activities.

Plan, study, pray, work, and your union will surely be a power for good.

Another thing I want to say again this year, for the National President says it to me every year: let every union make it known to every member that the W. C. T. U. has a Legislative bureau in Washington, has literature for voters and everybody else on all subjects, has over forty lines of activity, and appeals from other organizations for whatever cause should not be given financial aid. We have a great organization, a great cause, great opportunities, great responsibilities—let us support our own loyally and just as generously as possible.

Will every one of you wear the white ribbon, yes, all the time, this year? It is a beautiful badge in its simplicity and significance. Love it and wear it and honor it.

We shall see great things in our state this year—shall we have a part in those great things?

FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Dear Women:

Will you pardon us if all of us talk about the state convention? It was a grand and glorious meeting, and how we wished for those of you who could not be there. It was especially gratifying to me to know and realize what a good record the state superintendents made with the aid they received from the local unions. They have kept the work up to a high standard. To appreciate their efforts and the work they put on these reports you will need to get a copy of the state minutes and read these records. Remember that these reports do not represent the work that any one woman has done, but a compilation of the efforts of many. Read the minutes of the executive and see the plans made by this body to increase the interest and efficiency this year. You will also understand there is an appeal for help from every union, and will you not see that yours helps?

We decided to continue the FLORIDA EDITION, and we must needs depend upon you for this. I wish you would stop to consider how much work this edition involves. Think of it: I receive from one to one hundred subscriptions in one mail and all of this is kept in accurate record. Now do not think I am complaining of the work. Oh! no, I am complaining that a few must support this work, and the idea is that if it is worth all of this work and time it is surely worth more. Let's make it a paying business, an investment. This year I want 3,500 subscriptions to the FLORIDA EDITION, and five hundred to the weekly SIGNAL. We can do it and we must do it if we want our unions to grow in knowledge and efficient work. What would you think of your pastor if he did not have any literature? That's just what I think of a white ribboner without THE UNION SIGNAL.

Watch for next month's issue! I shall try to assist you about getting up reports for the Annual Report.

Your secretary,

JOHNNIE L. PATTISHALL

West Palm Beach

HONOR ROLL FOR 1912

Unions making gain in membership during the year:

Alva, 2; Belleview, 2; Bradentown, 8; Gainesville, 4; Jacksonville, 15; Lawtey, 4; Magdalene, 4; Manatee, 8; Micanopy, 5; Miami, 23; Montbrook, 5; New Smyrna, 5; Ocala, 2; Oxford, 4; Oak Grove, 4; Palatka, 10; Port Tampa City, 1; Sanford, 1; St. Petersburg, 20; Taft, 13; Tarpon Springs, 9; Winter Haven, 10; Zephyr Hills, 3.

The banner for the greatest gain per cent in members went to Taft.

RESCUE WORK IN TAMPA

As the state has not adopted this department of work, not many unions are doing anything in that line, but Tampa through its devoted superintendent, Mrs. Florence Chamberlain, reports some excellent work, as follows: Distributed 3,948 pages of literature, held one special meeting, had 1 lecture, visited four homes, rescued one girl, cared and secured medical attention for a girl several weeks, placed literature from the Rescue and the Purity departments in Union station, gathered up and distributed good magazines, visited amusement park and protected a company of girls from annoying attentions of some men, is now watching vaudeville shows, ice cream parlors and the automobile business, to see that girls are protected.

FLOWER MISSION

Dear Workers:

I come to you as a new superintendent in behalf of our truly *Sunshine* department, that we may become acquainted and start our work together at the very beginning of the year.

From the printed report I see that about half of our unions are really doing things in this department. I urge that every union will at once appoint a superintendent, for even the smallest union can give flowers and visit the sick. Will not all of you supply yourselves with "record cards" prepared by Miss Sewall, and give them to the members that all may keep a record of work done.

Why can't I have reports quarterly? I should be so glad to know your plans and to have your suggestions to pass on to other unions. Let me have the names of your superintendents and a summary of your work since October 1, when you sent in your year's reports. I wish I might hear from every union before January 1. Yours for service,

LILA M. TANNER

R. No. 2, Ybor City, Fla.

L. T. L. BANNER

The State secretary of the L. T. L., Mrs. G. W. Martin, announced at the Starke convention that next year there would be an L. T. L. prize banner, and urged that straightway every union in the state should enter into competition for it. Write Mrs. Martin at Ocala for helps to start a Legion, and full information as to the roll of honor and the banner.

JANUARY RED LETTER DAY

Begin preparation now for the splendid Mothers' Meeting you intend to hold in January. You remember we celebrate Madame Willard's birthday with a good program on "A Great Mother." To make it the best meeting possible, it is wise to begin *today* to arrange the program and collect the material. You have all found out that good meetings never happen. So interest everybody to help make this an exceptionally good one to start off the New Year of 1913.

FROM THE STATE TREASURER

Dear Comrades:

You have all heard from me so recently in my circular letter sent out to all the unions, that my message to you will be a short one this time. I want to say, first of all, that if you will *all* let me have those dues in January I will promise to bother you just as *little* as I possibly can, through the rest of the year. Now are you going to do it?

We have made a beginning anyway, for *three* unions have already sent in dues for 1913: Riverside (Jax), Sarasota, and Lawtey, so they are at the very head of the honor list for promptness this year, and Riverside has also sent the $10 for state work which was pledged at the Convention. Now I think that union takes the banner for prompt action. Which one will be the next to follow suit?

May each one of our dear white ribbon band in Florida have a joyful Christmastide and be led into still better and higher things in the glad New Year of 1913. Yours for dues when due,

MRS. GEO. I. DOIG

Gainesville

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

This important department was added to our list at our recent convention, and Mrs. O. D. Wetherell, 405 Boulevard, Tampa, was elected superintendent. It is hoped that many unions will secure superintendents for this department, and that every union will do something along that line by having at least one meeting during the year—a union one with the missionary societies. Send for literature, read up, let no one excel you in zeal for missions. Temperance work *is* home missions.

PRIZES AT THE CONVENTION

The award of banners at the convention greatly surprised a number of the recipients. As all rewards are given for the best in proportion to the membership each union has an equal chance.

Lake Weir received the Literature banner, having distributed the most pages of literature proportional to membership.

To Tampa was awarded the banner for best work in the most departments.

The Eighth district, Mrs. J. Gates, president, had the greatest gain in members.

Pierson was happy to receive the loving cup for the most Flower Mission work.

Taft had made the greatest gain per cent in members.

The superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Joe Trueheart Franklin, was judged to have done the most work of the Board of Superintendents.

Floral City, Mrs. George Nelson, president, received THE UNION SIGNAL flag for the greatest per cent of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL—twenty-two members—thirty-three subscribers.

Miss Sarah Sneller of Montbrook received the grand gold medal.

Mrs. Jessie Hagstrom of Pierson won the gold star for having held the most medal contests, and also the silver star for conducting the most L. T. L. contests.

Because of their splendid work Starke L. T. L. was given the custody for the year of the L. T. L. library awarded Florida at the Baltimore convention.

W. C. T. U. WORK AT OUR PORT OF ENTRY

Every member in the state will be interested in the new plan adopted by the National, that makes it possible for us to have a missionary visit each vessel as it comes into Tampa from a foreign land, and to aid these immigrants and give them a Christian welcome, so they will turn to us and believe in us as they establish themselves in this land.

This port of entry work is made possible because the National will return to us one-half of our Willard Memorial offering, as this offering is devoted to organization work.

Shall not every union show its own interest in this great missionary work, and its appreciation of the generosity of the National, by large gifts to that fund this year? Not two dollars only, but as large a gift as it can possibly raise, yes, individual gifts, collections. Interest everybody to aid this great work.

THE STATE REPORT

Some of the unions have not yet ordered State Reports. They are now ready. Write Miss Neal how many you want, sending payment at the rate of ten cents a copy for them to the state treasurer. Every union should distribute them freely to those whom they wish to interest in our work. To lessen the expense of publication a limited number of advertisements were admitted, and our friends are urged to patronize the establishments advertising with us.

Mrs. Mabel Hilbish-Stevens of Southland Seminary, Gainesville, who spoke with such great acceptance at the state convention at Starke, has been elected Evangelistic superintendent of the Florida W. C. T. U. Mrs. Stevens will be able to make a limited number of visits to the unions and those desiring her services should write soon, either to Mrs. Stevens or Miss Neal.

TAMPA

The October Mothers' meeting of the Tampa W. C. T. U. was held at Hyde Park Methodist church, under the leadership of Mrs. Joe Trueheart Franklin.

The program was opened with a song, "Give Me Thine Heart." Mrs. Franklin then gave an informal talk upon the topic, "Father," bringing out the thought that there is great need of closer companionship between father and children, which is often hard to bring about because the father in most instances is too busy.

Mrs. Stevenson followed with a paper, "Honor Thy Father and Mother." Mrs. J. D. Lewis read an article, "What Our Father Did."

"A Noble Father," by Mrs. Florence Taylor followed and then Mrs. Franklin read a poem, "My Father," which was the description of the ordinary father, a splendid prelude to Mrs. O. D. Wetherell's paper on "The Ordinary Father."

The program was well planned and carried out thoughtfully and carefully. Many of these ideas were enthusiastically received by the hearers, all of whom want to live, work and plan more efficiently for their children.

ST. AUGUSTINE

Despite the inclemency of the weather sixteen enthusiastic members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union gathered for their regular meeting Monday afternoon. After devotional exercises the business meeting was held, at which the annual election of officers took place, with the following result:

President, Mrs. Ludie Day Pickett; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Mackey; recording secretary, Miss Anna Redford; corresponding secretary, Miss Marjorie Larson; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Aitche

The president, a newcomer, havi heretofore been engaged in W. C. T. U. work in Kentucky, is gladly welcomed.

At the close of the election a beautiful bouquet of white flowers, tied with the W. C. T. U. emblem, was presented by the union to the retiring, faithful president, Mrs. C. E. Mackey. A short program was given, consisting of a very interesting, inspiring talk by Mrs. Pickett on the subject, "Why I am a Member of the W. C. T. U.," and a beautiful solo, "Pour Thy Spirit, Lord, on Me," by Miss Irene Llody. The president then dismissed the meeting with a few words of prayer.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Lakeland—The superintendent of Medical Temperance, Mrs. F. Edwards Ohlinger, working also for the Woman's Club, reports that the women have aroused the town to a sense of pride in civic cleanliness, have stirred up the trades people aud gotten them to cover up perishable fruits, and some of them, to keep the flies out of their candy showcases, etc. and have purchased bubbling drinking fountains for the public school. This last enterprise was financed by the Education and Health committees of the Lakeland Woman's Club.

Montbrook—Had a fine convention echo meeting Dec. 6, with interesting reports, letters from three state officers. Two new members were secured and there is a promise of another.

Plant City starts out on a promising new year with the following officers:

Mrs. H. E. Mower, president.
Mrs. W. V. Griffin, vice-president.
Mrs. J. W. Meldrim, secretary.
Mrs. T. J. Tedder, treasurer.
Mrs. Mary Young, corresponding secretary.
Mrs. Hughes, superintendent Mothers' Meetings.
Mrs. P. A. Merrin, superintendent Flower Mission.

Bradentown had a social meeting the last Friday of November at the residence of Mrs. R. T. Thomas, superintendent of Christian Citizenship, with the definite subject, "Sunday School and Evangelistic Work." With a good attendance and under the leadership of Mrs. R. C. Glenn a most interesting meeting was enjoyed.

McDavid, after a summer's rest, is awake to the need of temperance education at all times. It has had two meetings this fall, a fine Thanksgiving sermon, and is arranging to have a Christmas tree and program in behalf of the W. C. T. U. and the Sunday school.

Tampa on the day before Thanksgiving arranged for an evangelistic sermon at the Woman's Home and Hospital, and carried with them packages of groceries.

De Funiak Springs, Thanksgiving night, gave a reception at the large hotel in honor of the teachers in the city, which brought the organization prominently before the public and will bring new life and interest into the union. After a welcome, especially to the teachers, the president, Mrs. N. Manning, gave a summary of the aims and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and asked the co-operation on the part of all for the very best Scientific Temperance Instruction in all the schools. Able and appreciative responses were made by the principals of Palmer College and the high school. A good social time with refreshments was enjoyed by a large company.

N FUTIIC SCFCOL

If your union does nothing else this year, will you not see to it that it offers prizes for the best essays in the grammar and high schools on temperance subts, and appoints a committee to visit th schools to interest teachers and pupils. The very first week of school after the holidays is the time to start at this. Do not put it off. Do not neglect it because of the money. Have the essays prepared and have public meetings for the reading: you can easily have such good programs that you can secure money enough for the prizes in offerings. Write our state superintendent, Mrs. Mary D. Abel, Terra Cela, for further instructions, and let this good work be undertaken in every city.

Circulation Department

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 25c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year

Sample Copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Single Copies, 2c each. Per 100, $1.75

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
Campaign Edition (monthly) 37c a year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year

Address Evanston, Ill.

AS TO QUERIES

Many, many inquiries come in every day that it shall be the aim and effort of this department to answer in this column, and thus save perplexed people the trouble of writing us and waiting for an answer. So please, dear friends, read this column every week and in it you may find the very bit of information that you were about to write for.

Renewals

About this time many subscriptions are expiring, both to THE UNION SIGNAL and to *The Young Crusader*. Of course, with a few unavoidable exceptions, all of our subscribers intend to continue the papers. W. C. T. U. workers need THE SIGNAL to give efficiency to their work and to keep in touch with our world-wide movement; but they are prone to forget that "time flies" and that before they are aware of it the yearly subscription has expired and their paper has been discontinued. Then perhaps after two, four, or six weeks the renewal is sent in with a request for back numbers.

Of course, in addition to being an annoyance to the subscriber, this makes a great deal of extra work for the office force, as the names have to be discarded and then replaced on the lists. If our fellow-workers would look at the date line on their wrappers they could easily tell when their subscription expires and send in their renewal beforehand, thereby making it much easier for this department, and incurring no breaks in the visits of the paper. If it is possible, we would be glad to have renewals sent in about the middle of the preceding month and then it would not be necessary for us to send out renewal notices. Of course there are instances where the renewals cannot be sent in promptly; but wherever it can be done the department would greatly appreciate the effort.

Receipting Lists

This department has received of late several requests for lists to be receipted in detail; that is, in returning a receipt for a sum of money sent for a number of subscribers, the sender requests that the name of each individual subscriber shall appear on the receipt. Notwithstanding the great amount of clerical labor involved these lists have hitherto been carefully transcribed. Much as we regret the possible inconvenience to our state and local officers, we find that we shall be obliged to discontinue the practice. The work in this particular has grown to be so heavy that our office force cannot find time to do it. Therefore we ask our friends *who are sending in lists to keep a duplicate copy of the names.* We shall in the future return only the receipt to the *sender* for the amount sent.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

BOOKS

The Life of Frances E. Willard, Anna Adams Gordon

A new biography containing fourteen page illustrations, bound in cloth, price $1.50; special gift edition, bound in morocco and boxed, price $2.50.

What Frances E. Willard Said

A collection of beautiful quotations from Miss Willard's writings, edited by Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth bound, 75c.

Lois Morton's Investment, Eva Murphy.

A book for the home.

"'Lois Morton's Investment' held me enthralled for half a day, in spite of a desk piled high with letters to be answered. I shall urge our women to use it largely, not only in their own families, but for Sunday school, school and public libraries. I believe it will be a wonderful help to the temperance cause."

MRS. LILLIAN MITCHNER,
President Kansas W. C. T. U.

Price, cloth bound, $1.35.

Two, Edith Smith Davis. Price, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 40 cents.

A Modern Madonna, Caroline A. Stanley. Price, 60 cents.

A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Price, 60 cents.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Toots, and Other Stories, Anna A. Gordon. Price, 60 cents.

Three Times Three. Price, 50 cents.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price (paper), 15 cents.

The Little Captain, Lynde Palmer. Price, 35 cents.

A Break in Schedule Time, Faye Huntington. Price, 35 cents.

Lois Morton's Investment, Eva Murphy.

"The prairie scenes and the childhood of the Morton children, the school days of the young people and the married life of Lois and Sam are well portrayed, natural and true to life. It is a wholesome book and I trust the purpose of it may be accomplished through an awakened public conscience."

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL,
College Y. P. B. Secretary

Price, cloth bound, $1.35.

BOOKLETS

Historic Rest Cottage

A dainty gift for Sunday School classes. This booklet contains a description of the interior of this most interesting home, fully illustrated in delicate brown tints, 15c per copy; per dozen, $1.25.

Who Was to Blame, Marietta Holley. Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Georgia Spafford's School, Edith Smith Davis. Price (paper), 10 cents.

W. C. T. U. Calendar

Made up in easel form, with suspended picture of Rest Cottage, and underneath a quotation from Miss Willard, selected by our National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and printed in attractive type. The calendar is in sepia shades. Price, 35c each; per dozen, $3.00.

Rest Cottage Souvenir Tea Spoon

Sterling silver oxidized. A splendid reproduction of Rest Cottage in the bowl. $1.50.

Rest Cottage Souvenir

Bas-relief plaque in terra cotta, 4½x7 inches. Hand-carved, hand-tinted. A realistic picture of the home of Frances E. Willard. Price, $2.00.

W. C. T. U. Stationery

Finest white linen paper, with the official W. C. T. U. monogram embossed in gold. Twenty-four sheets and envelopes, boxed, 60c; forty-eight sheets and envelopes, $1.10.

Seals

W. C. T. U. monogram in silver with wreath of trailing arbutus in colors. Price, 10c per package.

White Ribbon Pins

White enamel on sterling silver, with open loops. Price, 60 cents. Smaller size, 40 cents.

Flat bow, white enamel on sterling silver, 30 cents.

Flat bow, white enamel on gilt, 25 cents.

Christmas Post Cards

Two for 5 cents; per dozen, 20 cents. Embossed, 5 cents each; per dozen, 50 cents.

Christmas Tags

Package of twelve assorted tags. Price, 5 cents.

Prices include prepaid postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Subscriptions to The Young Crusader

Individual subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* for less than a year (except on some special limited offer) are not accepted.

For *The Young Crusader* to distribute in L. T. L.'s and Sunday schools we are often asked for a special rate. To meet this request we announce the following price, subject to two conditions:

1. Not less than ten copies to one name and address.

2. No premiums allowed.

10 copies	3 months	$ .65
10 copies	6 months	1.25
10 copies	9 months	1.90
10 copies	12 months	2.00

Any number over ten copies at proportionate rate.

Sample copies and subscription blanks for both THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* may be had for the asking.

A BAD BREATH

is one of the most terrible afflictions to a sensitive person. It can be quickly sweetened by Murray's Charcoal Tablets (absolutely unmedicated), which stops fermentation and the production of gas in the stomach and so purify the exhalations. They have a remarkable effect also in clearing the complexion. A full size, 25 cent box will be sent, *once only*, for 10 cents in stamps. A. J. Ditman, 51 Astor House, N. Y.

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The most unique mental diversion extant! Mental arithmetic of the alphabet. Adapted to parties or for individual amusement. Just the thing for convalescents and "shut-ins."
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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The Public Good.

WHICH?

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—Woman's Part in West Virginia Campaign—Unconquered Colorado—A White Ribbon General-in-Chief—Convention of American Society for the Study of Alcohol—The Liquor Traffic Under Fire.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FULL TEMPERANCE WEEK IN NATION'S CAPITAL—PROMINENT WHITE RIBBONERS SPEAK—HEARING OF INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILL—RED LIGHT INJUNCTION MEASURE DISCUSSED—DEAD LETTER SALE POSTPONED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

Washington has had a full temperance week. The fact that Monday, December 16, was the date fixed for the discussion, in the United States Senate, of the interstate liquor bill, brought hundreds of earnest-hearted men and women from nearly every state in the Union. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union planned for a grand temperance rally on the afternoon of Sunday, December 15, in Belasco Theater. The meeting was well advertised, special invitations being sent to members of the Senate and the House, and other prominent people in the city, and as a result, the building was crowded, the large number of men present being especially noticeable, many standing during the entire afternoon. The platform was well filled with National officers, state presidents, National superintendents, and local officers. Besides President L. M. N. Stevens, and Miss Gordon, there were nine state presidents, namely, Mrs. Silena M. Holman of Tennessee, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge of Virginia, Mrs. Lenna Yost of West Virginia, Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, Mrs. T. E. Patterson of Georgia, Mrs. Annie K. Weisel of Alabama, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, Mrs. Florence Richard of Ohio, Mrs. Kate Wilder, representing the president of North Dakota, Mrs. Emma S. Shelton of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, Mrs. V. E. Mohler of West Virginia, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, and the superintendent of Legislation, with the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. officers. Mrs. Stevens presided. Mrs. Bailey read the Scripture lesson, and all together recited the Lord's prayer. In her introductory remarks, Mrs. Stevens forcefully outlined the policy of the W. C. T. U. in urging, in conjunction with the other temperance organizations of the country, the speedy passage of the interstate liquor bill now pending in the Senate, to protect prohibitory territory from the encroachments of the liquor forces. She was cheered to the echo, and, in her own inimitable way, with a few bright, pertinent words, introduced the speakers of the afternoon, who were mainly presidents of prohibition states. Mrs. Holman led off in a right royal speech, and was followed by Mrs. Yost of West Virginia, who received an ovation. The fact that this little woman had played so important a part in helping to win the recent great victory in her state, brought the audience to its feet. Next came Mrs. Patterson of Georgia, who was irresistible as she gave incontrovertible testimony showing the need of legislation to aid Georgia in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Miss Anna A. Gordon presented a resolution favoring the enactment into law of the Kenyon-Sanders amended bill, which was ably seconded in two-minute speeches by Mesdames Hoge, Richard, Beauchamp, and Weisel. The National superintendent of Legislation presented a second resolution concerning the Kenyon Red-Light Injunction bill for the District of Columbia, now pending in the hands of the District of Columbia committee in the Senate. Mrs. Shelton eloquently seconded the same, and both resolutions received a unanimous rising vote of the audience. The last speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who declared she "had come here feeling right sick, but was better now," and proceeded to give a fifteen-minute talk that by turns aroused her audience to cheers and laughter. This ended one of the very best temperance meetings held in Washington in years. It was followed by a meeting in the evening in the Universalist church, at which Rev. Dr. Pickard of Georgia, one of the foremost Baptist clergymen of the state, and Mrs. Armor were the speakers.

Hearing on Interstate Liquor Bill in Senate

Monday morning, everybody directly interested, started for the Capitol. The Senate convened at eleven o'clock, instead of at noon, the regular hour, and when the chaplain ascended the rostrum to open the day's proceedings with prayer, the galleries were thronged, and the lobbies outside were filled. After the routine business of the morning was over, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, president *pro tempore*, stated that "under special order of the Senate, the consideration of the bill to prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors will be proceeded with." Senator Sanders of Tennessee, the first speaker, gave facts connected with the mail order business now being carried on throughout the country, and told of the great need of legislation to aid prohibition states in carrying out the will of the people. Senator McCumber of North Dakota then took the floor, and in an able argument upheld the constitutionality of the proposed law. Senator Kenyon spoke for a few minutes, but was obliged to desist when the hour arrived for the Archbald impeachment case.

That afternoon a conference of all the anti-liquor forces was held in the First Congregational Church, Rev. A. J. Barton of Texas presiding. The credentials committee reported that thirty-two states were represented by 270 delegates, eleven governors had appointed fifty delegates, and the gathering included fourteen temperance organizations, and fifteen denominations.

In the evening a reception at Headquarters was tendered the temperance guests in the city, by the District W. C. T. U., between three and four hundred responding to the invitation. In the receiving line, besides the National President and Vice-President-at-Large, were all the state presidents already mentioned, and superintendents and local officers. There were short speeches, interspersed with music, and refreshments were served during the evening.

Tuesday morning all went again to the Capitol. As before the galleries were filled; Senator Kenyon resumed his argument, but did not conclude entirely until Wednesday morning. A circular issued by a mail order liquor firm bearing the words, "Uncle Sam Is Our Partner," was sent to the desk by Senator Kenyon, to be read by the clerk as an illustration of the extent to which the United States was impliedly taking part in the violation of local prohibition laws in "dry" states. At the close of his speech, a company of white ribboners, headed by Mrs. Stevens, visited the offices of the Senators who had spoken for the bill, to thank them not only for the splendid arguments presented, but for the firm stand they have maintained on the floor of the Senate for the cause of temperance. These addresses are to be printed in document form, and a limited number may be had upon application to either of the Senators mentioned.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon took the train for New York and thence to Maine. Every waking moment of the week spent by them in Washington was filled with work for the betterment of the city of the Nation. One by one the other visitors left, some remaining until Wednesday afternoon or evening. On Wednesday evening, the Anti-Saloon League held a banquet at the Raleigh Hotel, at which 350 guests were present. Senator Kenyon, Colonel L. Mervin Maus, and others, made addresses.

Red-Light Injunction Bill

Thursday morning another hearing on the Red-Light Injunction bill was held before a sub-committee of the District of Columbia committee, consisting of Senators Curtis, Kenyon, and Pomerene. They had summoned the Chief of Police of the District, District Commissioners Rudolph and Johnston, and Corporation Counsel Thomas to appear before them. These were all inclined to criticise the testimony presented at a former hearing by men and women who, by actual personal experience, knew of conditions existing in the city that these officials were disposed to ignore, but upon close questioning on the part of the committee, it was admitted there was grave need of legislation in the District, the Chief of Police declaring the present laws were wholly inadequate to meet the situation. Attorney General Cossen of Iowa told of the success of the law there, and earnestly recommended its enactment in the District. Rev. M. P. Boynton, of Chicago, presented the committee with records showing the abolition of the red-light district in that city. He emphasized the point that the cleaning of the segregated districts had not resulted, so far as it could be proved, in the establishment of disorderly houses in residential sections of the city.

Thursday afternoon Congress adjourned, for the holiday recess, until January 2.

Dead Letter Sale Postponed

The annual dead letter sale, held by the Post Office department, to dispose of unclaimed packages, was yesterday indefinitely postponed because of the decision of Attorney General Wickersham that the sale, as held by the Government, was a lottery. Several hundred bargain hunters who were on hand to bid for the packages were disappointed. Several months ago local merchants protested to the Department against holding the sale before the Christmas holidays on the ground that it injured their business, and also was a violation of the lottery laws. Mr. Wickersham upheld their contention, and it is likely that the sale will be conducted so as to eliminate the lottery features. The amount of merchandise from the Dead Letter Office already in the hands of the auctioneer when the Postmaster General's order postponing the sale was received, aggregated $13,000 in value. There were 35,000 packages, each containing several articles. And after the Christmas mail is over, there will be hundreds of articles uncalled for, because of poor addressing, lack of postage, or poor wrapping.

WOMAN'S PART IN WEST VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

JUDGE J. C. McWHORTER, Chairman West Virginia Ratification Federation

The phenomenal triumph of the temperance people of West Virginia, in the recent election, whereby the prohibition amendment was ratified by more than 92,000 majority, was no accident. It was no freak. It was no mere caprice of the public mind. On the contrary, it was an expression of the enlightened judgment, the awakened conscience, and the deliberate sense of a thoughtful and dispassionate people. **Prohibition won in West Virginia on its merits.** The people were fully informed upon the saloon problem and voted accordingly. This triumph came as the logical sequence of one of the most carefully planned, systematically organized, and intelligently and harmoniously directed campaigns of education ever conducted in the United States on such a question.

It might make interesting reading to outline fully this organization, by and through which the work was accomplished, but such is not my purpose in this article. In brief, I may say that all the temperance forces of the state, including the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., the rank and file of the Prohibition party, and practically all the churches were combined in one statewide federation under one management, with a literature bureau, a speakers' bureau, and a finance bureau having competent and efficient heads, with the necessary machinery and no more, and subsidiary organizations in every county, so that no section of the state might be neglected, and there could be no waste of energy or means by useless duplication of effort.

To recount the innumerable acts of individual heroism, sacrifice, and intelligent effort with which the whole campaign abounded would fill a volume. Suffice to say that when our state organization was effected, its subsidiary branches established in every county and the machinery began to move, the enthusiasm of the temperance people began to rise. It became infectious. It got into the blood. As a tide it rose higher and higher until it became one mighty, resistless wave of unconquerable determination to rid the state forever of the saloon blight. —and the work was done.

But the women—the West Virginia women—I have been requested to tell what they did in this campaign. I can do this with three short words: **They won it! At least it could not have been won without them.** First, there were the members of the W. C. T. U. They were veterans on the firing line; they needed no training, no drilling. From the very start, when we needed a live brand with which to start a blaze, we always went to the women of the W. C. T. U. Their fires were always burning, and if they slept at all it was on their arms. With branches in every county, this organization, from the beginning, had a broad grasp of the situation and its requirements. At its head was Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, state president, a wonderful little woman of nerve and pluck and sense and tireless energy, who was so proficient that she was placed at the head of the Literature Bureau, one of the most important and responsible positions in the state organizatiou. She was the Joan of Arc of the campaign. The W. C. T. U. brought into the state for two speaking tours, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, who was one of the most powerful and convincing speakers that appeared in the campaign.

But I cannot describe the work of the women; I can only enumerate some of the things they did. They took the stump, and West Virginia maids and matrons, as speakers, became powerful factors. From the valleys to the mountain fastnesses their work and influence were felt. They organized the children's brigades and Young Campaigners, who were carefully drilled and taught beautiful and inspiring campaign songs composed for the occasion almost wholly by women. School teachers, mostly women again, trained their little pupils and had them out on public occasions marching with banners and songs. They made profound impressions upon the minds and hearts of men.

On election day in every town the school children, under the leadership of teachers and women, singing their campaign songs, marched to the voting places carrying banners bearing such expressions as these: "Stand by your children," "The saloons want us," "We need your protection," "Papa, vote for me." Fathers' hearts could not resist such appeals.

One of the most inspiring sights I ever saw was on election day in my own town of Buckhannon, when, just as the sidewalks were the most crowded with voters, down Main Street came a band of about two hundred school children, with their teachers, bearing Old Glory at their head, their childish voices ringing out to the melody of "Bringing in the Sheaves," their campaign song,

"The saloon we'll banish from our state forever,
Hear the children singing, banners lifted high;
Joyous are their voices, happy are their faces,
Keep the hosts advancing till West Virginia's dry."

Old men wept, young men turned their faces suspiciously aside, and I heard one voter say to others, "Boys, that's too much for me; I'm going to vote her dry."

Then, during the whole campaign, at every county headquarters, were found women, old and young, wrapping and mailing literature by the tens of thousands of pieces furnished by the Literature Bureau. Where work was to be done, there were the women volunteering their services. They posted bulletins; they helped to advertise meetings and personally urged voters to attend them. On every occasion they talked and boosted the amendment. Husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, sweethearts and neighbors alike, they personally urged to vote for the amendment. They visited factories and lumber camps, and talked to the men with convincing force, and also made the amendment a topic of conversation in the home. They were active, vigilant and tireless all the time, and seemed to have an instinct for finding places for useful and effective effort.

On election day the women were especially busy. They were at every voting place, remaining all day, often serving coffee to the men, always active, alert and tireless. Few voters reached the polls before being approached by one or more women to vote for the amendment. They pinned to the men's coat lapels bows of white ribbon, as reminders of

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WEST VIRGINIA

Oh, state of my nativity!
Whose lofty mountains pierce the sky,
And fold their shadows lovingly
Where verdant valleys sweetly lie;
Where Nature with a lavish hand
Spreads fairest fields and forests grand,
Where smiling hills and noble streams
Surpass in beauty poets' dreams;
Lift high thy colors, gold and blue,
And praise the Lord, with all thy might,
For thy strong sons so brave and true
Who knew and dared to do the right!

Oh, war-born state, whose mountains rang
With civil conflict years ago,
Where shells their dreadful peans sang
O'er heroes in the dust laid low;
Where sabers clashed and cannon roared,
Now myriad voices in accord,
To Heaven shout the victor's song—
Right's bloodless triumph over Wrong!
Oh, West Virginia! tried and true,
Thy mountaineers in truth are free,
And 'mong thy colors, gold and blue,
A Ribbon White twines lovingly.

Oh, little mountain state so fair,
Be proud of those brave sons of thine
Who fought the vampire in his lair
And conquered, with a power divine!
Thy skies smile down on fertile fields,
Thy bosom untold treasure yields,—
Let Love and Peace to Home return,
While men God's goodness daily learn.
Oh, state of my nativity,
Whose lofty mountains pierce the sky,
Well may thy children happy be
Within thy realm to live and die!

—*Blanche A. Wheatley*

A WHITE RIBBON GENERAL-IN-CHIEF

LORA S. LaMANCE

The magnificent victory in West Virginia was brought about by various things. I put as the most potent factor the superb generalship of Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, the state president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. Judge McWhorter was a host, and there were other brainy, self-sacrificing leaders. **But Mrs. Yost was a General-in-Chief.**

At the beginning she studied her field. She reviewed the battles of other states with a view to avoiding the mistakes that had caused failure and emulating those tactics that had helped to bring victory. She consulted with campaigners of experience, and had a clear conception of what it was possible to do with absolute consecration to God, with genuine cooperation between all branches of the temperance hosts, with complete organization of the state from one end to the other, and by carrying the war into the enemy's camp.

Through all of the campaign year, the most amicable relations existed between the temperance forces. They pulled together, and this was largely due to Mrs. Yost's tact and spirit of fairness.

The W. C. T. U. brought into the field six National speakers. Each was used in the very way for which she was best fitted. The men and women of the little mountain state themselves were aroused to work mightily. Above all Mrs. Yost recognized that **the industrial workers held the key to the situation.** Heroic work was done among foreign-speaking races, colored people, oil men, factory workers, and lumbermen and miners. This was a master stroke of policy. She recognized that the rural and off-the-railroad people would vote almost solidly for prohibition if they understood the question and were thoroughly aroused. No other campaign state ever so perfectly covered the rural ground. The effort made paid in tremendous majorities from every rural precinct.

Our general carried the war into the wet counties. Conservative temperance people pointed to Fayette, Mingo and McDowell counties. "Do what you will," said these friends, "there will be 2,500 majority against the drys in the best of these counties, and McDowell, at the very least, will give 7,000 against the amendment. Ohio and Harrison are past salvation." Thus they talked. But workers were sent right into these places. When there seemed no way to get into McDowell, the "pivot county," that had often swung political elections, Rev. Holbrook, Mr. C. A. Fisher, Mrs. Keating, and Mrs. Fisher, all prominent and all tactful, spent three weeks working up a pathway, going up and down, literally forcing open the doors for the white National worker and for Mrs. Peterson, the colored National worker, who followed. Later the ministers came, and in this section raged the hottest of hot battles. The result was that the string of wet counties went dry by majorities that in some cases reached 4,500. McDowell, instead of going wet by 7,000 or 8,000 votes, rolled up a license majority of only 700.

For the cause they loved the white ribbon women dared all. One instance out of twenty was when Mrs. Florence C. West, with oil counties for her territory, personally took one of her workers over the most wretched roads ever seen, on an eight-day trip. Again and again they both had to walk. Again and again the lap robes and cushions tumbled out of the buggy. Twice in one day they were stuck, once in a washout, and once in a mud-hole. At last they had to desert their buggy and go out on the oil-wagon. But they persisted; they reached the men they were after.

Brave general! Loyal army! They deserved to win, and they did.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE WEST VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

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their promises. They were simply irresistible, and their very presence and activity helped to take the courage and ardor out of the wet workers. In many instances little girls stood at the voting places decorating voters with white ribbons.

Thus the fight was won. "It is by women," says Sheridan, "that nature writes on the hearts of men." And so to the mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts of its native state, the chivalric manhood of West Virginia, as noble and lofty as the peak-crowned mountains about it, bares its head with that reverential honor due to the matchless womanhood of the "Switzerland of America." And to the credit of manhood let it be remembered that, as unaccustomed as our men were to seeing women at the polls, not an insult, or uncouth rebuff, was offered any woman on election day. The presence of the women was refining. Never in the history of the state was there a more quiet, civil and orderly election held. There was no rioting, no fighting, no profanity—scarcely any disturbance of any kind. The whole day was as quiet and peaceful as a Sabbath, due largely to the presence of the women and children at the polls.

I would not, by what I have said, be understood as minimizing in the least the great work done by the men in this election. They were active and intensely earnest and methodical in their work. There were heroes among them, and their labors and sacrifices were worthy of West Virginia men. That is saying enough. Really, the victory belongs to no individual or class. As was once said by Whitelaw Reid, "The real heroes of the war were the great, brave, patient, nameless people."

WEST VIRGINIA'S VICTORY AND THE W. C. T. U.

"THE UNCONQUERABLE DETERMINATION OF AMERICAN MOTHERHOOD AT BAY FIGHTING FOR ITS OFFSPRING"

"In this victorious campaign for a dry state, West Virginia white ribboners demonstrated their wonderful power and influence," says Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president of the state W. C. T. U., in a beautiful tribute to her co-workers, in the last state paper. "It was in this campaign that I fully realized the tremendous force for civic righteousness which was being wielded by our organization, ballotless women, too."

A Vision of the Future

"And now," she continues, "I have a vision of the still greater things which could be accomplished with the power of the ballot in their hands. The eagerness to know the facts relative to the amendment was so clearly evident in every letter reaching headquarters early in the campaign, that we are persuaded women will be informed on the big problems confronting the American people, and that they can be depended upon to act and to vote, if they have the power, intelligently and for better conditions.

"Over and over again I have longed for the power to tell how continuously the women toiled, and how, when they were informed, they went forward; how they talked in the shops, the stores, on the streets, in the harvest fields at the lunch hour, at home during the meal hours with the family alone, and when guests were there, and how they made it the topic of conversation at teas and receptions, at the meetings of the Rebekahs, Eastern Stars, Pythian Sisters, at women's clubs, Y. W. C. A.'s, teachers' institutes, family reunions, Sunday schools, day schools, young people's societies; how they went by twos into the lumber camps, on horseback over the hills and mountains, rode on pipe line wagons to reach the remote and out of the way places with the determination that every voter should know of the big issue before the people, why it should have his support, and just how to mark his ballot to ratify."

UNCONQUERED COLORADO

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

In the last W. C. T. U. *Messenger*, the great president of Colorado pays eloquent tribute to the "brave, self-sacrificing women and men who have fought the first battle against the legalized liquor traffic of this state," and who undaunted by their failure to capture the stronghold of the enemy on November 5, are still "holding the fort," with every color flying.

The plate matter being insidiously sent out by the liquor propaganda in regard to the woman vote on the question, arouses our indignation chiefly because our friends believe it; not knowing that **the voting men of this state, according to the last census, outnumber the voting women by more than 58,000!** While they seem to forget also that every brewer and distiller and their employes, as well as every saloon-keeper and bartender and their sympathizers, have behind them wives and daughters and sweethearts who see things from their point of view, and who were, *in every instance* "the handsomely gowned women who worked at the polls against the amendment," at from five to ten dollars a day, be it noted. But in Mesa county, as well as in many others, no woman could be found who would do the bidding of the liquor traffic, and the heroic record of the white ribboners who, all over the state, worked from morning till night to win votes for the amendment, is known only to the angel who garnered the tears and prayers of the Crusaders in 1873.

The Dry Colorado League did yeoman service in the more populous centers, and we are hoping it will go on to still more successful work in the future, for nothing was more apparent than that we lacked the outspoken and above-board support of many of the brainiest temperance men of the state, who were hampered by the political situation here.

"We Ask You to Remember"

Therefore, while we glory in the wonderful victory in West Virginia, we ask you to remember that Colorado, with more than four times the area of that plucky little state, has only about half its population, and that chiefly massed in its three largest cities, whose newspapers and platforms are dominated by the liquor traffic, and where it is exceptionally difficult to reach the people with prohibition truth by any means whatsoever.

Nevertheless the question of statewide prohibition has won its way to its commanding position in the issues of our time, in the teeth of opposition like that; opposition that, as George Eliot wisely said, "has the illimitable range of objections at command, which need never stop short at the boundary of knowledge, but can draw forever on the vasts of ignorance"—not only their own ignorance, but the ignorance of thousands of good people as to the moral and physical degeneracy, the demoralization of the civic conscience, and the economic waste caused by the liquor traffic, and so we must continue the battle on the same old lines.

Thirty-Seven Years of Heroic Battling

In the thirty-seven years of our heroic fight against this nursing mother of evil, "Agitate, Educate, Organize," has been the slogan of our ever-growing host, and behold, as Frances Willard said, "It is the unexpected that occurs; and the hopeless that succeeds." Today science has wheeled its shining battalions into line with our unfettered white ribbon minority, to help make it easy for men to do right and hard for them to do wrong; to help make safe the path for the children who are to build the glorious future of this state and every state, while invention and industry and commercial success have silently, but no less surely, massed their forces against that relentless foe of "efficiency," the drink traffic.

You see "there's a reason" for our faith; "optimists of our stamp do not happen; they are resultant forces of applied Christianity," and never were the women of Colorado more optimistic than today.

The president's desk is piled with letters that tingle with apostolic courage and faith, and when the lone but fearless minister in big San Juan county, with a constituency of thirty saloons (and not much else), reported 151 votes for the amendment, we felt it was a sure harbinger of final victory. Incidents like that could be multiplied many times, and we of Colorado are determined that the same devotion and self-sacrifice that have made this campaign of inestimable value to this state in arousing the public conscience shall be continued with undiminished vigor, till the people shall know the truth, and then the truth will make us forever free from licensed wrong.

DOES TENNESSEE REALLY APPROVE OF PROHIBITION?

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

In the 1912 election, so certain were some politicians, that the people of Tennessee did not really want state-wide prohibition, that the Democratic party inserted a plank in its platform in favor of the repeal of such prohibition laws as relate to the cities. But the Republican party again declared unequivocally for state-wide prohibition and renominated the strong prohibition Governor elected two years before on the same platform. And though this was a Democratic year, with almost the whole nation going in that direction, though Tennessee is a normally Democratic state, and every plea of party loyalty was made for old-time Democrats to stand by the party and help restore the state to Democracy; though party ties are almost the strongest ties some men know; though the negro vote, which can always be counted on to stand solid for liquor, was cast almost entirely for the Democratic candidate; though the Republican party in the state was divided, though thousands of Democrats who believed in and wanted the law, voted the Democratic ticket for the sake of party regularity; yet, despite all these things, the Democratic candidate, on his repeal platform, was defeated and the Republican candidate on the prohibition platform was elected. And a legislature was elected pledged to stand by the laws!

I am wondering if there is one person now in the whole state who really doubts whether Tennessee is in favor of, and wants, state-wide prohibition! I can safely say there is no such person. Whether he will admit it or not there is not a doubt but that every one knows in his heart that Tennessee wants her law and intends to keep it.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner*

Wheeling (W. Va.) Advance

HIS FIRST VOTE

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

"Come on, Donald, let's go over to the meeting. There's a dandy speaker there, they say."

"A woman," Donald answered with a curl of his lip which was shaded by a new and very self-conscious mustache.

"Well, if a woman has something to say, you may rest assured she will say it just as well or better than a man. She has more practice. Come along, don't miss a good thing through prejudice."

Thus urged, Donald and his friend made their way to the church, and were given good seats near the front, where they could catch every shade of expression on the mobile face of the speaker.

The town of Lowden (sometimes called Lowdown, in derision) was just now in the heat of a local campaign on the liquor question, and the coming election promised to be the most important the locality had ever known, as the people were becoming aroused to the evil of the saloons, which were altogether too numerous and too bold to suit the temperance element of the place.

Donald Hewitt thus far had not been particularly interested in the subject. When his mother and sister had urged him to take a decided stand for temperance, he had, with a laugh, called the saloons "necessary evils," but he looked forward with keen interest to his coming majority. Only a week more and he would be a man, with a man's prerogatives. Not yet had the idea of responsibility dawned upon him; he would have his freedom, which to him was the main point. No longer would he be a minor, subject to authority, but his own master to will and to do as he chose. The speaker's thought ran along that line: "In the coming election some of you before me will cast your first ballot, and how will you vote? For the candidates who stand for what is pure and righteous, or for those who favor the saloons and all the evil that they represent? Upon you young men lies a responsibility of choice, the result of which may follow you all your lives. How will you use it?" She went on to paint in true colors a picture of the saloon so vivid and convincing that Donald and his friend almost shuddered.

"You won't catch me going there again," whispered Burt Ferris, who had never touched more than one glass at a time, and had been conscious of only the social side of "the poor man's club," as one saloonkeeper loved to designate his place. It was a taking phrase, well calculated to cover the evil it was desirable to hide.

"O Don, I am so glad you came. Wasn't it splendid?" said the young man's sister as they were passing out, and Burt edged toward a coveted place at her side. Lizzie and he had long been friends and he was beginning to hope that they might sometime be something more to each other, but the girl was shy. She knew that he was not afraid of a saloon bar, and her ambitions as a reformer did not extend to a husband.

"Sure thing. It was great. Burt got me to come, so you can thank him." Donald suspected his friend's hopes, and was willing to further them, for as yet his attitude to the moderate drinker was lenient.

"I think tonight we have all learned something well worth knowing," remarked Lizzie as she took Burt's arm, "and the best way in which to fight the liquor traffic is the only problem which remains for us to solve. If the issue were more squarely put—liquor or no liquor—it would be simpler, but it is this man or the other for mayor and promises from both. Two are candidates for county attorney, and both embrace the law, and swear they will never desert Mr. Micawber—before the election."

"You mistrust they may be subject to a change of heart afterward," laughed Burt. "Well, it is perplexing, I'll admit, for on these two prophets hangs the law, and most of the burden of its proper administration. A blind mayor and a deaf attorney can provide for the saloons the rest and peace they crave, and the people are almost powerless. A city council is pretty apt to follow the lead of its mayor."

"Then we cannot be too careful whom we put into office," Lizzie said earnestly. "You young men ought to be informed as to who would enforce the laws we have, and make better ones, and if the old parties are not reliable, there are enough of you to create a new one."

"Whew, but you are laying out a job for us youngsters. I say, Lizzie, if you women will get the ballot for yourselves, we boys will pitch in and help you run things to a finish."

"You can rest assured we shall get the right to vote as soon as we can, and I, for one, shall hold you to your promise."

The meeting had made more of an impression upon Donald than he was willing to own, and his first vote began to seem to him of tremendous importance. The saloons were confident and boastful, and were not especially careful about revealing which candidates they relied upon for complete immunity in their business; in fact the dividing line of principle between the two parties was not strongly marked; and the temperance people were not really satisfied with either.

"I wish you would run for mayor, father. With an out-and-out, square-toed issue, we could give those other fellows a run they have never dreamed of. I saw Ferdie Wood staggering home last night so drunk he could hardly stand, and, father, I did some hard thinking when I realized it might have been our Will. It made me fighting mad, I'll confess." Donald's eyes sparkled with righteous indignation.

"Ferdie Wood, why he isn't even thirteen yet," cried Lizzie in horror.

"O father, I believe Don is right. Won't you run? There are four weeks yet before election."

"And you may call us the young men's party, if you choose, and I'll get every fellow in town into harness. Most of us have little brothers, and we are not willing to see them turned into saloon ads."

"I believe it would be the real solution of the problem," Mrs. Hewitt observed with an anxious glance at her husband. "I confess that I have had my serious doubts of the staying qualities of the self-styled reform party, and I am sure you can find enough true and trusted men to fill the ticket and give you the necessary support."

"Which I should sorely need, were I elected," remarked Mr. Hewitt, as he folded his napkin thoughtfully. "I have never been an office seeker, but for the sake of the boys who are growing up around us, perhaps I should be willing to make a considerable sacrifice. The effort would, at least, furnish object lessons which the other candidates, if they win out, might not feel free to overlook."

"But you will be elected, father. There isn't a man in town more respected or better fitted for public office," urged Donald.

"If Judge Riggs and Lawyer Barney would consent to go on the ticket with me, it might make a strong combination," Mr. Hewitt observed modestly, noticing with delight his son's eager face. He had been so anxious that the young man should start out in life with high ideals and principles, and to enter heartily into this crusade for the right would be adding years of experience in the way of manhood.

And so it was that a new element entered into the election atmosphere, and it became a "three-cornered fight," as the saloon men said sneeringly, though secretly quaking in their shoes. Until recently they had been very confident, very sure, that whichever candidates were elected a judicious use of money and influence would purchase peace, but now they well knew that the "party" on the third corner was beyond corruption or fear, and with its candidates in office there would be, literally, "no rest for the wicked."

Such a campaign the town of Lowden had never seen. The "Little Brothers' Brigade" day by day increased in numbers, as the story of the way in which the saloons were enticing small boys and making them drunken—"improving their taste," as one burly saloonkeeper expressed it—became known. One of its transparencies read, **"Lowden has no boys to give to the saloon trade."**

The girls entered into the campaign with the same vigor and interest which distinguished their brothers, and in one of the parades carried a banner, "We'll marry no man who drinks." As the movement gathered strength perhaps no man in the town was more deeply touched and surprised than Mr. Hewitt. He had quite underestimated his own popularity and the confidence of the people in his integrity. His candidacy was endorsed by the best people of Lowden.

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WALTER'S DANGER LAMPS

L. F. CHANNON, Vineland, N. J.

"Oh, mother, I do want a bike so badly," pleaded Walter Monroe, turning from the window of the little parlor where he had been enviously watching his little chums mount their bicycles and start for a long trip into the country. He could not join them on this ramble, because they were going on their wheels and he had none.

His mother with a sigh replied, "My dear little boy, mother would love to get you one could she do so. You know that, Walter, don't you? But with father sick upstairs, and drawing no salary it is utterly impossible."

"I wish I was big enough to work, so I could earn one for myself," cried Walter. "I wonder if there isn't some way I can earn ten dollars? Jimmy Brown would sell me his for that, 'cause his is getting too small for him, and he wants a new one."

"You might sell papers," dubiously remarked Mrs. Monroe, "but I hate to have you, somehow, because I'm afraid with your school work it would prove too much for your strength."

The very next day Walter came rushing in from school in a most excited manner, exclaiming,

"Oh, mother, I've found a way to earn my bicycle!"

"How, dear?"

"They're going to build an apartment house right next door—going to start Monday to dig the cellar," replied Walter eagerly. "There's a man out there now measuring for it, and I asked what they were doing, and he told me," continued the little boy.

"And if they *are* going to build on that lot, how can that aid you to earn money? You can't help build it, dear," smiled his mother.

"Why, down the street I saw a big house being built, and they have dozens of little red lanterns on the piles of lumber and things, and some man comes every night and lights them, and puts them out in the morning. *I* can do that, too," proudly retorted Walter. "I asked the man who was doing the measuring if I could have the job of tending the lanterns, and he said he would just as soon give me the job as another man"—here Walter swelled proudly—"if I was sure I would never forget to light them. Anyway, he's coming to see you, and you'll tell him I won't ever forget," he finished pleadingly.

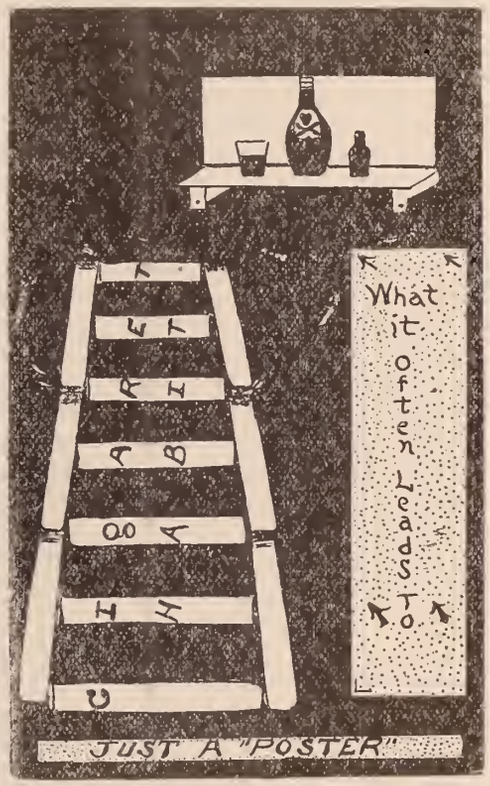
"What will they pay you for the work, if they give it to you?"

"The man said he would pay twenty-five cents apiece a week for the lanterns, and they would probably have two or three going for a while, so I can very soon earn my bicycle, can't I?"

"Don't you think a seven-year-old boy is too young to take such a responsible job?" queried his mother.

"No, indeed, mama, I'll never forget, and I'll fill them and put them out every afternoon just as soon as I come from school, so when the dark comes, I will have nothing to do but light them. Please say I may take the job, mama."

"Very well, dear, but you must understand the importance of the work, and remember that if you forget even one night, some horse may run into the lumber and get seriously injured, or some



person may fall into the cellar and get badly hurt. I want my little boy to learn to be reliable and be capable of taking positions of trust, so I will let you begin this work and see if you can be faithful."

"Oh, I surely, surely won't forget, mama. I want to get my bicycle too badly to ever forget," gaily answered Walter, running out to tell a passing playmate of his good luck in getting the work.

Soon the excavation was made for the cellar and one red lantern was given into Walter's charge. Then lumber began to arrive and soon he had two more lanterns to fill and light each night.

Very carefully every afternoon Walter filled and trimmed the red lights and put them on the sticks placed for them, running out when the street lamp in front of their house was lit to light his "danger lamps," as he called them.

Not one evening did he forget his task, and very proud was Walter to see his name on the pay-roll, and to march up with the men every Saturday night and receive the envelope containing his week's wages. Sometimes a twenty-five cent piece lay inside the pay envelope; sometimes fifty cents, and on several never-to-be-forgotten Saturday nights a crisp new dollar bill reposed therein.

As fast as he got them Walter gave his pay envelopes to his mother, never spending as much as a cent of the precious money, and soon he had a nice little sum laid by for the much-desired wheel.

One cold, blustery night early in October, the family were seated around the open grate, enjoying the pleasant blaze. The building next door had progressed slowly, owing to frequent strikes among the laborers, and as yet only the big cellar was dug. This had become nearly filled with water, in consequence of the heavy fall rains, and it made the little house very damp and uncomfortable. Suddenly the conversation was abruptly stopped by the sound of a heavy splash in the direction of the excavation.

"Somebody has fallen into the water," exclaimed Mrs. Monroe. Then looking at Walter, she said: "Son, did you forget to light your 'danger signals' tonight?"

"Oh, mama, that's just what I did," shouted Walter excitedly, grabbing his cap and a box of matches, while his mother hastily followed to see if she could be of any assistance to the unfortunate person who had strayed into the water.

As she reached the edge of the excavation, she saw a dark object crawling and stumbling out, and holding her lamp so the light would fall upon it, she shouted, "This way; come here and I will help you."

Slowly the figure, covered with red mud, approached and laboriously climbed up the slippery caved-in bank. The water was only a foot or so deep in the cellar, but the red clay made walking extremely difficult.

Carefully Mrs. Monroe, as best she could, assisted the man up, and hurried him to the kitchen, where he stood dripping before the range. Then she saw that he was under the influence of liquor, and although the shock of his fall into the cold water had sobered him, he was still weak and trembling, and chilled to the bone. Hastily getting him into some dry garments, Mrs. Monroe prepared for him a cup of strong coffee, which seemed to clear his brain and bring back his scattered senses.

To her inquiries he replied that he had no home and no friends; that he was a tramp; and drunk and blinded by the rain, he had strayed from the sidewalk and fallen into the half-dug cellar.

Leaving the man to warm himself be-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
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Evanston, Illinois, December 26, 1912

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The next World's W. C. T. U. Convention will be held Oct. 23-28, 1913, at Brooklyn, New York. The date and place of the next National Convention have not yet been definitely decided. It will probably be held in some city in New Jersey, and will immediately follow the World's meeting.

"What Time I Am Afraid"

The Bible is very explicit in its injunction against fear. It has no place in the category of the virtues commended by God to His chosen people. "Fear not," is one of the most frequent exhortations of the Master. That which modern psychology is so clearly recognizing, namely, that fear paralyzes the will and destroys the power for effective service in any direction, was evidently very patent to the far-seeing vision of those "holy men of old who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

And yet at the same time these very writers recognize the fact that to fear is as natural to human nature as to err. It is especially true of those who feel called to some great work for God and righteousness that, at times, their fears almost overmaster their faith. The enemy is so strong, he is so firmly entrenched in custom, in precedent, in power—our mightiest efforts have been of so little avail. Is it any wonder that we forget the command and that our fears rush in like a flood?

And, indeed, there are times when not to fear would be to show a sad ignorance of actual conditions. Over-confidence may be as disastrous as too little confidence. In the face of a mighty foe it ill becomes any one to ignore the ability of the enemy or to overestimate one's own. "Godly fear" should lead one to guard the weak places, to take all necessary precautions and, above all, not to rush into the fray without the fullest possible equipment.

A crisis in which we do well to fear is upon the temperance forces of the nation today. With the liquor cohorts massed at Washington, and sending their calls for help all over the nation to defeat the amended Kenyon bill, it would be blind folly for us to ignore actual conditions. Looked at from the human standpoint alone, we have everything to fear and nothing to hope. They have money, power, political pull, everything which goes to the successful carrying forward of their desires. And we have—what?

It is well for us to pause at that "What?" The Psalmist not only recognizes that fear is sometimes inevitable, but he gives us a definite rule of action when that fear comes upon us. "What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee." God is greater than the organized liquor traffic. God is greater than all the armies of the aliens. Not once, nor twice, but times without number, has He led His children forth out of the land of bondage into the land of liberty. He is mightier than the liquor lobby at Washington, and our troubled hearts may well look up to the hills whence comes the Almighty aid. Oh, to make it the great battle cry of a great victory, "What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee!"

Asleep at the Polls

The most discouraging and alarming feature of the late election, according to *Harper's Weekly*, is the fact that several million Americans who could have voted did not care enough for the privilege to exercise it. According to that periodical the "stay-at-home" vote has been steadily increasing. We do not feel inclined to take issue with the writer who insists with some spirit that "the stay-at-home gentry cannot lay claim to any patriotism at all; that indifference is a chilling of the very soul of democracy." It is this indifference, says another paper, which makes equal suffrage a certainty in the near future, for if the women do not vote it seems possible, according to the figures given, that before long it will be left to the professional politician and his allies, the liquor interests and the gamblers, to run the affairs of the state and the nation.

Whether or not the situation is as serious as suggested, it presents to the thoughtful men and women of America a condition which ought to arouse deep concern. If this "sleeping sickness" so affects American manhood as to cause a "stay-at-home" vote it is time for the men and women who take their citizenship and their patriotism seriously, to seek to diagnose the disease and discover a remedy. The medicinal qualities of education, agitation and organization have not for a moment lost their efficacy, but they may need to be applied with more faithfulness, frequency and vigor. In every community let the local union bear in mind its quota of "stay-at-homes" and devise ways and means that shall thoroughly and effectively arouse them to a sense of responsibility for the ills which afflict our body politic.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

The Committee on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which recently met in Chicago, calls attention to the many signs of advance in the movement for total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state and nation. A writer in the *Advance* gives the following summary of the report of the committee:

"The saloonkeeper is today a pariah. The grog-selling tavernkeeper is no longer an influential man in the community; the still house is not run by elders and deacons. Public sentiment has changed. All business now demands sobriety in employes. This is emphatically true of the railroads. By their official action the railroads give us a million and a half of sober men. The Pullman company has eliminated intoxicants from its dining cars and so have a number of great railroads. More than twenty million school children are, by the requirements of law, taught the perils of alcohol. Likewise the newspapers and best magazines refuse to accept a demoralizing liquor advertisement.

"The Anti-canteen law has successfully withstood every attack, and the notable physicians' protest against the re-establishment of the army canteen is proof of the growing attitude of hostility on the part of the medical profession against the use of alcoholic beverages. Despite all efforts of the brewers, the United States government positively declines again to become saloonkeeper to its soldiers. Nine large states have entirely prohibited the liquor traffic, by vote of the people.

"But perhaps the best proof that the temperance cause is progressing is the fact that the statesmen of the great nations of the world now regard the liquor problem as a great world problem. To solve that problem they have organized the International Alcoholic Congress. This congress meets biennially. It is attended by eminent medical specialists as well as by statesmen. Our own nation is officially represented at this congress."

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but is crime, and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any age.—*John Ruskin*

Interest in Interstate Liquor Bill Nationwide

Messages read at W. C. T. U. Meeting, December 15, Washington, D. C.

"Alone we can do little, separated we are the units of weakness; but aggregated we become batteries of power."

The singleness of purpose of the great W. C. T. U. sisterhood was splendidly demonstrated by the immediateness and unanimity with which practically every state responded to the suggestion of the National President that it be represented at the great Washington meeting on Sunday, December 15. As noted in the Washington Letter of this week the state presidents of Maine, Tennessee, Georgia, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, Alabama, Kentucky and Virginia were present in person, and North Dakota sent delegates representing not only the W. C. T. U. but the Enforcement League and Scandinavian Total Abstinence Association. Almost all the other states responded with letters, lettergrams or telegrams, showing intense anxiety for the success of the amended Kenyon bill.

From prohibition Oklahoma came the fervid prayer, "Please urge the measure in the name of justice. It is absolutely essential in order that the best results may be obtained in prohibition states."

"North Dakota is deeply concerned for the success of the amended Kenyon bill. We expect our Senators and Congressmen to work for the measure," wired the president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

Kansas sent word that "thousands of loyal white ribboners of the state are praying earnestly for its passage," and that while they were happy in the knowledge that every Senator and Representative from the "Sunflower" state was in favor of the bill, they were urging action on the part of all the churches.

Mississippi and North Carolina added their plea that the measure affording them protection might be speedily enacted by Congress.

The president of the Oregon W. C. T. U. stated, "We are urging our representatives in Congress to vote for the bill, and 4,000 voting white ribboners of our state will watch their action on this and kindred measures with intense interest."

Nine thousand women voters of California sent, through their state presidents, an urgent request for the passage of the bill.

"In the name of 27,000 white ribboners of Pennsylvania, I plead for the passage of the amended Kenyon bill," wired the president of the W. C. T. U. of the "Keystone state."

"Missouri, about three-fourths dry, joins with the prohibition states in asking for protection. Over 200,000 men who voted for statewide prohibition in 1910, and 10,000 white ribboners are anxiously looking for the passage of a bill which will protect them from the traffic that their votes have outlawed from the larger part of the state." Thus read Missouri's message.

"May our strength be united in an unanimous appeal to our men in power to give our homes and our children the protection this law will afford," wrote the South Dakota W. C. T. U.

"We plead for the passage of this measure," wrote the president of New Jersey W. C. T. U., "that the efforts of the residents of prohibition territory for a moral uplift shall not be nullified and their attempts to educate men, women and youth for the highest type of American citizenship shall not be defeated."

Messages from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, Connecticut, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, North and South Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona told of efforts set in motion to let their Senators and Representatives hear from the home folks in no uncertain fashion as to what was desired of them, and all expressed sympathetic, prayerful interest on the part of absent W. C. T. U. comrades.

The Liquor Traffic and Prohibition

[The following responsive exercise was used in the Sunday schools of West Virginia on the Temperance Sunday some weeks previous to the election. It was prepared by Arthur T. Arnold, secretary of the West Virginia Sunday School Association.—EDITOR.]

LEADER: What is the most prolific source of evil, crime and weakness in our state and nation today?

SCHOOL: The legalized liquor traffic that for a price is permitted by our local and national governments to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors.

LEADER: Is there any way to successfully regulate the liquor traffic in our state?

SCHOOL: Our state legislature has amended our laws striving to regulate the business, and every law has failed and today it is more destructive to life, health, peace and morals than ever before.

LEADER: What is the plain duty of every true patriot in view of these facts?

MEN AND BOYS: It is the duty of all who love their country and fellow men, by voice and vote, to do all in their power to destroy the business.

LEADER: What is the most effectual way of reducing intemperance and the evils that it causes, such as crime, insanity, pauperism and misery?

MEN AND BOYS: Through study and experience, we have learned that Constitutional Prohibition which we propose to adopt at our next general election, reduces the consumption, and therefore the consequences of liquor drinking, better than any other legislation.

LEADER: Does prohibition prohibit?

SCHOOL: It does, so say the reputable officials and citizens of prohibition states who declare that it has made an amazingly good record.

LEADER: What are some of the facts that prove the accuracy of their statement?

SCHOOL: Prohibition states use only an average of 1¼ gallons to their population, while the average for the whole country is 21.86 gallons. This means that in prohibition states they use only about one-eighteenth of our national average. In expense, the average cost of liquor for each of our ninety millions population is $23.86, while in eight prohibition states the average cost is only $1.28.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

FAREWELL TO THE OLD YEAR

Farewell, Old Year; we walk no more together;
I catch the sweetness of thy latest sigh,
And, crowned with yellow brake and withered heather,
I see thee stand beneath the cloudy sky.

Here in the dim light of a gray December,
We part in smiles, and yet we met in tears.
Watching thy chilly dawn, I well remember
I thought thee saddest born of all the years.

I knew not then what precious gifts were hidden
Under the mist that veiled thy path from sight;
I knew not then that joy would come unbidden,
To make thy closing hours divinely bright.

I only saw the dreary clouds unbroken,
I only heard the splash of icy rain,
And in that winter gloom I found no token
To tell me that the sun would shine again.

Oh, dear Old Year, I wronged a Father's kindness,
I would not trust him with my load of care;
I stumbled on in weariness and blindness,
And lo, he blessed me with an answered prayer!

Good-bye, kind year, we walk no more together,
But here in quiet happiness we part;
And from thy wreath of faded fern and heather
I take some sprays, and wear them on my heart.

Sarah Doudney

TO THE NEW YEAR

One song for thee, New Year,
One universal prayer;
Teach us—all other teaching far above—
To hide dark Hate beneath the wings of Love;
To slay all hatred, strife,
And live the larger life!
To bind the wounds that bleed;
To lift the fallen, lead the blind
As only Love can lead—
To live for all mankind!

—James Whitcomb Riley

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mother's Day (the birthday of Madame Willard)*
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MOTHERS' MEETINGS AND WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

HELEN L. BULLOCK

Before this is read every state superintendent of this department whose name is in the hands of the National superintendent, will have received a copy of the Plan of Work, with samples of county and local plans; also sample programs and leaflets, and it is hoped she is arranging her work and selecting her literature with a view to doing the best year's work she has ever done.

For several reasons the birthday of Madame Willard, January 3, seems a most fitting time for the observance of Mother's Day by the W. C. T. U.

First, it follows so closely upon Christmas, when we have been listening to the beautiful story of the Christ-child and when our hearts are warm with the Christlike spirit of giving and self-sacrifice. Second, where can one find a mother with a more ideal character to study than that of Madame Willard? She lived *with* and *for* her children and once said to a friend, "I had many ambitions, but I disappeared from the world that I might reappear at some future day in my children." The Willard home was an ideal one, because of that wonderful mother and an ideal father who worked harmoniously with her for the future of their children, and through them for the world at large.

We hope that every local union will plan to hold a mothers' meeting on "Mother's Day," or at the nearest possible date to it. Be sure to report results to your National as well as your state superintendent. To aid in this matter the following program is suggested:

Suggestive Program

Hymn 75, "The Temperance Songster," "Holy Spirit, Faithful Guide."
Prayer.
Scripture, Second John, 1:1.
Reading of leaflet entitled, "Sacredness and Responsibility of Motherhood and Fatherhood."
Discussion.
Hymn 63, "My Mother's White Ribbon."
Quotations from Madame Willard.
Reading of leaflet, "The Tactful Mother."
Discussion.
Hymn 25, "The Home Guard."

The hymns are all from "The Temperance Songster." Leaflets can be obtained for a two-cent postage stamp from your National superintendent.

305 E. Church St.,
Elmira, N. Y.

RESCUE WORK

MRS. L. B. SMITH

Nineteen thirteen is almost here. As we stand upon the threshold of the new year, may each of us resolve to do our best to push the work of rescuing the perishing, and lend a hand to prevent the downfall of those about us. May each moment, laden with its treasures of time and opportunity, be wisely improved in telling the poor, the betrayed, the helpless, the bruised and those bending under heavy burdens that God has given His Son to the world and that the Star of Bethlehem shines for all who are sick with sin and shame.

The past year has been one of great encouragement. The agitation against the social evil and public vice is the most hopeful feature of this present day movement. Nine states have given to women, the sex most concerned, the power of the ballot. Teaching of sex hygiene in state normals and county high schools has been introduced in a number of states by series of lectures. The United States government is investigating vice conditions in the states in so far as the traffic in women is concerned.

The department has three splendid lecturers, whom we urge you to place in your state: Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Elmira, N. Y.; Rev. E. F. St. John, Vona, Colo.; Mrs. L. S. LaMance, Joplin, Mo. There are thousands of leaflets at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., and in the office of the National superintendent at Ottawa, Kan. May they not be sent on their mission of helpfulness?

Will not all *state* superintendents at once send me their correct post office addresses?

Let us at this time pledge each other to do all we can to help our brothers and sisters, the children of the "empty heart."

May the spirit of sweet Christmastide pervade us all.

427 Milberry St., Ottawa, Kan.

ANTI-NARCOTICS

Down With The Tobacco Trust

MRS. E. B. INGALLS

Saturday, February 1, is law enforcement day.

Method

Hold an election. Any girl or boy under eighteen years of age, who can write, is eligible to vote. Question to be voted upon:

Shall the Cigaret (or Tobacco) Law Be Enforced?

Have a ballot box and printed tickets. After the voting, give each one a petition, addressed to the mayor, city council, prosecuting attorney, chief of police, or whoever may be the officer in your locality who is responsible for the enforcement of law. Write upon the petition your state law regarding the sale of tobacco, or cigarets, and a request for its enforcement, and send the voters out to secure signatures.

Have the young people report at a certain place at a given time, and take a picture of them in a group. Then send them in a body to present the petitions to the officials, and later to the press for publication.

Everything must be in readiness on Friday, and the voting begin early. I advise that children only present the petitions, and that luncheon be furnished the voters. Mothers who are not temperance women will help. After the petitions are presented hold a mass meeting, the program to be given by the voters.

At night have a mass meeting of grown people. If possible, let a child tell the story of the day.

Sunday, February 2, ask the ministers to preach on law enforcement particularly as it relates to the cigaret law.

We record here the name of a comrade and friend who has recently passed to the higher life:

MR. MILES COFFIN, Chatfield, Minn., brother-in-law of Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National college secretary of the Young People's Branch.

Convention of American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics

SARA PHILLIPS THOMAS, S. T. I. Superintendent for the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

(UNION SIGNAL readers whose attention was directed to the convention of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, by Mrs. Ellis in her Washington Letter of last week, will welcome this further report of the proceedings of that body.—EDITOR.)

On December 10-11 a body of serious-minded medical men from various parts of the United States gathered in Washington, D. C., to discuss the effect of alcohol and other narcotics from a scientific viewpoint.

The dominant thought of the convention seemed to be that the medical profession should themselves feel a keener responsibility as to the use of alcohol and drugs, the first duty of a physician being that of the teacher in his relation to the people of his community.

No Place for Alcohol in Medicine

President Lewis D. Mason of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his address, stated that alcohol no longer had any place in materia medica. The popular fallacy of the use of wine and beer and the moderate use of alcohol, in any form, should be denounced.

Today it is very noticeable that the physician who does not prescribe alcohol has a marked advantage over the one who does, and great leaders of the profession are associated with the scientific study of alcohol.

A glass of beer may affect the judgment of the consumer and when used by jurors so bias their judgment that they are not competent to decide upon the question before them and by using alcoholic beverages are interfering with the just administration of the law.

As a mark of progress Dr. Mason called attention to the fact that when the annual convention of the American Society of Medicine was held in Atlantic City a few months ago some one of its members occupied every pulpit. It is significant that the work, scientifically, of this body is so rapidly advancing that thirty papers containing new material can be produced semi-annually.

In closing his address Dr. Mason emphasized the need of having our United States Government carry on scientific investigation through all avenues, whether it be universities, colleges, or laboratory research, so that we of the United States need not turn to foreign countries for information, for after thirty years of research we are only on the threshold of discovery and something must be done—for alcohol is destroying our race.

Dr. G. H. Heald, editor of *Life and Health*, in his address, stated that the government is the majority and the people the minority in the questions that are vital to the people. The important work, therefore, is an educational one for all temperance forces.

First. Educate the children by teaching scientific temperance. Second. Make each individual feel his responsibility for the existence of the liquor traffic. Third. Teach the people the need of prohibition, their duty and the remedy for the traffic.

In conversing with scientists at the Hague Conference a number of people expressed the thought that it was the temperance teaching of children that led them to scientific investigation and study.

Drink and Vice

The connection of the saloon and brothel was established by this statement, the brothel feeds the saloon, and the saloon supports the brothel.

Dr. D. H. Kress, professor of Chemical Medicine at the Loma Linda University, California, in a paper on cigarets, made the following statements:

In all countries the use is on the increase, so that the pipe and the cigar are being almost crowded out. There are two cigarets rolled by hand for every one rolled in the factory; the habit has become almost universal among boys in the public schools of various sections of the United States. However, it is more prevalent in the West than in the East. Cigarets pave the way for pulmonary tuberculosis and Dr. Kress and others of his profession agreed that this habit was closely associated with alcoholism. The children of cigaret users are born with crippled minds and hearts and a note of warning was sounded to women in regard to forming the habit, because in the case of a woman the effect is more rapid in bringing bad results upon the children. "No great man ever had an inferior mother." From the medical standpoint, the time has come and the hour has struck when something must be done regarding the cigaret habit.

Dr. B. C. Keister of Roanoke, Virginia, had a very valuable paper on "Alcoholic Beverages a Greater Menace to Public Health than Contagious Disease," and in a very thorough and comprehensive way proved his subject.

Facts of this nature were brought out: Alcohol increases mortality in cases of pulmonary diseases from thirty per cent to fifty per cent. It causes from ten per cent to twenty per cent of all deaths in the United States. Twenty-eight per cent of the habitual drinkers are women. One out of sixteen in the hospitals of Munich, Germany, dies from some beer disease.

In an able address, Dr. L. F. Kobler, chief of the drug division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said that the use of opium in the last forty years has increased 100 per cent and that ninety per cent of these narcotic drugs sold is used for improper purposes.

There were many other valuable papers and thoughts brought out in the discussions, and the study, as carried on in an impartial way, was very helpful, also the verification of these statements by the honorary president, Dr. Henry O. Marcy of Boston, Mass., who paid a high tribute to Dr. Rush, the founder of the University of Pennsylvania, as the pioneer investigator of the effects of alcohol and tobacco on man.

ANNA A. GORDON MISSIONARY FUND

State L. T. L. Secretaries:

It is with delight that again I greet you as the promoter of our Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund. Will you not begin early to ask the Legions of your state to contribute to this part of our work, which is so lasting in results. In no better way can the children be taught to see the needs of the boys and girls of other lands.

How much will you pledge for your state? Write me, that we may know how to count our measure! Missouri has pledged $25, and we, as a state, want to make good that amount.

There are post-cards left. Will you help sell these, that we may clean up the stock and start anew? We must raise $600 this year and we can if we will. Will you help?

Yours for the Missionary Fund,
MOLLIE B. BLOUNT

Richmond, Mo.

LOS ANGELES BANQUET

White ribboners of Los Angeles, Pasadena, and other cities, representatives of California's other temperance organizations, educational leaders and distinguished guests from the National W. C. T. U., to the number of 200, recently met in a happy reunion, around daintily spread banquet tables in the spacious hall of the Los Angeles church federation rooms. Mrs. Catherine Pierce Wheat, president of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U., was the toastmistress. Responses to toasts were given by the following speakers: Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National musical director, "Our Nation"; Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., "Our State"; Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, president of the Los Angeles county union, "Our County"; Mrs. Carrie Blewett, recording secretary of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. federation, "Our City"; Mrs. C. H. Fitzgerald, corresponding secretary of the federation, "Our Past." Greetings were extended by educators, reformers, ministers, and others. The crowning event of the evening was an address by Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National general Y. P. B. secretary, who spoke of the great advance in all lines of work for social betterment. Rev. Stephen Taft of Sawtelle, in his greeting, placed the aggressive, consecrated Christian activities of the W. C. T. U. on a par with those of the church in their value to society, defining the organization as "The church in action without any ecclesiastical appendage." The W. C. T. U.'s share in the victories achieved at the last election was referred to by other speakers.

ALCOHOL

A SONG OF THE BAR ROOM

The hearts of mothers and fathers, I wrench with pain; the souls of wives, I darken with woe. I smite the mansion, and there are wounds that gold cannot salve; the hut I invade, and poverty sinks into deeper pits.

I sow and I till and I reap where I sow, and my harvest—is what?

Men so brutalized that all of humanity is lost save the physical shape—men reeking with moral filth, stony of heart, bestial in vice—men who hear the name of God with a wrathful stare, or a burst of scornful mirth, men who listen to the death-rattle of any victim of their greed or their lusts without a sign of pity.

What warriors have I not vanquished? What statesmen have I laid low? How many a Burns and Poe have I not dragged down from ethereal heights? How many a Sidney Carton have I not made to weep for a wasted life? How many times have I caused the ermine to be drawn through the mud?

Strong am I—irresistibly strong.

Samson-like, I strain at the foundations of character; and they come toppling down, in irremediable ruin—while I escape. I am the cancer, beautiful to behold, and eating my remorseless way into the vitals of the world. I am the pestilence, stalking my victims to the cottage door and to the palace gate. No respecter of persons, I gloat over richly-garbed victims no more than over the man of the blouse.

The Church—I empty it; the jail, I fill it; the gallows, I feed it. From me and my blazing lights, run straight the dark roads to the slums, to the prisons, to the bread lines, to the mad-house, to the potter's field.

I undo the work of the school. I cut the ground from under law and order. I'm the seed-bed of poverty, vice and crime. I'm the leper who buys toleration, and who has not to cry "Unclean"! I'm the licensed ally-of-sin. I buy from the state the right to lay dynamite under its foundations. For a price, they give me the power to nullify the work of lawmakers, magistrates and rulers. For a handful of gold, I am granted letters of marque to sail every human sea and prey upon its life-boats.

Huge battleships they build, casing them triply with hardened steel; and huge guns they mount on these floating ramparts, until a file of dreadnaughts lines the coasts—for what? To be ready for perils that may never come. But I give them a pitiful little purse; and, in return, they issue to me the lawful rights to unmask *my* batteries on every square; and my guns play upon humanity every day and every night, of every year. And were my destroyers spread out upon the sea, they would cover the face thereof.

Around the grief-bowed woman *I* threw the weeds of widowhood—but I paid for the chance to do it; and *they who took my money knew that I would do it.*

To the lips of that desolate child, *I* brought the wail of the orphan—but I bought the right to do it; and *they who sold me the right knew what would come of it.*

Yes! I inflamed the murderer: I maddened the suicide: I made a brute of the husband: I made a diabolical hag out of the once beautiful girl: I made a criminal out of the once promising boy: I replaced sobriety and comfort by drunkenness and pauperism—but don't blame *ME; blame those from whom I purchased the legal right to do it.*

No Roman Emperor ever dragged at his chariot wheels, on the day of his Triumph, such multitudes of captives as grace my train. Tamerlane's marches of devastation were as naught beside my steady advance over the conquered millions. The Cæsars and the Attilas come and go—comets whose advents mean death and destruction, for a season; *but I go on forever, and I take my ghastly toll from all that come to mill.*

Of civilization's ocean, I am the builder of the coral reef on which the ship goes down; of its citadel, I'm the traitor who lets the enemy in: of its progress, I'm the fetter and the clog.—*Thomas E. Watson.*

FLORIDA'S TWENTY-NINTH CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

November 12, 13, and 14 were happy days for the Florida white ribboners who were privileged to attend the Convention in Starke. Never had a meeting more charming entertainment, more perfect weather, or a more valuable program. The Baptist church housed the convention, but the city was the host, for in honor of its guests the Board of Trade not only decorated but illuminated the city, stretching strings of electric lights across many streets.

The convention speaker was Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National college secretary of the Y. P. B. She was of great service throughout the two days, in addition to her very able address on Wednesday night, assisting with instruction and inspiring talks. Mrs. Scovell also visited the schools and created much enthusiasm for our cause.

Another speaker who, by her conduct of the devotional hour each day made a deep and lasting impression on this earnest company of Florida's best women, was Mrs. Mabel Hilbish-Stevens of Southland Seminary, Gainesville. Speaking from many years' experience in all kinds of work among her sex, Mrs. Stevens' words were a revelation of what woman can suffer, and every heart was profoundly moved to greater consecration and devotion to our cause.

The children's part in the program was very entertaining. The L. T. L. is only a few months old, but on the opening night it gave a beautiful song of greeting, and on the second night a half hour of recitations and choruses, that brought out the largest crowd ever assembled in a church in Starke.

And shall we ever forget the music? Most enjoyable were the selections of the union chorus choir, whose songs, melodious and full of purpose, added much to the spirit of the meeting.

The address of the president, full of facts and illustrations, was a stirring call to service that should know no discouragement and no faltering, but ever continue in the name of the Master in daily toil and sacrifice. Although the place of meeting was inaccessible from some parts of the state there were over one hundred delegates in attendance. A call from the chair for those who had recently come from other states was answered by seventeen delegates from seventeen different states. Even far away Key West had a delegate in the person of its devoted president, Mrs. McInnis.

One of the most gratifying features of the entire convention was the attendance by seventeen young people, some from Y. P. B.'s, others contestants, or members of unions. It is indeed a happy day for our union when the young people enlist in the army of righteousness.

On the last night a grand gold medal contest delighted a large audience, and the presentation of banners to workers and unions was a pleasant close to a truly great convention.

A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

San Pedro, the harbor of greater Los Angeles, and Wilmington, San Pedro's twin sister, had a sharp, short campaign for a "dry harbor zone." The election came off December 3. At first there seemed no chance for the drys. An appeal for help resulted in the W. C. T. U. sending, at their own expense, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance for a week's help in the campaign. Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, gave several days' time to the two cities, and to Terminal, the lumber town. Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, National organizer, did splendid work with the children, and Mrs. Wheat among the business men, and the charming young vocalist, Miss Hazel Gray Duncan, sang both on the street and in the halls, her sweet, clear voice helping much. The presence of these white ribbon women cheered the tired and tried workers and aided mightily.

Mrs. La Mance made one address to the Socialists in their hall, and spoke at a mass meeting for ladies in another building, and then the wets rented every hall in town, paying an extra price that they might not be used by the temperance speakers. Short-sighted wets! Mrs. Semple, who boards 150 lumbermen at Terminal Island, cleared away her tables and had the speaker address the men in her dining room. The Episcopal clergyman opened a vacant church at Wilmington after the halls there were closed to us. The Swedish people offered their hall, and there the Scandinavians were reached. Automobiles of friends proved to be splendid pulpits for open air addresses on the most crowded streets of San Pedro. From 200 to 900 people listened each evening, and the wettest ones in the town were always there. One night a score of drunken men tried to interrupt the man speaker. Mrs La Mance was treated with more consideration, the crowds not trying to break up her meetings. The fight united the church forces and made public sentiment.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The result of the election from reports received seems to have been so close as to be claimed by both sides. One of the dry leaders stated: "We had our fight won until the steamships, 'Harvard' and 'Yale,' unloaded their cargoes for voting purposes."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC UNDER FIRE

SAMUEL DICKIE, President Albion College, Albion, Mich.

If I were to say to you that, viewed from the standpoint of business, other considerations aside, the liquor trade is as bad as the plain, ordinary thief; if I were to say to you that the liquor traffic is as bad as the gambler, the burglar or the footpad, some one would charge me with excited and extravagant utterance. I might be told that the one who makes such statements ought promptly to retract them or else make good by way of proof.

Try it by the simplest sort of an illustration! As you round the corner on your way home some man leaps out from behind a tree, points a gun at your head and tells you to stand and deliver. Under the circumstances you would better obey orders. I would, and I am of very good fighting Scotch stock, but I want an even chance, so I would deliver.

What has happened to you? The robber has taken your money, that is all. He has given you a bit of a scare from which you will presently recover, but he has left you your health, your reputation, and your character unimpaired, your opportunity in life, for nobody will discharge you and nobody will refuse to trade with you because you were robbed on the street on Saturday night at a time and a place where you had a right to be.

So I say the robber takes your money but leaves you your character, your health, your reputation and your doors of opportunity, and lets you go your way with your power to earn more money in no way impaired. Do not think for a moment that any of us believe that money-getting is the chief business in life, but I am talking for a moment from that standpoint because our friend, the enemy, talks so much about this business.

Suppose one of you should be so unfortunate as to become a victim of this habit and a patron of this traffic. What does the saloon do to you?

First of all, it takes your money. I want to be fair enough to say that that is probably all it does want. I am telling you what actually takes place. But, besides taking your money, the saloon takes your health, and takes your reputation, and sullies your character, and it closes doors of opportunity, for there is many a fine job that a drinking man cannot have and many a worthy place he cannot fill, and so I say that the saloon takes your money, and health, and reputation, and character, and chances in life, and sends you out from day to day with a decreased and a decreasing power to earn more money.

I insist that if dollars and dollars are the beginning and end of human life, the saloon is a greater thief than the footpad. Isn't that true? I have a boy at my home; he is a junior in college; I must send him money to pay his bills; I send him his monthly allowance some morning; now which would I prefer, that a robber should take it from him at the point of a gun or that he should spend it in these places?

The liquor traffic is a guerrilla in politics. We have had a great many combinations in America, and some of them none too good. I have not been able to be quite as hysterical as some of my friends who harangue people regarding certain combinations of capital, and I appreciate the dangers they involve, but I assert that no combination of capital, no great trust and monopoly, no money power in America has ever undertaken to control political affairs as has this nefarious liquor traffic.—*From address delivered at General M. E. Conference*

AN AUNT TO HER NEPHEW ON THE COLORADO CAMPAIGN

MRS. M. E. HEWETT, Evanston, Ill.

I am glad you wrote me concerning what you term the "failure" of the women of Colorado to revolutionize affairs there. Of course we all hoped that there were enough good men in Colorado to aid the women in making the state dry, but when one considers that the voting men in the state outnumber the women by nearly 60,000, and remembers the large foreign element among certain classes of people—miners, for instance—a defeat of 20,000 does not seem so discouraging.

Your idea that politics is not improved by woman's vote does not agree with the opinion of public officials in the states where women have the ballot. In Wyoming the men outnumber the women by seventy per cent and yet the testimony of every governor of the state has been that woman suffrage has had an elevating tendency, and it has been clearly shown that immoral men realize that they cannot command the votes of women. In Idaho the man's vote is thirty-six per cent greater than the woman's, and like results have obtained. Even Utah, with its plurality of wives, has five per cent more men than women, and there even the Mormon women are working for the banishment of the saloon.

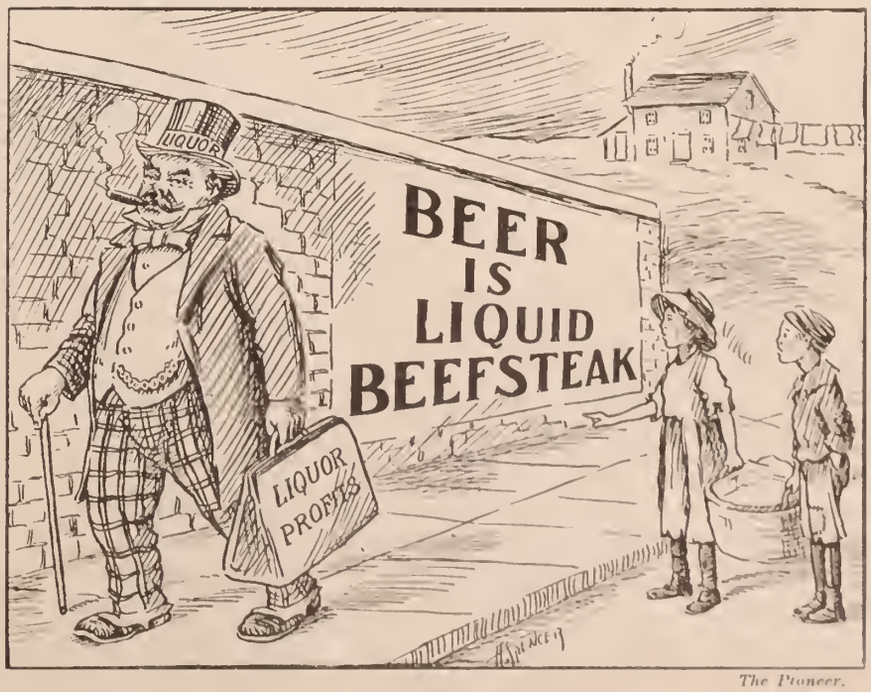
It is only a few years since Colorado, on account of the high-handed outrages and corruption in the state, was known as a disgrace to the nation. Ask Ben Lindsey what woman's vote has done along that line. He has been styled the biggest little man in the United States. How wonderfully has he transformed into respected citizens the hoodlums of the state! Again and again have the politicians tried to oust him, but woman's vote has kept him in office until now the whole nation does him homage. Have you read his "Beast and Jungle?" If so, you have discovered that not all political sins can be laid at woman's door. I know an organization of 300,000 women who are working for the overthrow of the saloon, the abolishment of the white slave traffic, etc., and, since the saloon is acknowledged a corrupting influence in politics, do you think their influence will count for naught? They are making sentiment very fast and sentiment makes votes.

How about Seattle, where by aid of woman's vote, the corrupt mayor, who had thrown the city wide open to the saloon and every other vice breeder in the calendar, was recalled. Though the wicked element has made every attempt to reinstate him, you will note that he has not yet been put back into office.

The idea that Kansas will ever go wet by woman's vote is a stupendous joke. Having been "in the fray" from the first, I know that not only Kansas but every other state that has prohibition is largely indebted to woman's influence for its adoption. It is a fact that in the last election the largest resubmission vote came from the counties which gave the strongest anti-suffrage vote, and the brewers declared that if suffrage carried in Kansas that would settle, for all time, the question of prohibition.

I never have claimed that women will make no mistakes. Some will continue to ask advice of their husbands, and some have not been educated aright, but, since politics is the science of government, why should they not study and do their part to purify it of its trickery?

The women of Colorado are wasting no time in tears, but are already in fighting armor for the next battle with the enemy, and next time doubtless the drys will win!



The Pioneer.

THE BOY—"It's true enough, Sis, Dad gets the liquid, but this man gets the beefsteak"

HERE AND THERE

Among the 150 guests at a banquet given recently by the Carnegie Peace Foundation, in honor of the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, was Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Peace and International Arbitration department.

During "Home Mission Week," on Thursday evening, November 21, the W. C. T. U. of Phoenix, N. Y., had full charge of the program, the president, Mrs. E. C. Spencer, very ably presiding. A devotional service, an interesting talk from a chart giving startling facts and statistics, and a paper recounting the encouraging signs of the times and discussing somewhat the political phases of the temperance question, were interesting numbers of the program.

The union at Frenchtown, N. J., for the last two or three years has made quite a special day of World's Temperance Sunday, and 1912 was no exception to the rule. In response to a request from the union each of the pastors preached a temperance sermon in the morning. In the afternoon a union Sunday School meeting was held, when Mrs. Maurer of Elwood, the speaker secured for the day, gave a most interesting and instructive address, and the local L. T. L. gave selections. At a union service in one of the churches in the evening, temperance was the theme of the hymns sung, the recitation given, and an earnest and helpful address by Mrs. Maurer, which held the attention of the large audience. Temperance literature was distributed at both of the union services. Mrs. Carpenter, the Press superintendent of the union, has been sadly bereaved by the death of her husband, and has recently left the town to reside in Philadelphia. She was a faithful and earnest worker and her loss will be greatly felt by the union.

Mrs. A. E. Oberlander of Syracuse, state superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction, on Nov. 30, spoke at the regular meeting of the Geneva (N. Y.) local union, and later addressed a meeting of over fifty teachers of the city, called by the superintendent of schools. A leading member of the faculty characterized the speaker's presentation of the subject as the best she ever heard. The local union will offer a first and a second prize for essays written along the line of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and later at a public meeting these essays will be read and prize winners announced. Those participating will be eligible to county silver medal contests.

Crystal Falls (Mich.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary Rowley, president, is the fortunate owner of a home upon which rests not a dollar of indebtedness. The income from the renting of the building has been used to pay for it, but it is now planned to maintain in it a reading room. This live union of twenty-five members meets twice a month.

Miss Lillian Phelps of Niagara Falls, N. Y., state lecturer, concluded a very successful series of meetings in Steuben county, New York. She had large audiences and her collections more than paid expenses. Miss Phelps is a speaker of unusual ability and creates interest in the great cause she advocates.

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WORD PICTURE OF ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA

By a White Ribboner Casting Her First Ballot

Elizabeth Elston, Covina, Cal.

Election day! What a day! What a scene! Mount Wilson and "Old Baldy" looked down upon us and the sun shone soft and warm upon the orange trees, beautiful in their clean autumn dress. Suddenly the school bell rang and the yard filled with scholars. A second time it pealed out and the children disappeared within, but the family groups, husband and wife, sometimes a son or a daughter beside them, kept steadily passing in and out of the polling place—the district school house. Carriages and autos lined the street. Several Progressives, from a little table near the gate, distributed leaflets. Under a nearby tree a group of white ribbon women, having in their hands sample ballots, answered questions, talked over candidates or discussed with others proposed legislation. One woman just up from a sick bed was gently helped up the stairs to cast a ballot in favor of prohibition, and against the race track gambling act. Again, a man like a shadow, seemed to be giving to his country his last bit of strength by casting his ballot against the saloon.

The writer noticed a young girl who had been a particularly vehement "anti" walking demurely between father and mother. With a spice of old-time fire she exclaimed, "This is the duty the men thrust upon us."

It seemed as if everybody voted. Now and then a woman or a girl was so foolish or old-fashioned as not to care to vote, or a man was too careless to register in time, but they were the rare exception. Our community is rich and prosperous, cultured and refined, and in consequence, very conservative. However, our good, conservative women who did not think they would better be trusted with the ballot, or who did not wish to be burdened with its responsibility—these same conservative women are earnest and conscientious and are responding to their sense of duty in glorious fashion.

One most earnest "anti" had said when she learned suffrage had won: "*Now* I do hope we will make good." The "antis" have been quite as prompt and earnest about voting as have other women, and also show great interest in informing themselves.

HIS FIRST VOTE

(Continued from Page Six)

"It isn't every fellow who has the privilege of casting his first vote for his own father," said Don the morning before election. "Now, if mother and Sis had suffrage, we might make quite a family affair of it."

"Then you would vote to give us the ballot?" asked Lizzie slyly. "I thought I heard a young man say he didn't believe in equal suffrage. He didn't care to have a parcel of women voting on something they knew nothing about."

Don flushed hotly. "That woman speaker converted me, that is, so far as I needed conversion. To tell the truth, one can't dive very deep into temperance work without coming up against the ground swell of votes for women. We men can't fight the saloon with our best hand tied behind us."

"That's so, my son. The mothers, the wives and the sisters are our right hands, and without them we wage an unequal, one-sided battle."

Lizzie smiled in her heart at the phrase, "we men," yet she liked it. Don's twenty-first birthday had already brought about an immense improvement in his character. The light, thoughtless boy had now clothed himself in the garments of man's estate, and as never before was looking into questions of state and questions of morals.

"A chip off the old block," Sam Mahaffy said angrily, as, the morning of the election, too late to be torn down, he watched Don tacking up posters. "Little Brothers" had been a most popular war cry, and the big brothers, as never before, had realized what it meant when the liquor men avowed openly that they must have millions of boys to make drunkards of, or fail in business. The old boys would soon drop into the graves already yawning for them, the new boys must be caught and trained to love the "death beverage."

"Not my boy—no—no—no," more than one parent in Lowden said with a shudder, going to the polls to cast a vote which would help save his son.

"Not my little brother," said the young men as they went their several ways to the respective polling places and afterward gathered together singing temperance songs and giving out printed slips which helped many wavering souls to find their balance. "What nuisances!" declared the liquor men.

O yes, it was an interesting election day, and when the votes were counted it was found that the three-cornered fight had been so closely contested that only three votes in the majority rested on the temperance peak of the triangle.

"Those were my votes, Burt's and Davey's," said Don soberly. It came to him with tremendous force how much even one vote could do when it was counted on the right side.

The tiny majority had elected, as mayor, Mr. Hewitt, a man whom the saloons so dreaded that they were already beginning to plan to leave town. It had elected an officer who would carry out every provision of the law instead of piling up obstacles in the way of its enforcement, and it had put on the bench a judge who would render a righteous judgment in a liquor case as well as in any other. Not one of these new incumbents carried an open pocket for bribes, and Lowden, for once in its history, became a prohibition town.

WALTER'S DANGER LAMPS

(Continued from Page Seven)

fore the hot fire, Mrs. Monroe sought her husband.

"I can't turn him out such a night as this, George. What shall I do?"

"I should give the poor fellow a bed and breakfast. I think we owe that much to him for Walter's negligence. Had the lanterns been lighted, he might have stumbled past the cellar," replied her husband.

"That's what I wanted to do, but I didn't know whether you, being sick, would feel afraid to have a tramp in the house for fear of fire." Mrs. Monroe descended to the kitchen where the poor tramp sat huddled over the fire. "You must stay here all night," she said, going up to him.

"Oh, may I, please? I'll sleep on the floor right here, and won't bother you one bit," the poor fellow broke in, eagerly. "I wanted to ask you if I might, but I didn't like to, ma'am."

"I have a nice little room right over the kitchen that you may sleep in," Mrs. Monroe said hastily, her eyes filling with tears at the tramp's eager words. "I will take you up there now, if you are warm, and I trust a good night's rest will make a new man of you."

"I wish it would, ma'am, I. wish it would," said the tramp. "But if any thing will make a new man of me it is your kind treatment," and he followed the lady up the back stairs to the tiny bedroom above.

Seeking the sitting-room, Mrs. Monroe found there another very dejected man —albeit, a very little one. Walter sat. waiting for his mother, his anxious eyes staring into the blaze. Drawing her chair nearer the fire, and seating himself on a stool at her feet he eagerly questioned her about their unfortunate visitor. She told him how the man fortunately was not hurt by the fall caused by her son's negligence, but that he was very wet and miserable.

"I am so very glad the poor fellow didn't break a leg, or get drowned, or anything—but mama, dear, do you think I will have to give up the job 'cause I forgot. I will never, never forget again, I am sure, because I shall think of this poor man every night I light the lanterns."

"You shall have one more chance, Walter, but you must remember what *might* have happened, more than what *did* happen. When a trust is placed in us we should *not* forget. Men have been put in prison for many years for this same fault. If the switchman forgets, the trainload of passengers is killed, and you must remember that all through life we all sometimes hold the lives of dozens of people in our hands, and we should train ourselves not to forget our duty."

Early the next morning Walter went to the door of the room occupied by the unknown lodger, and gave him the clothing which Mrs. Monroe had dried and mended, supplementing some pieces with old clothes of her husband's. She gave the stranger a nice warm breakfast, and as she sat sewing a little later, he knocked timidly and entered the room.

"Madam," he began, "I have come to thank you for your great kindness to me, a stranger. I have to thank my fall last night for opening my eyes to the fact that there are angels still on this earth who wait to lend a helping hand when one needs it the most. Believe me, dear lady, not another drop of liquor shall cross my lips. You have rescued me from a far deeper pit than the one I fell into last night, and, with God's help, I will stay out of it. I will go to work, and later, when I can do so without shame, I shall go home to my dear old mother, who I am sure prays every night for her lost son. Some day she shall know of your kindness to her boy, but not yet. I can never thank God enough for guiding my poor drunken footsteps to your door last night."

"I also thank the dear Lord for permitting me to minister to one in trouble, and be the means of saving an immortal soul," said Mrs. Monroe, with tears of joy in her eyes. "I prayed for you last night, my poor boy, and God has answered my prayer."

Long they talked, and when the stranger left at last, it was with strength in his heart to fight his enemy, drink, and fighting, win his great reward, a perfect manhood.

After his departure, Mrs. Monroe sank to her knees, praising God that the blunder of her little boy had thus been turned to good account, and pleading that a watching mother's grief might be changed to joy.

Walter never again forgot his "danger lamps," and, moreover, the unfortunate accident proved a good lesson to him during all his life, making him very thoughtful of any duty entrusted to him.

One day about six months later a letter was received by Mrs. Monroe, which contained good news for all. It was written in a faint, shaky hand, and told of an erring son who had returned to his mother, as from the grave, and of her great thanksgiving to the one who had set him on the right road to home and Heaven.

There is a French saying that "it is the women who make the morals of a country." This is not true, cannot be true, so long as men alone make the laws. For the law is a mighty teacher of morality or immorality, justice or injustice.—*Mrs. Josephine E. Butler*

"VOTES FOR WOMEN"

The next important woman suffrage gathering will be the biennial convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Budapest, Hungary, in June, 1913. It is expected that delegates will be present from twenty-seven different countries, including India, China and Japan, where societies were organized by the international president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, during her recent tour of the world.

In North Carolina, the coming year, woman suffrage is to be debated in more than one hundred schools throughout the state, as the result of plans recently adopted by the State Teachers' Assembly. The woman teachers also asserted their independence by adopting resolutions demanding that women be appointed to positions on school boards and text-book committees.

From Denmark comes the news that it is confidently expected that the Danish women will secure complete enfranchisement within the coming year. The Prime Minister of Denmark has introduced a bill which includes suffrage for women on equal terms with men, and it is said that opposition to the measure has decreased to one vote in Parliament.

The publication of the first woman suffrage newspaper of South Africa marks the progress of the movement in that country. South African women are working for the Parliamentary vote, and their chances for success are said to be extremely encouraging, owing to the favorable record made by the voting women of Australia and New Zealand.

The question of woman suffrage is shortly to come before the new Provincial Parliament of British Columbia, and, according to reports received from that Province, public opinion has recently undergone such a radical change on this subject that suffragists are practically assured of securing Parliamentary enfranchisement within the next fifteen months.

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THE CAMPAIGN SIGNAL

The CAMPAIGN SIGNAL, having justified its publication as an efficient promoter of *prohibition* sentiment, will be continued in 1913 at the urgent request of many W. C. T. U. workers. They testify that it has been of great service to them in personal work, as it furnishes in concrete form the most telling facts in prohibition work as well as the status of the movement.

We trust that our W. C. T. U. workers will begin *at once* an aggressive campaign to secure new subscriptions and the *renewal of old ones.*

We are convinced that local unions, as organizations, would do excellent missionary work by placing free copies in public libraries and by sending them to physicians and ministers of the gospel, and also to people of influence who are interested in problems of civic and human betterment.

In fact, as workers for the work's sake, our W. C. T. U. women everywhere have a noble incentive to press the canvass for the CAMPAIGN SIGNAL.

Receipting Lists

This department has received of late several requests for lists to be receipted in detail; that is, in returning a receipt for a sum of money sent for a number of subscribers, the sender requests that the name of each individual subscriber shall appear on the receipt. Notwithstanding the great amount of clerical labor involved these lists have hitherto been carefully transcribed. Much as we regret the possible inconvenience to our state and local officers, we find that we shall be obliged to discontinue the practice. The work in this particular has grown to be so heavy that our office force cannot find time to do it. Therefore we ask our friends *who are sending in lists to keep a duplicate copy of the names.* We shall in the future return only the receipt to the *sender* for the amount sent.

No receipts will be returned for remittances of $1.00 or less, and right here we would advise sending all money ($1.00 or over) by postoffice order or registered mail, as the regular mail sometimes fails to bring the money safely and the loss is necessarily to the sender.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Frances E. Willard Pictures

For the Home, the School, the Library

No. 1

No. 1—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid...$4.00

Official etching, 11x14 inches (from same photograph)..... 1.50

No. 3

No. 3—Enlarged Photograph, from a picture taken during Miss Willard's later years, 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid.. 4.00

Special School Picture (a print from this photograph), 18x22 inches. Price..... .50

No. 2

No. 2—Enlarged Photograph, size 20x24 inches. Price, prepaid.. 4.00

No. 4

No. 4—Enlarged photograph, 20x 24 inches. Price, prepaid 4.00

Same photograph, 10x12 inches 1.50

Name Plate, handsomely engraved, on brass base, gold plated. Price..... 1.75

These portraits, suitably framed, with name plate attached, sent by prepaid express, each.....10.00

Cabinet Photographs of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 25 cents each; per dozen 2.40

JUST RECEIVED

Tinted post cards of the home of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Price, two for 5 cents; 15 cents per dozen.

PROGRAM MATERIAL

To be used in meetings held in celebration of the birthday of Madame Willard, January 3, will be found in "A Great Mother" (biography of her life), price $1.50; "Historic Rest Cottage" (home of Madame Willard), price 15 cents; life sketch of Madame Willard, price 10 cents.

Prices include prepaid postage.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
LITERATURE BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

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